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Tuesday, October 21, 2008
Asvina 29, 1930 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

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

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, October 21, 2008/Asvina 29, 1930 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion on the attacks on the Christian minorities in Orissa.... (*Interruptions*) The attacks are still continuing.... (*Interruptions*) I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Can I request you to speak one by one?

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one by one.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

... *(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

[English]

Please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I request you to take your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: For one minute, please take your seat. I will hear all of you. You are a senior and respected Member. All of you are very respected Members. Please go to your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Krishnan, please take your seat. I earnestly appeal to you. You have put me to this Chair. I do not want to be here. Please allow me to at least make one submission. I respect all of you.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Sir, we need justice in respect of the Tamils in Sri Lanka.... (*Interruptions*) The Central Government should intervene in the matter.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You do justice to me. Can I not expect that you do justice to me? Please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kuppusami, please sit down. I request you to sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not sit down? I will adjourn the House till the next year. You cannot do anything. Will you please sit down? Do not behave like that.

... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I appeal to you to sit down. You are not listening to me. I have got 5 notices of suspension of Question Hour. If this is the common courtesy, what can I say?

... (*Interruptions*)

---

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Not one word will be recorded. Do not record one word.

*... (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what benefit you are getting. I can only say that I was willing to give all opportunities to the Members. But you are not even prepared to listen. You do not want to take the real opportunity to speak.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Doha Round of WTO Negotiations

*41. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the status of the recent Doha round of World Trade Organisation (WTO) negotiations;

(b) whether the WTO negotiations failed as they are not in favour of India and the other developing countries and provide little opportunity to protect the farmers, small scale/cottage/agro based industries and the domestic industry;

(c) whether India has opposed the WTO text;

(d) the details of the terms and conditions being imposed on the developing nations by the developed countries; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide protection to the farmers/small scale/cottage/agro based industries etc. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) A mini-Ministerial meeting of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), attended by about 30 Trade Ministers, was held in Geneva in July 2008. The objective of the meeting was to finalise modalities for Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA). Simultaneously, a meeting on Services ("Signalling" conference) was also held. The programme laid out by the Director General, WTO was to complete the Doha Round negotiations in all areas, including Services, Rules, Trade Facilitation, Trade and Environment, issues related to Trade-related Intellectual Property Rights etc. by the end of the year. The mini-Ministerial meeting, however, ended without an agreement on any issue.

While Ministers were amenable to moving towards an agreement on some issues in both Agriculture and NAMA provided other issues of concern to them were resolved to their satisfaction, there were many issues which either could not be discussed during the mini-Ministerial meeting or on which agreement could not be reached on account of persisting differences. While many of these were issues critical to developing countries, several were developed country concerns.

Following the impasse in the talks, the general opinion amongst WTO Members was that the negotiations should resume at the earliest opportunity. The multilateral process of discussions has since resumed in the WTO on both agriculture and NAMA issues.

(c) to (e) Negotiations in the WTO take place on the basis of draft modalities brought out from time to time by the respective Chairmen of the Negotiating Groups on Agriculture and NAMA containing, *inter alia*, proposals for reducing subsidies and tariffs etc. The draft modalities issued on 10 July 2008 and subsequent proposals brought out by the Director General of the WTO on 25 July 2008, formed the basis of discussions during the mini-Ministerial meeting. India voiced its concerns strongly in the meeting, wherever it felt that the proposals in the draft modalities had fallen short of its expectations and requirements.

The needs and interests of the developing countries, including the least developed among them, are at the heart of the present round of negotiations, which is a Development Round. These include special and differential treatment provisions for developing countries. Substantial and effective reductions in domestic support and tariffs in agriculture by developed countries, while enabling developing countries to protect and promote the interests of their low income and resource poor farmers, is a key priority for India in the negotiations. The two measures of Special Products (SPs) and the Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) are, therefore, critical and India and her coalition partners have been exercising caution and care in the negotiations to ensure the most favourable outcome possible.

Under the NAMA negotiations, India has been negotiating for flexibilities that are both appropriate and adequate to protect the sensitive industrial tariff lines of its cottage, micro, small and agro-based industries from the purview of the tariff reductions or bindings. These

---

*Not recorded.

flexibilities are intended to protect India's infant and vulnerable industries.

Developed countries have pressed hard to protect their commercial interests whether in tariffs or trade-distorting subsidies, while demanding greater market access into developing countries. Developing countries, on the other hand, have been striving to keep the development dimension of the Doha Round firmly in focus. India has been working closely with her coalition partners in developing country groupings like the G33, G20 and NAMA 11 in order to achieve an outcome that would fully reflect the level of ambition of the Doha mandate and the interests of developing countries.

Relief on Calamities

*42. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loss of lives and properties due to the natural calamities including floods in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has sent any team/teams to assess the devastating situations which have arisen due to the calamities;

(c) if so, the details of reports submitted by such teams, State-wise;

(d) the details of central assistance sought by the various affected States; and

(e) the details of assistance provided so far by the Government to various States alongwith the steps taken by the Government to check and control such devastations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (e) Statement-I indicating the loss of human lives, animal lost, and damage to crops & houses during the last three years *i.e.* 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 as well as current year of 2008-09 is enclosed.

The State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support.

To ensure ready availability of funds with the States to undertake rescue and relief operations in the wake of natural calamities, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been constituted for each State, which is contributed by Government of India and the State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. An amount of Rs. 16,729.02 crore has been allocated in Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) of all the States for the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 comprising Rs. 12,546.76 crore as Central contribution and Rs. 4182.26 crore as States' contribution. Statement-II showing the total allocation and releases made from the Central share of CRF during the period 2005-06 to 2008-09 is enclosed.

Additional financial assistance is also provided from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the wake of a natural calamity of a severe nature in accordance with the laid down procedure. According to this procedure, State Government concerned is required to submit a memorandum indicating sector-wise details of damage caused by the natural calamity and requirement of funds. On receipt of a Memorandum from the State, an Inter Ministerial Central Team is constituted for an on the spot assessment of the situation and requirement of funds for the relief operations. The report of the Central Team is considered by an Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) headed by Home Secretary. The High Level Committee headed by Hon'ble Union Agriculture Minister considers the requests of the State Government based on the report of the Central Team, recommendations of the IMG thereon and extant items and norms of assistance and approves the quantum of assistance from NCCF.

Statement-III showing the additional financial assistance sought by the States from NCCF and assistance provided by the Government of India after following the laid down procedure during the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (till date) is enclosed.

The measures being taken for preparedness and mitigation of various natural calamities including floods include drawing up disaster management plans at the State, district and block levels; carrying out mass awareness campaign covering do's and don'ts for the benefit of public; Implementation of National Programme for Capacity building of engineers and architects in earthquake mitigation technologies, setting up of specialist response teams of National Disaster Response Force; amending building bye-laws to incorporate the BIS Codes

for construction in Seismic Zones III, IV & V, evaluating the seismic safety of existing lifeline buildings, implementation of Disaster Risk Management Programme in 169 most hazard prone districts in 17 States with the aims at putting in place sustainable initiatives with the involvement of local self Government institutions and communities; organizing annual conference of Relief Commissioners/Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/UTs to review the status of preparedness before the onset of South West monsoon and discuss other disaster management related issues, implementation of incident Command system in order to professionalize emergency response.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 was enacted and notified on December 26, 2005 to provide for institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention and mitigating effects of disasters and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation.

As per the Act, the Central Government has already constituted the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management. NDMA has already released guidelines on management of earthquakes, floods, cyclones and preparation of State Disaster Management Plans.

The Schemes for flood control are planned, funded and executed by the State Government concerned. The role of the Central Government is of a technical, catalytic and promotional nature. The Central Government has initiated various measures for assisting the States in the management of floods, which include:—

(i) The setting up of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog in 1976 to lok into the flood problem and suggest remedial measures. Based on its recommendations, flood management strategy in the country was formulated and forwarded to all the concerned States;

(ii) Constitution of the Ganga Flood Control Commission in 1972 for the Ganga Basin States covering all the 23 river systems of Ganga;

(iii) Constitution of the Brahmaputra Board for flood management covering the rivers Brahmaputra, Barak and their major tributaries;

(iv) Formulation of the National Water Policy, 2002, which has recommended for the preparation of basin-wise Master Plans for flood management and control and for providing adequate flood cushion in the reservoir projects;

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

Statement I

State-wise details of damage due to heavy rains/floods/landslides etc. during the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Provisional)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005-06				2006-07				2007-08				2008-09 (as on 13.10.2008)			
		Human lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses damaged (No.)	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha.)	Human lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses damaged (No.)	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha.)	Human lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses damaged (No.)	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha.)	Human lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses damaged (No.)	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114	4956	120404	3.34	247	366308	322074	8.14	296	56112	658072	6.67	148	6692	47239	4.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	636	6572	0.12	—	—	—	—	4	14736	12987	0.28	—	8	75	—
3.	Assam	27	—	735	0.33	7	20	2367	0.11	142	1660	414444	6.75	35	4257	52290	2.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	11	12	13	14
4.	Bihar	51	—	4266	0.56	25	19	17447	0.75	976	988	690466	16.62	282	877	387189	3.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	37	470	22155	0.41	37	9653	15820	0.15	15	53	12482	0.026	2	2	5752	0.016
6.	Gujarat	213	7563	161622	3.66	293	8421	161625	7.47	486	9707	41756	4.68	94	240	907	—
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0.00	—	—	5	0.00	3	—	1100	Neg.	10	2	218	—
8.	Haryana	11	66	3647	0.12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	29	390	0.53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15	3081	2872	0.58	48	846	4379	0.94	98	3087	10820	1.13	50	2780	16838	1.55
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1339	4525	112911	0.01	25	2677	11835	0.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	5	101	3011	0.03	2	2	986	0.01	1	1	1411	Neg.
12.	Karnataka	160	13000	110498	2.43	123	236	20440	1.55	248	15589	249046	7.45	167	568	17665	1.4
13.	Kerala	131	1509	20527	0.60	180	2269	114435	0.24	281	2813	60129	1.77	76	8	9754	0.06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86	45638	223022	0.05	168	6107	129998	—	76	307	18321	0.04	16	1138	10039	—
15.	Maharashtra	1108	31251	591224	10.00	423	13417	594516	12.59	155	1477	47045	—	98	—	—	—
16.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	1	115	67	—	—	—	—	Neg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Mizoram	2	8	27	0.08	—	—	—	—	12	8	2243	0.04	—	—	—	—
19.	Nagaland	15	—	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Orissa	22	—	5410	3.45	90	1656	120356	3.09	91	662	104712	3.19	107	1013	206691	5.98
21.	Punjab	25	116	268	1.04	8	16	224	0.02	7	18	527	0.28	38	90	13170	0.83
22.	Rajasthan	82	435	12981	0.34	146	42253	254844	17.36	63	5114	10058	Neg.	68	18	4129	—
23.	Sikkim	10	63	390	0.26	—	—	—	—	12	911	1440	Neg.	—	—	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	252	1468	757852	4.47	23	67	444	17.37	95	1189	25998	5.86	50	75	92	—
25.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	203	259	72729	3.67	508	588	—	—	261	157	165064	5.13	1209	1798	415114	4.98
27.	Uttarakhand	113	277	1712	—	—	—	—	—	83	275	979	—	104	—	850	—
28.	West Bengal	7	—	461	—	36	697	160575	0.45	348	4154	996948	24.91	288	3924	439982	1.25
29.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	268	285	Neg.	2	199	1415	0.3	—	—	11	—

Neg.=Negligible.

Statement II

The State-wise details of total allocation and releases of Central Share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) during the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 (till date)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation under CRF (Total)				Centre's share of CRF released			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	344.08	361.28	379.35	398.31	258.06	335.48	219.99	298.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.30	29.12	29.97	30.87	21.23	21.84	22.48	11.575
3.	Assam	193.06	198.62	204.48	210.63	72.395#	221.37	153.36	78.99
4.	Bihar	148.93	153.23	157.74	162.48	55.85*	55.845*	233.235#	121.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	111.75	114.98	118.35	121.91	41.91*	150.325#	65.57	0.00
6.	Goa	2.11	2.21	2.32	2.44	0.79*	2.45#	1.74	0.92
7.	Gujarat	246.00	258.30	271.22	284.77	184.50	246.865	48.57*	208.495#
8.	Haryana	124.38	130.60	137.13	143.99	83.95*	107.28	102.85	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100.69	103.60	106.65	109.87	75.52	77.70	79.99	82.40
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.46	88.96	91.57	94.33	64.84	66.72	68.68	35.375
11.	Jharkhand	126.07	129.71	133.53	137.55	94.56	48.64	148.79#	0.00
12.	Karnataka	114.66	120.39	126.41	132.73	86.00	113.98	71.11	49.775
13.	Kerala	85.50	89.77	94.26	98.98	64.13	67.33	70.70	37.115
14.	Madhya Pradesh	254.23	261.58	269.29	277.39	190.67	246.67	151.48	104.02
15.	Maharashtra	222.90	234.05	245.75	258.04	167.18	220.00	47.695	0.00
16.	Manipur	5.56	5.72	5.89	6.05	0.00*	0.00*	10.67#	4.48#
17.	Meghalaya	11.29	11.61	11.95	12.31	4.24*	12.945	8.96	4.615
18.	Mizoram	6.58	6.77	6.97	7.19	2.47	5.01	7.77#	0.00
19.	Nagaland	3.83	3.94	4.05	4.16	1.435	0.00*	7.415#	0.00
20.	Orissa	301.54	310.24	319.38	328.97	226.16	291.34	180.87	310.30@@
21.	Punjab	146.03	153.33	160.99	169.04	54.76*	112.26	178.24#	63.39
22.	Rajasthan	415.64	436.42	458.25	481.16	311.73	413.66	257.34	180.435
23.	Sikkim	17.53	18.04	18.57	19.13	13.15	0.00*	27.46#	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	209.08	219.53	230.51	242.03	78.405*	243.06#	172.88	90.76
25.	Tripura	12.85	13.22	13.61	14.03	0.00*	14.60#	10.065#	10.365#
26.	Uttar Pradesh	295.94	304.48	313.45	322.87	221.95	228.36	235.10	121.075
27.	Uttarakhand	94.69	96.59	98.58	100.67	71.02	36.22*	73.185#	74.715#
28.	West Bengal	234.73	241.50	248.62	256.09	176.05	181.12	186.47	96.035
	Total	3944.41	4097.79	4258.84	4427.99	2622.94	3521.07@	2842.665	1985.42

* Instalment(s) of Central share of CRF has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilization certificate, and annual report. However, these instalments have been released in subsequent years except in case of 2nd instalment for Maharashtra during 2007-08.

\# Including arrears of instalment of Central share of CRF for the previous year(s).

@ This includes Rs. 403.495 crore (about 25% Central share released in advance during 2005-06 for the year 2007-08).

@@ This includes advance release of 25% of Central share for year 2009-10.

Statement III

The assistance sought by the States, approved by HLC and released from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) during the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 (till date)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States/Calamity	Assistance sought by States	Total assistance approved by HLC	Assistance released from NCCF*			
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	**Andhra Pradesh**						
	(i) Floods/Cyclonic storms-05	903.63	172.44	72.29			
	(ii) Airlifting charges for flood-2001 on actual basis	3.06	3.06		3.06		
	(iii) Flood (Oct.-Nov. 05) Anantpur	112.93	17.80			17.80	
	(iv) Flood (Aug. 06)	877.32	152.10				
	(v) Flood (Sept. 06)	115.16	30.58				
	(vi) Flood/Ogni Cyclone (Oct.-Nov.-06)	404.99	119.85		75.99		
	(vii) Drought-06-07	628.56	56.56			0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(viii) Drought-06-07	194.57	19.71			19.71	
	(ix) Flood-07 (1 memo)	394.38	136.053				
	(x) Flood-07 (2 memo)	584.32	174.86			124.00	29.82
	(xi) Flood-Feb.-March 08 (3 & 4 memo)	105.16	47.65				0.00
2.	**Arunachal Pradesh**						
	(i) Transportation Bill of foodgrains-flood-04	76.29	76.29	76.29			
	(ii) Flood/landslide-05	561.31	48.18		36.53		
	(iii) Flood/landslide-07	294.88	47.30				26.40
3.	**Assam**						
	(i) Flood-07	879.86	263.74			0.00	
	(ii) Flood-08	Ad hoc					300.00
4.	**Bihar**						
	(i) Flood-07	2489.02	745.26			0.00	
	(ii) Flood-08	Ad hoc					1000.00
5.	**Chhattisgarh**						
	Flood-06	376.36	23.32		0.00		
6.	**Gujarat**						
	(i) Flood-05	988.89	413.32	304.31			
	(ii) Flood-06	2694.36	305.77		350.00#		
7.	**Himachal Pradesh**						
	(i) Flood-05	1014.00	74.86	74.86			
	(ii) Air lifting bill for flood-2000 on actual basis	38.11	38.11	38.11			
	(iii) Drought-06	377.00	39.02		0.00		
	(iv) Flood-06	3932.32	26.02			24.58	
	(v) Flood-07	1234.12	59.89				9.84
8.	**Jammu and Kashmir**						
	(i) Earthquake-05	1351.19	170.20	170.20			
	(ii) Flood-06	645.48	58.91			13.51	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	**Jharkhand**						
	Drought-06	880.70	107.37		0.00		
10.	**Karnataka**						
	(i) Flood-05	3640.07	225.05	198.85			
	(ii) Flood-05 (Sep.-Oct.)	1256.90	160.52	160.52			
	(iii) Flood-06	858.37	125.67				
	(iv) Drought-06	1406.01	74.48		89.26		
	(v) Flood-07 (1st memo)	406.42	117.45			201.45	
	(vi) Flood-07 (2nd memo)	1434.02	121.80				
	(vii) Drought-06	74.48	4.48			4.48	
	(viii) Flood-07 (3rd memo)	838.78	140.40				109.91
	(ix) Flood-March-April 08 (4th memo)	1068.69	99.52				77.33
11.	**Kerala**						
	(i) Floods-05	196.40	26.98	5.22			
	(ii) Flood-06	149.08	23.00		0.00		
	(iii) Flood-07 (1st memo)	787.75	134.396			50.81	9.47
	(iv) Flood-March-April 08 (2nd memo)	309.39	46.255			0.00	
12.	**Madhya Pradesh**						
	(i) Flood-05	628.21	70.83		15.34		
	(ii) Hailstorm-05	117.34	15.51		15.51		
	(iii) Hailstorm-06	657.80	87.56		0.00		
	(iv) Flood-06	744.62	43.37		0.00		
	(v) Drought-07-08	1883.81	34.34			0.00	
13.	**Maharashtra**						
	(i) Drought-05	1117.99	174.66	91.07			
	(ii) Hailstorms-05	79.45	12.00	12.00			
	(iii) Flood-05	8740.66	697.45	554.18			
	(iv) Flood (Sept.-Oct.-05)	206.13	47.67		47.67		
	(v) Flood-06	5423.28	418.92		348.92		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	**Manipur**						
	Pest attack (Bamboo flowering)-07	50.02	16.67				5.44
15.	**Mizoram**						
	(i) Pest attack (bamboo flowering)-07 (1st memo)	43.92	12.98			8.81	
	(ii) Pest attack (bamboo flowering)-07-08 (2nd memo)	591.63	49.37				39.82
	(iii) Flood/landslide-07	129.34	23.53				9.78
16.	**Nagaland**						
	Flood-05	8.81	0.81		0.81		
17.	**Orissa**						
	(i) Flood-06	2384.08	115.24		25.00#		
	(ii) Flood-07 (1st memo)	306.70	59.33			0.00	
	(iii) Flood-07 (2nd memo)	1093.53	139.69			0.00	
	(iv) Flood-08	Ad hoc					98.87
18.	**Rajasthan**						
	(i) Drought-05	939.37	106.30	0.00			
	(ii) Hailstorms-05	210.85	49.57	0.00			
	(iii) Drought-06	1544.63	146.50		0.00		
	(iv) Flood-06	3309.93	240.04		100.00#		
19.	**Sikkim**						
	(i) Flood/landslide-05	64.11	5.59		2.22		
	(ii) Earthquake-06	30.16	2.98		2.98		
	(iii) Flood/landslide-07	104.92	17.26				8.36
20.	**Tamil Nadu**						
	(i) Tsunami-providing subsidy to fishermen	131.91	131.91	131.91			
	(ii) Floods-05 (1-3 spell Oct.-Nov.)	13457.62	808.35	808.35			
	(iii) Floods-05 (4 spell)						
	(iv) Flood-07 (1st memo)	564.19	197.49				72.46
	(v) Flood-March-April 08 (2nd memo)	509.55	93.18				2.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	**Uttar Pradesh**						
	(i) Flood-06	713.66	36.34		0.00		
	(ii) Flood-07	1640.75	142.52			0.00	
22.	**Uttarakhand**						
	(i) Drought-06	287.80	38.99		7.05		
	(ii) Drought-07-08	220.04	27.78			0.00	

* HLC approves the funds subject to adjustment of 75% of the balance available in CRF account for the instant calamities. As such, there is a difference between the amount approved by HLC and funds actually released from NCCF. In some cases amount approved by HLC is less than the 75% of the amount available in the CRF account of the State, hence no fund was released from NCCF (indicated as 0.00).

This amount has been released on ad hoc basis from NCCF.

Regulating Television Content

*43. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the depiction of violence, obscenity and vulgarity on the television is increasing, if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has constituted any panel to check telecast of such content on television;

(c) if so, the number of incidents depicting objectionable content that have been reported during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken by the Government during the said period, channel-wise;

(d) whether the Government plans to introduce content certification rules to allow the content to be shown on television only after proper certification; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the matter. Although a number of references/complaints have been received from public against scenes in electronic media from time to time, no such formal study has been brought to its notice.

(b) and (c) The Government has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the specific violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. The IMC either *suo motu* or on receipt of complaints looks into the violations and thereafter gives its recommendations to the Government, based on which action is taken as per rules. Details for last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. However, the Government has constituted a committee for reviewing the Advertising and Programme Codes (Content Code) prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder to provide greater specificity to the provisions of existing Codes. The Committee has submitted its report on 5.3.2008 which is available on the website of the Ministry *www.mib.nic.in* under the heading "Code & Guidelines" sub heading "Self Regulation Guidelines, 2008".

Statement

The number and names of TV channels against which incidents of violence and obscenity etc. have been received during the last three years i.e 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and current year 2008-09

Year	Number of incidents of violence, obscenity reported	Name of TV channel		
2005-06	15	India TV (Two times) Star One In Digital M/s Spectra Net Limited ETC	Fashion TV (Two times) NDTV Teja TV Maa TV	Trendz TV Sahara TV Zee Gujarati Zoom Channel
2006-07	13	MTV (Two times) Sahara Samay Bihar Channel Yo Music Star Plus	MH 1 Channel, Sun TV Zee Telugu FTV	Channel 7 AXN VH 1 Sony Max Channel
2007-08	11	IBN 7 (Three times) MTV NETV	Zee News India TV (Two times)	Star News (Two times) NDTV
2008-09	11	India News ETV Bangla Bindaas Channel [V]	Headlines Today Aaj Tak Star Movies	MTV Discovery (Two Times) Hungama TV

Broadcasting Wing

Updated on 16.10.2008

Status of Show Cause Notice issued to TV channels for objectionable content

Sl.No.	Name of the Channel	Reasons for issue of SCN	Date of SCN issued	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
		Year 2005-06		
1.	India TV	Telecast of a programme on private activities of MPs and MLAs telecast on 27.02.2005 in violation of Programme Code.	23.03.2005	A warning issued to India TV. Matter Closed.
2.	India TV	Telecast of news-item on sexual Involvement of priest of the Swaminarayan Temple telecast at 9.00 p.m. on 16.03.2005.	19.05.2005	A warning issued to India TV. Matter Closed.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Fashion TV	Telecast of several obscene programmes	25.05.2005	An Advisory dated 13.04.2006 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
4.	Trendz TV (Zee Telefilms Ltd.)	Telecast of programmes namely 'Lingerie Show' etc.	25.08.2005	Decision taken to issue an Advisory.
5.	Star One Channel	Telecast of obscene advt. of "Gen-X" undergarments.	12.08.2005	Warning issued on 21.09.2005. Matter Closed
6.	NDTV	Telecast of obscene advts. of "Gen-X" and "Frenchie X". undergarments.	12.08.2005	Warning issued on 21.09.2005. Matter Closed.
7.	Sahara TV	Telecast of obscene advertisement of "Gen-X" undergarments.	12.08.2005	Warning issued on 21.09.2005. Matter Closed.
8.	In Digital Channel	Telecast of an adult film "Khawahish" on 27.9.2005	30.09.2005	Channel had been warned *vide* Order dated 12.07.2006. Matter Closed.
9.	TEJA TV	Telecast of an obscene programme "Kamasutra"	19.10.2005	The Channel was directed *vide* Order dated 23.03.2006 to run a scroll of apology. The channel complied with. Matter Closed.
10.	Zee Gujarati Channel/ Zee TV	Telecast of an obscene programme titled "Item Bomb"	19.10.2005	Final order issued on 3.4.06 to the channel directing them not to telecast/re-telecast the advertisement. Matter Closed.
11.	FTV	Telecast of an obscene programme on 09.12.05.	13.12.2005	An advisory issued to FTV. Matter Closed.
12.	M/s. Spectra Net Limited/Trinity-Power (music channel)	Telecast of songs "Leke Pehla Pehla Pyaar, Kabhi Aar Kabhi Par, Kanta Laga, Meri Beri Ke Ber, Chadti Jawani, Bin Tere Sanam"	10.03.2005/ 05.05.2005	Matter Closed.
13.	Maa TV	Telecast of programmes titled "Kamasutra", "Manmadha Samrajyam", "Samaram Samayam" and "Sarasm"	29.12.2005	Violation not upheld. Matter Closed.
14.	Zoom Channel	Telecast of obscene trailers of "Fun, Sheesha, Shabd and Chahat" films.	05.01.2006	Decision taken to issue an Advisory.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	ETC	Telecast of obscene trailers of "Fun, Sheesha, Shabd and Chahat" films.	05.01.2006	Decision taken to issue an Advisory.
		Year 2006-07		
16.	MTV	Telecast of song from the film 'Zehar'	16.03.2006	Violation not upheld. Matter Closed.
17.	MH 1 Channel	Telecast of an obscene song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	No specific date of telecast of the song was given, matter was not processed further. Matter Closed.
18.	MTV	Telecast of an obscene song titled "Ashiq Banaya Aapne" from an adult movie Ashiq Banaya Aapne	10.04.2006	The Channel was directed *vide* Order dated 28.6.2006 to run a scroll of apology. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.
19.	Channel 7	Telecast of obscene advertisement of Lux Gen-X' undergarments.	18.4.2006	Matter Closed.
20.	Sahara Samay Bihar Channel	Telecast of obscene advertisements of Lux Gen-X' undergarments.	18.4.2006	Matter Closed.
21.	Sun TV	Telecast of obscene advt. of Lux Gen-X undergarments.	10.01.2006	Matter Closed.
22.	AXN	Telecast of obscene programme "World's Sexiest Advertisements.'	26.6.2006	AXN Channel banned from 17.01.2007 to 28.02.2007. Matter Closed.
23.	Yo Music	Telecast of obscene songs on 11.05.2006	27.07.2006	Violation not upheld. Matter Closed.
24.	Zee Telugu 804/2/2005-BC-III (Pt. 31)	Telecast of obscene programme 'Soyagam'	27.07.2006	A warning dated 17.10.2006 had been issued to the channel. Matter Closed.
25.	Vh 1	Telecast of song snake sung by singer R. Kelly from album chocolate factory on 10.06.2006	28.07.2006	Violation not upheld. Matter Closed.
26.	Star Plus	Telecast of adult certified film 'Apaharan.	04.08.2006	Violation not upheld. Matter Closed.
27.	FTV	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Midnight Hot'	09.08.2006	The Channel was banned for a period of two months *vide* Order dated 29.03.2007. Matter Closed.

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Sony Max Channel	Telecast of an advertisement of 'Flavoured Condoms'.	03.11.2006	A Warning dated 05.02.2007 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
		Year 2007-08		
29.	IBN 7	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Kiss Par Rok Nahi'	28.03.2007	IBN 7 channel directed *vide* Order dated 14.11.2007 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel compiled with. Matter Closed.
30.	Zee News	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Jumma Chumma De De'	28.03.2007	Zee News Channel directed *vide* Order dated 14.11.2007 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.
31.	Star News	Telecast of obscene programmes 'Sex Me Twist' and and 'Kiss Karo'	28.03.2007	Advisory dated 25.06.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
32.	India TV	Telecast of an objectionable programme on Ms. Jhanvi Kapur	02.07.2007	Ms. Jhanvi has also filed a W.P. before Hon'ble Delhi High Court which is pending. Opinion of M/o Law & Justice has been sought.
33.	IBN 7	Telecast of an obscene programme 'Kissa Kiss Ka'	06.07.2007	A Warning dated 06.12.2007 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
34.	India TV	Telecast of programme 'India Bol' containing adult language.	31.10.2007	Advisory dated 19.12.2007 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
35.	NDTV	Telecast of News-item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
36.	IBN 7	Telecast of News-item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
37.	NETV	Telecast of News-item on mob violence in Guwahati and adivasi women being beaten up by men.	19.12.2007	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
38.	MTV	Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	MTV Channel was directed *vide* Order dated 02.05.2008

1	2	3	4	5
				to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.
39.	Start News	Telecast of obscene advt. of 'New Axe Deodorant'.	22.02.2008	Star News Channel was directed *vide* Order dated 02.05.2008 to run an apology scroll for three days. The Channel complied with. Matter Closed.
		Year 2008-09		
40.	India News	Telecast of News-item based on MMS depicting sexual activities of Arushi and Hemraj.	09.06.2008	Warning dated 05.09.2008 issued to the Channel. Matter Closed.
41.	Headlines Today	Telecast of an obscene News-item titled 'Birth Day Suit' based on completion of 62 years of bikini.	11.08.2008	Channel has sought personal hearing. Pending.
42.	MTV	Telecast of obscene Reality Show titled 'Splitsvilla'	11.08.2008	Channel has sought personal hearing. Pending.
43.	ETV Bangla	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Reply from Channel received. Pending.
44.	Aaj Tak	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Reply from Channel received. Pending.
45.	Discovery	Telecast of vulgar and obscene advt. of AXE Dark Temptation Deodorant.	22.08.2008	Reply from Channel received. Pending.
46.	Bindass	Telecast of vulgar Programme titled 'Dadagiri'	11.09.2008	Reply from Channel received. Pending.
47.	Star Movies	Telecast of an obscene advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	Reply from Channel received. Pending.
48.	Discovery	Telecast of an obscene advertisement of 'Virgin Mobile'	19.09.2008	Reply from Channel received. Pending.
49.	Hungama	Telecast of a cartoon show namely "Shin-Chan" containing obscene visuals and it denigrates children.	23.09.2008	Reply from Channel is awaited. Pending.
50.	Channel [V]	Telecast of an obscene reality beauty show titled 'Get Gorgeous 5'	08.10.2008	Reply from Channel is awaited. Pending.

[Translation]

Terrorist Activities in the Country

*44. SHRI HEMLAL MURMU:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of terrorist incidents including serial bomb blasts that occurred in the country during the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the number of civilians, security personnel killed and injured and the value of property damaged during the said period;

(c) the details of investigation/inquiry conducted including police failure, identification of culprits, their source of funding in each incident, State-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Government to strengthen the intelligence network including cyber monitoring due to the spurt in incidents of terrorist and serial bomb blasts;

(e) whether the prevailing anti-terrorism laws are inadequate to curb this menace;

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

(g) the steps taken by the Government to check activities of the terrorists; and

(h) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to compensate the victims of such terrorist acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Details of the number of incidents, security forces, civilians and terrorists killed in Jammu & Kashmirr, North-Eastern States and naxal affected States in the current year (upto September 30, 2008) are as under:—

Violence in Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States

States	2008 (upto September 30)			
	Incidents	Security Forces killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists/ Extremists killed
Jammu and Kashmir	518	67	82	265
Assam	311	11	134	86
Manipur	557	13	101	254
Nagaland	267	03	63	124
Tripura	55	00	08	12
Meghalaya	09	01	01	03
Arunachal Pradesh	25	00	03	07
Mizoram	01	04	00	00

Violence in Naxal Affected States

States	2008 (upto September 30)			
	Incidents	Police personnel killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists/ Extremists killed
1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	408	56	114	48
Jharkhand	337	31	115	44

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	65	01	33	24
Bihar	123	17	35	11
Orissa	79	72	22	06
Maharashtra	39	01	13	08
Madhya Pradesh	06	00	00	01
Uttar Pradesh	03	00	00	00
West Bengal	28	05	12	00

The information in respect of civilians and security personnel injured in such incidents is not being centrally compiled and maintained.

Besides, there have been a few major incidents of terrorist attacks/violence in some parts of the country during the current year, viz., attack on a security force camp at Rampur (U.P.) on 1.1.2008 and bomb blasts at Jaipur on 13.5.2008, Bengaluru on 25.7.2008, Ahmedabad on 26.7.2008, Delhi on 13.9.2008 and 27.9.2008 and Modasa (Gujarat) and Malegaon (Maharashtra) on 29.9.2008. As per available reports 163 persons were killed, including 7 security personnel and 704 persons received injuries including 3 security personnel, in these incidents.

The details of the property damaged in such incidents are not centrally maintained.

(c) 'Public Order' being a State subject, the details of Investigations/Inquiries conducted, identification/ apprehension of culprits, the source of funding in each incident etc. are not centrally maintained. Besides, it would not be in the public interest to disclose details of investigation.

(d) Focused attention is being given to the strengthening of the intelligence apparatus both at the Centre as well as at the level of the State Governments, which *inter-alia*, includes qualitative upgradation and quantitative enhancement of manpower, besides initiatives on research and technology. In order to give the requisite attention to strengthening of the State Special Branch, the State Governments had been earlier advised to earmark at least 5% of their annual allocations under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) for this purpose. Recently, it has been decided to launch a separate Sub-Scheme for this purpose under the MPF. At the operational level, there has been regular sharing of intelligence inputs by the agencies of the Centre with the States and various mechanisms have been put in place for this purpose. Particular attention is given to pro-active coordination with the State Governments and agencies, including countering the use of information technology by terrorist groups to pursue their nafarious agenda.

(e) and (f) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 was amended in 2004 and various provisions were incorporated in it to deal with all aspects of terrorism, including financing of terrorism. Provisions also exist in various other statutes to deal with activities of terrorists and subversive elements, such as the National Security Act, Prevention of Money Laundering Act etc. The legal framework and related measures for dealing with terrorist activities are being reviewed on a continuing basis.

(g) The Government is pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the challenges posed by the activities of terrorists/insurgents/extremists in various parts of the country, including measures on the political, security and development fronts. The various measures taken on the security front, *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, particularly at the cutting edge level, upgradation and modernisation of Central and State

Police Forces, assistance for raising India Reserve Battalions, re-imbursement of various types of security Related Expenditure (SRE) to the State Governments, various initiatives at the bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation to deal with the global imperatives of terrorism.

(h) Apart from ex-gratia relief and assistance being given by the State Governments to victims of terrorist violence, the Central Government has launched a scheme in 2008 towards this end. The broad aim of the scheme is to assist victims of terrorist violence and communal violence. Under the Scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 3 lakh is admissible to the family member(s) in the event of death or permanent incapacitation of the victim who was the bread winner/house holder of the family. The Scheme also provides for a Health Card to be given by the District Health Society, functioning under the National Rural Health Mission to those permanently incapacitated, to entitle them to free medical treatment in respect of injuries due to violence.

[English]

Missing Persons

*45. SHRI RANEN BARMAN:
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of men, women and children (girls/ boys separately) reported missing during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the total number of persons traced during the said period, State-wise and steps taken to trace the missing persons;

(c) the names of the States which have reported an increase in the number of such missing persons and whether any organised gangs have been identified to be responsible for such an increase;

(d) if so, the number of abductors arrested during the same period, State-wise;

(e) whether the Human Rights Commission and the Institute of Social Sciences have submitted any report in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on these reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) The State/UT-wise details of missing women, men and children, as reported to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) by the States/UTs, for the years 2005 to 2007 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

The State/UT-wise details of persons traced, as reported to NCRB by the States/UTs, for the years 2005 to 2007 are given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has been issuing advisories from time to time to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime.

NCRB collects information through the State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) under the computerised system called 'TALASH'. which is an integrated system for linking various types of persons, *i.e.* Missing, Kidnapped, Deserted, Wanted, Escapee, Arrested, Unidentified Persons, Unidentified Dead Bodies, Traced and Proclaimed Offender for the purpose of co-ordination and dissemination of the information to the concerned States. The computerised database of missing persons of all age groups is available on NCRB website "http://ncrb.nic.in".

(d) The number of persons arrested under the offence of kidnapping and abduction, as reported to NCRB by the States/UTs, during 2005 to 2007 is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(e) and (f) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in collaboration with United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and Institute of Social Sciences (ISS), New Delhi had conducted an Action Research Study on Trafficking in Women and Children in India (2002-03). The report was released on 24.08.2004. The report highlighted the linkage between 'Missing Persons' and 'Trafficked Persons'. A committee constituted by NHRC on 'Missing Children' also made certain

recommendations/suggestions. The Union Government advised State Governments to evolve a holistic approach encompassing prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking and also evolve a comprehensive strategy for effectively dealing with the problem. The need to sensitize and train police officials at all levels was emphasized and the State Governments were advised to immediately carry out special drives in the most vulnerable areas.

In its report (July 2007), a Committee constituted by NHRC on 'Missing Children' also made a number of recommendations/suggestions. MWCD is in the process of putting in place a National Website for Missing Children with the support of UNICEF and National Informatics Centre. MWCD has already constituted a Core Committee for this purpose. The website on missing children on pilot basis has been launched in the State of West Bengal in May, 2007 with the help of UNICEF. State Governments have been advised to set up a missing persons website and regularly update data related to missing children.

Statement I

Number of Persons Missing During 2005-07

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005		2006		2007	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51	29	75	42	78	91
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2235	1959	2870	2598	826	844
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	4	1	45	105
4.	Assam	540	587	834	853	NR	NR
5.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	222	117	153	125	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2391	2732	2594	3277	1165	1547
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	14	20	20	NR	NR
9.	Daman and Diu	20	18	14	23	13	27
10.	Delhi	9156	5827	8912	6289	1074	869
11.	Goa	414	407	419	404	449	466
12.	Gujarat	2555	2507	2697	3026	0	0
13.	Haryana	914	327	1009	414	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	321	404	329	376	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	777	348	781	371	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	329	198	430	251	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	4035	3913	4278	4344	0	0
18.	Kerala	1321	1629	1546	2381	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	3	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8817	9157	9228	9555	3	0
21.	Maharashtra	18986	16808	19389	18142	NR	NR
22.	Manipur	6	4	12	7	NA	NA
23.	Meghalaya	29	26	29	14	43	39
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	2	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	1476	1399	1297	1728	NR	NR
27.	Puducherry	65	61	38	55	0	0
28.	Punjab	1021	330	1163	435	1551	693
29.	Rajasthan	2789	1797	3101	2143	1551	0
30.	Sikkim	27	128	95	190	NR	NR
31.	Tamil Nadu	1911	1953	1738	1622	NA	NA
32.	Tripura	133	191	173	253	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	5695	1930	5538	2283	NR	NR
34.	Uttarakhand	743	426	705	474	0	0
35.	West Bengal	4887	6607	3455	4520	13022	15514

Note: NA Stands for Data Not Available; NR Stands for Data Not Received.

Statement II

Number of Children Missing During 2005-07

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005		2006		2007	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	1	12	10	10	25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	818	962	984	1328	348	426
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2	0	4	3
4.	Assam	254	319	470	419	NR	NR
5.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chandigarh	118	45	75	29	105	67
7.	Chhattisgarh	1096	1253	1072	1541	460	711
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	4	12	5	NR	NR
9.	Daman and Diu	9	6	3	12	5	6
10.	Delhi	4222	2704	4121	2904	98	133
11.	Goa	104	144	87	138	103	169
12.	Gujarat	966	886	990	1006	1175	1207
13.	Haryana	371	90	346	115	567	187
14.	Himachal Pradesh	120	89	108	89	163	116
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	320	119	335	121	287	158
16.	Jharkhand	151	90	199	129	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	1625	1730	1683	1812	1347	2283
18.	Kerala	347	360	500	547	447	521
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4110	3609	4151	3928	4413	4439
21.	Maharashtra	6883	5945	7062	6341	NR	NR
22.	Manipur	0	2	5	2	29	10
23.	Meghalaya	12	13	9	8	9	27
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	1	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	696	686	593	805	NR	NR
27.	Puducherry	35	40	15	29	30	38
28.	Punjab	311	79	296	108	433	131
29.	Rajasthan	1356	719	1375	780	1480	945
30.	Sikkim	6	114	22	171	NR	NR
31.	Tamil Nadu	758	857	691	703	NA	NA
32.	Tripura	59	96	74	127	56	137
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2843	972	2822	1152	NR	NR
34.	Uttarakhand	307	155	303	155	240	116
35.	West Bengal	1835	3853	1301	2166	4740	6957

Note: NA Stands for Data Not Available. NR Stands for Data Not Received.

Statement III

Number of Persons Traced During 2005-07

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005		2006		2007	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51	29	75	42	65	81
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1901	1779	1942	2219	558	540
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	4	1	45	78
4.	Assam	368	358	352	382	NR	NR
5.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	194	100	140	107	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1968	2285	2059	2697	813	1042
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	14	19	17	NR	NR
9.	Daman and Diu	20	18	12	21	10	13
10.	Delhi	6893	3633	7280	4531	658	472
11.	Goa	323	337	323	306	327	363
12.	Gujarat	2364	2164	2452	2863	0	0
13.	Haryana	389	132	468	213	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	198	250	209	214	0	300
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	542	246	551	262	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	108	72	130	99	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	3458	3494	3337	3586	0	0
18.	Kerala	1109	1459	1218	2108	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8166	8243	8400	8486	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	15090	13774	15070	14426	NR	NR
22.	Manipur	2	2	3	2	NA	NA
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	23	11
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	2	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Orissa	695	849	613	717	NR	NR
27.	Puducherry	65	61	38	55	0	0
28.	Punjab	442	153	447	163	1969	849
29.	Rajasthan	2606	1692	2833	1985	1969	0
30.	Sikkim	26	73	66	118	NR	NR
31.	Tamil Nadu	1769	1867	1561	1532	NA	NA
32.	Tripura	133	191	173	253	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4778	1594	4608	1714	NR	NR
34.	Uttarakhand	612	317	594	344	0	0
35.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	6186	6832

Note NA Stands for Data Not Available. NR Stands for Data Not Received.

Statement IV

Number of Children Traced During 2005-07

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005		2006		2007	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	1	12	10	10	25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	763	900	715	1161	254	281
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2	0	4	3
4.	Assam	151	129	177	134	NR	NR
5.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	106	42	69	26	86	53
7.	Chhattisgarh	965	1065	925	1240	364	471
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	4	12	4	NR	NR
9.	Daman and Diu	9	6	3	12	5	3
10.	Delhi	3192	1633	3485	2295	65	63
11.	Goa	88	128	78	103	85	134
12.	Gujarat	916	921	938	966	964	1026
13.	Haryana	230	49	229	65	303	97
14.	Himachal Pradesh	77	65	85	59	102	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	225	86	244	77	207	112
16.	Jharkhand	59	41	81	57	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	1440	1549	1362	1550	1075	1947
18.	Kerala	313	329	448	477	372	457
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3883	3355	3851	3565	4050	3775
21.	Maharashtra	5764	4942	5691	5143	NR	NR
22.	Manipur	0	1	2	0	16	9
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	4	8
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	1	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	337	457	349	336	NR	NR
27.	Puducherry	35	40	15	29	30	38
28.	Punjab	188	49	178	66	613	179
29.	Rajasthan	1308	696	1342	731	1327	830
30.	Sikkim	6	60	20	104	NR	NR
31.	Tamil Nadu	719	822	638	672	NA	NA
32.	Tripura	59	96	74	127	54	135
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2480	820	2544	857	NR	NR
34.	Uttarakhand	261	110	264	104	168	84
35.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	2433	3292

Note: NA Stands for Data Not Available. NR Stands for Data Not Received.

Statement V

Persons arrested under Kidnapping and Abduction during 2005-2007

Sl.No.	State	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2156	2106	2605
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45	70	66

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	2846	2162	2170
4.	Bihar	5218	5506	5261
5.	Chhattisgarh	339	32	286
6.	Goa	32	22	12
7.	Gujarat	1627	1441	1768
8.	Haryana	531	757	860
9.	Himachal Pradesh	143	130	124
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	793	934	1018
11.	Jharkhand	721	799	845
12.	Karnataka	690	669	776
13.	Kerala	367	405	379
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1557	1361	1435
15.	Maharashtra	2046	1900	1949
16.	Manipur	81	57	95
17.	Meghalaya	43	93	46
18.	Mizoram	6	6	2
19.	Nagaland	30	22	34
20.	Orissa	685	737	859
21.	Punjab	568	779	840
22.	Rajasthan	1597	1661	1554
23.	Sikkim	3	0	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	1268	1405	1465
25.	Tripura	105	107	126
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5098	5806	7890
27.	Uttarakhand	391	384	397
28.	West Bengal	1841	1886	1986
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	10	6
30.	Chandigarh	46	65	50

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	18	12
32.	Daman and Diu	13	1	3
33.	Delhi UT	873	684	614
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	14	34	26

Source: Crime in India.

[Translation]

Model Schools

*46. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:
DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the scheme to open/support model schools in 6000 blocks as reported in the *Dainik Jagran* dated 1 August, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the pattern of participation by State Governments/other agencies in the scheme?

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

(c) As part of its commitment to make Secondary Education of good quality available and in pursuance of Prime Minister's Independence Day announcement 2007, the Government of India is in the process of finalizing a scheme to set up 6000 model schools at block level. The details of participation by the State Governments and other agencies are being worked out.

[English]

Violence against Minorities

*47. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether acts of violence have been committed against persons belonging to Minority Communities in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the total number of persons killed/injured, acts of Criminal Offences committed against women and damage to property, religious and educational institutions during the current year, State-wise and the details of action taken against the acoused persons;

(c) whether any Central Team or members of the bodies like the Minorities Commission/Human Rights Commission etc. visited the affected areas to assess the situation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any directive has been issued to the State Governments concerned to check such violence in their States and the measures taken to provide security and relief/rehabilitation to the victims; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) According to available information, during the current year (till September 2008), 695 incidents of communal violence had taken place in various parts of the country in which 116 persons were killed and 1,680 were injured. State-wise details in this regard are indicated in the enclosed Statement. Details of damage to property, etc. in such incidents are not centrally compiled and maintained.

The information in Statement includes recent incidents of widespread violence targeted against the members of the Christian community in Orissa in the wake of the murder of one Swami Laxmanananda Saraswati and 4 others on 23.8.2008, and incidents of attacks against, and vandalism of, Christian and religious places during September, 2008 in Karnataka.

As per information made available by the Government of Orissa, 39 persons lost their lives and 126 persons were injured during the above mentioned incidents, and 1,463 houses and 97 religious buildings, including churches were burnt/damaged. The State Government has also reported that 740 cases have been registered and 1,147 persons arrested in connection with these incidents.

As regards Karnataka, according to information provided by the State Government, around 100 persons were injured during the recent incidents of communal violence, and 16 religious places, including churches/ prayer halls were attacked/damaged. The State Government has reported that 77 cases had been registered and 242 persons arrested in connection with these incidents.

(c) and (d) According to available information, teams set up by the National Commission for Women (NCW) visited Orissa on 25.8.2008 and Karnataka in September, 2008; the Vice-Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) visited Orissa on 11-13 September 2008; a delegation of the NCM visited Karnataka on 16-18 September 2008; and a team of National Human Rights Commission visited Orissa from 24.9.2008 to 3.10.2008. In addition the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal visited Orissa on 27.8.2008 and the Union Home Minister visited Orissa on 3.9.2008 and a team of Officers from the Home Ministry led by the Special Secretary (Internal Security) visited Karnataka on 22-24 September 2008. The Ministry of Home Affairs also provided on the requests made by the Government of Orissa, from time to time, 53 additional Coys. of the Central Para Military Forces to assist the State Government. Similarly, on the request of the Government of Karnataka, 4 Coys. of Central Para Military Forces were made available to the State Government.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Home Affairs had remained in continuous and close touch with the State Governments of Orissa and Karnataka ever since incidents of communal violence were reported in these States. In addition, 7 advisories/communications were sent to the Government of Orissa between 25.8.2008 and 10.10.2008 at various levels, including the Home Secretary and the Union Home Minister; and 4 advisories/communications were sent to the Government of Karnataka between 15 September and 15 October 2008. In these advisories/communications, State Government of Orissa was asked/directed to take stringent action against the persons indulging in communal violence, including identification and apprehension of the elements inciting and stoking communal violence/hatred; ensure arrangements to provide security to members of the minority community and their places of worship, etc.; undertake comprehensive measures for relief and rehabilitation of the victims and other affected persons, including measures for reconstruction/repair of the residential and other structures that were burnt/damaged during the violence; and, take effective steps to create an environment in which people who had to leave their homes could return at the earliest. Similarly, in the case of Karnataka, the State Government was asked/directed to take immediate steps to stop violence targeted against the minority community and their places of worship, to provide protection against such attacks to apprehend and take stringent action to bring to justice all those indulging in or inciting communal violence or hatred and to ensure that an atmosphere of security is created in the affected areas. Besides these, advisories were also issued to all State Governments to maintain vigilance and take all necessary precautionary and preventive measures in the wake of the incidents in Orissa and Karnataka and generally in the context of the religious activities of various communities during the festival season.

Statement

The Number of Communal Incidents in the Country and Persons Killed and injured therein during 2008 (Upto September)

Name of the State	2008 (upto September)*		
	Incidents	Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	6	1	17
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4
Assam	8	3	40
Bihar	19	5	80
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	5	0	1
Delhi	1	0	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Goa	1	0	1
Gujarat	61	4	194
Haryana	4	0	5
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
Jharkhand	26	7	94
Karnataka	76	3	
Kerala	12	5	26
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	99	19	231
Maharashtra	74	11	265
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0
Orissa	159	41	76
Pondicherry	0	0	0
Punjab	1	0	0
Rajasthan	26	4	88
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	28	2	71
Tripura	1	0	0
Uttaranchal	1	0	14
Uttar Pradesh	78	11	314
West Bengal	9	0	63
Total	695	116	1680

*Tentative figures.

[Translation]

Setting up Federal Investigating Agency

*48. SHRI KIREN RIJIJU:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up a federal Investigation agency in view of the rise in crime and terrorist activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has held any meeting with the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the names of the States which have agreed to set up the federal investigation agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Various Committees have emphasized the need for investigation and prosecution of crimes having inter-state and internatio[illegible]ges by a central agency. The Supreme Court has, in the judgement delivered in September 2006, in the Writ Petition (Civil) case of Prakash Singh and others versus Union of India, sought comments of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Bureau of Police Research and Development and the Ministry of Home Affairs in this matter. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been consulting the State Governments in the matter. Most of the States, from which comments have been received, have expressed reservations/apprehensions on this issue, police and public order being in the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. In this context, the Central Government has also proposed establishment of a Joint Consu[illegible]tive Mechanism to obtain the consent of the States on case to case basis, for investigation by a Central Agenc[illegible] of selected cases of terrorism that may have inter-Sta[illegible] or international linkages and pose a direct threat to the national security and related crimes such as espionage, hijacking, smuggling of arms and Fake Indian Currency Notes from outside the country etc. The above proposal evolved out of the deliberations on the subject during the Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security held on 20.12.2007, in New Delhi. These proposals have also been subsequently deliberated upon at the official level with the representatives of the State Governments. The Government has received response from 5 States on the above proposal out of which 2 States namely, Maharashtra and Sikkim have consented to the proposal for establishment of a Joint Consultative Mechanism.

[English]

Review of SEZ Policy

*49. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

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

(a) the total number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), approved, investments made, Zones notified and pending so far alongwith the SEZs which have started operating during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, location-wise and date-wise;

(b) whether complaints/representations have been received demanding review of the SEZ policy in view of its social, economic and or other concerns;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is reviewing the policy of SEZ and the SEZ Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) A statement of formally approved/notified SEZs State-wise is enclosed along with investment and pending applications. In this connection website *www.sezindia.nic.in* may kindly be referred for further details.

(b) to (e) Representations have been received from various stake-holders on a number of issues including inadequate compensation for the land acquired, rehabilitation of displaced persons, compulsory acquisition of land, diversion of land from agriculture for SEZ purposes, need for adequate infrastructural requirements [illegible] SEZs, land used for activities in the non-processing area, maximum size of land that should be permitted for SEZs.

An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) periodically deliberates on various issues concerning the SEZs and takes appropriate decisions. Decisions taken by the EGoM include: fixing an upper ceiling of area requirement for multi-product SEZs at 5000 ha., preference to be given for wasteland for SEZs; otherwise for single crop land; if not, only 10% of double crop land to be acquired for multi-product SEZs, no Board of Approval (BoA) clearance for SEZs where State Government have

carried out or proposed to carry out compulsory acquisition of land for SEZs after 5th April, 2007, etc. Government have proposed amendment of Land Acquisition Act for obtaining reasonable market price for the land as well as institution of a policy for rehabilitation and resettlement. Currently, there is no proposal to amend the SEZ Act.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Formal approval	Notified SEZs	State wise investment (Rs. crore)	No. of proposals pending approval
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96	56	4589.905	22
2.	Chandigarh	2	2	264.93	2
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	—	—	—
5.	Delhi	2	1	—	6
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	—	—	—
7.	Goa	7	3	296.59	11
8.	Gujarat	47	23	43522.936	19
9.	Haryana	44	24	2498.85	24
10.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	—	—
12.	Karnataka	48	24	5647.62	26
13.	Kerala	16	8	1239.715	17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13	4	105.13	2
15.	Maharashtra	100	38	5743.569	43
16.	Nagaland	2	—	—	—
17.	Orissa	10	4	58.51	5
18.	Pondicherry	1	—	—	—
19.	Punjab	9	2	706.09	—
20.	Rajasthan	8	5	157.98	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	62	42	6554.82	18
22.	Uttar Pradesh	31	13	1472.23	10
23.	Uttarakhand	3	2	—	1
24.	West Bengal	24	8	489.43	12
	Total	531	260	73348.305	222

Import of Raw Material by Pharma Companies

*50. SHRI MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) is allowing pharma companies to import the raw material based on the claims of non-infringing process;

(b) if so, whether the material being claimed for the non-infringing process are much more than what is published under input-output norms;

(c) the names of the companies which have been allowed the imports of raw material based on non-infringing process alongwith the details of the export products and the country of export; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure optimum use of these materials for export and to prevent profiteering by these companies by selling the custom free raw material into the Indian market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) A few Pharmaceutical Companies have been allowed import of raw materials based on non-infringing process. These input-output norms are based on the process under which the Pharmaceutical product is produced, and are higher than the Standard Input-Output Norms (SION) for the said product.

(c) As per information readily available, details are as under:

Name of the firm	Export Product	Country of export
M/s. Lupin Ltd.	(a) Cefotaxime Sodium	USA
	(b) Sterile Ceftriaxone Sodium	USA
M/s. Cadila Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Carbinoxamine Tannate	USA
M/s. Medicorp Technologies Inds. Ltd.	Clarithromycin	Canada, USA & Europe

(d) Imports under the advance authorization scheme are subject to actual user condition. The advance authorization holder is required to maintain a true and proper account of consumption and utilization of duty free inputs against each Authorization. Random checks can be undertaken both by the Central Excise Authorities and the Regional Authorities of DGFT. In case of violation of licence conditions, penal action is taken under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, and the Customs Act, 1962. No instance of selling Custom duty free material into domestic market has so far been noticed.

Skilled Manpower in Education Sector

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

(a) the current capacity of vocational training/ engineering/higher education institutes and IITs etc. to produce qualified, trained and high skilled technical manpower, State-wise and sector-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate a liberal policy to encourage setting up of institutions of vocational training, engineering, higher education and IITs in public-private partnership to bridge the skills gap and to produce adequate trained manpower; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) As per information furnished by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), there are a total of 3972 engineering institutions (degree and diploma level) with an annual intake capacity of 12,84,090 approved by AICTE as on 30.06.2008. The State-wise details of AICTE approved engineering Institutions along with the intake capacity for the year 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition, the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have a total annual intake capacity of 6992 seats and the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) have an annual intake capacity of 11570 seats. An intake capacity of around 10 lakh students per annum has also been created under a centrally sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education.

(b) and (c) Some of the steps taken by the AICTE to encourage setting up of institutions of engineering

education include (i) permiting second shift in polytechnics, (ii) relaxation of norms for the setting up of new diploma institutions, (iii) realistic and clearly defined approval process alongwith time schedule for processing of applications for technical institutions to ensure transparency, (iv) relaxation of processing fee etc. for establishment of new technical institutions in North-Eastern States, and (v) relaxation of norms for establishment of new technical institutions exclusive for women.

Under the scheme of Sub-Mission on Polytechnics, it is proposed to give assistance for the establishment of 600 polytechnics, out of which 300 polytechnics are proposed to be established under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. It is also proposed to start a revamped Community Polytechnic Scheme in the 11th Plan in 1000 polytechnics, which is expected to provide employment skills to about 6 lakh youth per year. There is also a proposal to set up 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) under PPP mode.

Statement

Details of AICTE approved Engineering (Degree and Diploma) Institutions for the year 2008-09 (as on 30.06.2008)

Regions	States/UTs	Degree		Diploma	
		NOI	Intake	NOI	Intake
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central	Madhya Pradesh	146	53267	55	17601
	Chhattisgarh	33	10624	16	3355
	Gujarat	54	19598	68	20270
Eastern	Mizoram	1	120	4	369
	Sikkim	1	498	0	0
	Orissa	67	21895	44	12380
	West Bengal	70	19493	51	11285
	Tripura	3	36	1	100
	Meghalaya	1	240	3	380
	Arunachal Pradesh	1	264	2	370
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	334
	Assam	7	1496	13	2173
	Manipur	1	115	1	170
	Nagaland	1	240	0	0
	Jharkhand	11	3710	18	3490
Northern	Bihar	14	3060	13	3585
	Uttar Pradesh	239	78134	93	16083
	Uttarakhand	18	6237	30	4019
	Chandigarh	5	788	3	615

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Haryana	112	36853	102	36980
	Jammu and Kashmir	7	2181	14	3420
Northwest	Delhi	19	7283	17	5080
	Punjab	69	26263	68	25970
	Rajasthan	77	27853	67	12811
	Himachal Pradesh	9	2292	9	1650
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	494	183223	126	29765
	Puducherry	9	3624	5	1200
	Tamil Nadu	344	145268	324	114109
Southwest	Karnataka	154	66603	240	61077
	Kerala	94	29355	60	11855
Western	Maharashtra	233	67067	216	63155
	Goa	3	629	8	1860
	Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	2	270
	Grand Total	2297	818309	1675	465781

NoI-Number of Institutions.

Regulating Foreign Universities

*52. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

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

(a) whether a few institutes conduct their courses/ programmes in the field of technical education in coliaboration with foreign universities/institutions without obtaining approval from the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE);

(b) if so, whether the degrees issued by these universities are not upto the required standard;

(c) whether any policy has been formulated by the Government to regulate the entry of foreign universities and to maintain the quality/standard of education imparted by foreign universities; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check exploitation of students by foreign universities particularly in the field of medicine and engineering?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, according to the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), 68 institutions are reported to be conducting programmes in collaboration with foreign universities/institutions without approval from the Council. No University other than those established under Section 2 (f) or institution declared deemed to be university under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 can award any degrees in India.

(c) and (d) At present, only the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has framed regulations, in the field of technical education, for entry and operation of foreign universities/institutions imparting technical education in India. A legislative proposal for regulating

the entry and operation of foreign education institutions, in India is under consideration of the Government.

Public Notices have been issued by AICTE in leading newspapers and the list of unapproved institutions have been displayed on the AICTE website cautioning students about such institutions. The Medical Council of India (MCI) also issues advertisements from time to time in leading newspapers cautioning the public at large about admissions in any foreign institutions operating in India which are not approved by the MCI, and not to get deceived by any misleading advertisements.

A public appeal has also been issued on 17th June, 2008 in the print media cautioning parents/guardians and students that while seeking admission in higher educational institutions. They should satisfy themselves that such institutions are recognized under the relevant laws and are of quality and repute. Even in the case of recognized institutions and universities, parents and students have been advised to satisfy that the courses for which admissions are being offered/advertised are duly recognized and further that the campuses to which admissions are being offered are also recognized campuses of such institutions and universities. In case of any doubt, they have been advised to obtain information directly from the statutory bodies such as UGC, AICTE etc. These statutory authorities have also been directed to launch effective campaign against institutions which are unrecognized and unauthorized and to take appropriate penal action under law. An appeal has also been made to the media to refuse publishing of misleading advertisements even if it meant loss of advertising revenue.

In a conference of State Education Ministers on 22nd and 23rd July, 2008, the States have also been requested to initiate necessary action against such education institutions which have not complied with necessary laws and regulations and are cheating the students by way of misleading advertisements or other means.

[Translation]

Condition of Jails

*53. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:
SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of various jails and its inmates in the country are pitiable on account of prisoners exceeding the capacity of the jails;

(b) if so, whether the Government has granted funds to the various State Governments to improve the condition of the jails and for construction of new jails;

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

(d) the further action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) As per the data compiled by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the total number of prisoners in the country at the end of 2006 were 3,73,271 against a prison capacity of 2,63,911. There is thus an overcrowding to the extent of 41.4%. This does put an extra burden on the available facilities in the jails.

(b) and (c) "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. A statement showing the funds allocated to the State Goverments and release of funds to the State Governments during the last three years alongwith current year is enclosed.

(d) Action has been initiated to start the second phase of the scheme. Apart from other components such as technical upgradation of prisons, training to prison staff and initiative on correctional services, the main emphasis has been given to construction of new jails/additional barracks so that at the end of the scheme, the overcrowding in jails may be reduced to the minimal.

Statement

Funds Allocated/Released during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise

(Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total allocation (Central share)	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total release as on date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79.73	15.95	0.00	15.95	0.00	79.73
2.	Assam	29.28	0.00	0.00	16.92	0.00	28.66
3.	Bihar	134.57	0.00	20.55	59.62	0.00	134.57
4.	Chhattisgarh	28.03	8.43	2.16	0.00	0.00	21.80
5.	Goa	10.22	0.00	8.15	0.00	0.00	10.19
6.	Gujarat	49.41	0.00	16.68	9.91	3.06	49.41
7.	Haryana	77.07	23.12	23.13	0.00	0.00	77.07
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.16	3.56	5.52	0.00	0.00	15.14
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.18	2.82	0.00	6.48	0.00	21.66
10.	Jharkhand	31.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.01	31.68
11.	Karnataka	40.43	8.01	8.31	0.00	0.00	40.35
12.	Kerala	24.57	0.00	0.00	14.73	0.00	24.65
13.	Madhya Pradesh	116.36	18.69	16.60	19.05	0.00	106.82
14.	Maharashtra	96.87	20.69	3.94	19.37	0.00	96.87
15.	Manipur	11.79	0.00	7.07	1.23	0.96	11.61
16.	Meghalaya	12.28	0.00	4.91	1.84	0.62	12.27
17.	Mizoram	13.33	2.66	0.00	2.66	0.00	13.32
18.	Nagaland	11.89	1.58	0.79	2.37	0.00	11.85
19.	Orissa	80.55	16.10	16.14	0.00	0.00	80.55
20.	Punjab	55.85	0.00	11.17	22.34	0.00	44.67
21.	Rajasthan	48.86	5.47	2.17	11.88	0.00	48.84
22.	Sikkim	13.64	0.00	0.00	5.45	0.00	13.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tamil Nadu	71.51	12.50	20.73	0.00	0.00	69.29
24.	Tripura	20.99	5.28	0.00	5.32	1.99	20.99
25.	Uttar Pradesh	173.44	22.50	42.33	6.59	0.00	173.44
26.	Uttarakhand	22.74	4.55	4.55	0.00	0.00	22.74
27.	West Bengal	53.93	8.09	0.00	8.31	4.08	51.23
	Total	1347.40	180.00	214.89	230.00	29.73	1312.91

Issuance of Multipurpose National Identity Cards

*54. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved by the Government regarding issuance of Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the citizens of the country;

(b) whether the same has been satisfactory;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time frame by which MNICs are likely to be issued all over the country; and

(e) the steps 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) The implementation of the Pilot Project on Multi-purpose National Identity Cards (MNIC) has been successfully completed on 31.3.2008 with the distribution of more than 12 lakh Identity (smart) cards to those of 18 years of age and above in the selected areas in 12 States and one Union Territory in the country. 20 MNIC Centres, one in each tehsil/block in the pilot areas, will remain functional till 31.3.2009 for maintenance and updating of database and issuing identity cards to those who would attain the age of 18 years during this period.

(d) and (e) There is a proposal to create National Population Register (NPR) by collecting information on specified items of each resident alongwith the population enumeration at the time of next decennial Census in 2011. The preparatory work for NPR has been initiated. The Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 300.00 crores for this in the 11th Plan.

Promotion of Sanskrit Education

*55. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote Sanskrit education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/ being taken so far in this regard;

(c) the details of the funds allocated by the Government for the purpose during each of the last three years; and

(d) the details of the funds utilized so far?

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

(b) Government of India is promoting Sanskrit language by setting up Institutions like (i) Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan at Ujjain for preservation, conservation and development of oral tradition of Vedic studies and study of the Vedas through Pathashalas. (ii) Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, a deemed University, for creation and promotion of research facilities

and infrastructure for modernizing Sanskrit teaching (iii) There are 3 Deemed Universities and 8 State Universities focusing on Sanskrit studies, which are getting regular funding from UGC (iv) In schools under CBSE, Sanskrit is offered as one of the languages at Secondary and Senior Secondary level.

A Presidential Award scheme is also in place to honour eminent Sanskrit scholars under which there are 16 Certificates of Honour and 5 Maharshi Badrayan Vyas Samman for young scholars—total 21 awards annually. UGC offers Veda Vyas National Sanskrit Award to promote quality teaching/research in Sanskrit. Government of India provides 100% grant under several schemes for propagation and development of Sanskrit like financial assistance for Sanskrit teachers and for teachers for teaching modern subjects in traditional Sanskrit Pathashalas, financial assistance to eminent Sanskrit pandits in indigent circumstances and to NGOs for promotion of Sanskrit, purchase of Sanskrit books, scholarships in schools, pathashalas and mahavidyalayas.

(c) and (d) The details of funds allocated by the Government of India and expenditure incurred during the last three years are indicated as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the Organisation	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Funds allocated	Expenditure	Funds allocated	Expenditure	Funds allocated	Expenditure
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi (RSS)	3207	3870.80	4414	4925.20	5219.67	5414.95
Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedvidya Pratisthan, Ujjain	250	025	170	170	520	520
Ministry of HRD	1900.00	1040.09	1600.00	1329.47	Scheme for Development of Sanskrit transferred from Ministry of HRD to RSS	

Besides the above, University Grants Commission had released grants of Rs. 2067.07 lakhs in the year 2005-06, Rs. 2107.39 lakhs in the year 2006-07 and Rs. 2550.06 lakhs in the year 2007-08, to various deemed Universities and State Universities having development and teaching of Sanskrit as their main objectives.

[English]

FDI in Retail Sector

*56. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) permitted in the retail sector;

(b) the details of Multi National Companies (MNCs) permitted to operate in the retail sector and the States in which they are operating;

(c) whether any study has been made about their performance in the sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is not allowed in retail sector except in the retail trade of 'Single Brand' products where FDI up to 51%, with prior Government approval, is allowed. This is, *inter-alia*, subject to the following conditions:

i. products to be sold should be of a 'Single Brand' only.

ii. products should be sold under the same brand internationally.

iii. 'Single Brand' product-retailing would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.

(b) List of approvals granted for FDI in single brand retail sector is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) No study has been instituted for assessing the performance of Multi National Corporations (MNCs) in single brand retail sector.

Statement

List of Approved Retail Trading Proposals

Sl.No.	Name of the applicant/ Foreign Investor	Address	Activities	Brand for Retailing
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Moja Shoes/ M/s Tano India Private Equity Fund I/and or its subsidiaries, Mauritius	SSIPL Retail Ltd. B 1/F 4, Mohan Co-op Industrial Area, Mathura Road, New Delhi-44	Retail trading of all types of footwear, sportswear, boots, slippers, sandals, athletic shoes and apparels of "Nike Brand" through exclusive retail outlets owned by the company.	Nike Brand
2.	M/s LV Trading India/ M/s Louis Vuitton Malletier (France)	L.V. Trading (I) Pvt. Ltd. 2 E, Calcot, 2nd Floor, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mumbai-400001	Retail trading of LVM products including Diary refills paper, 2. Pens and pens refills 3. Shoes 4. Trunks travel bags/purses 5. Other articles of leather 6. Sunglasses 7. watches 8. other articles of plastic 9. jewellery imitation 10. Ties 11. Textile (scarfs and shawls) 12. Umbrella 13. Ready to wear.	LVM
3.	M/s Lladro Commercial S.A/ M/s Lladro Commercial S.A, Spain	M/s SPA Agencies (India) Pvt. Ltd., 164/3, Lado Sarai, New Delhi-110030	To set up a joint venture by M/s Lladro and SPA Agencies for establishing a network boutiques for marketing the products of LLADRO.	LLADRO
4.	M/s Fun Fashion India Pvt. Ltd. M/s Fendi International, SA, France	M/s Chordia Fashions Pvt. Ltd., D Block, Shivsagar Estate, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai-110018	Retail trading of Fendi products including shoes, wearing apparel, Trunks/travel bags/purses, sunglasses, watches, jewellery imitation, textiles.	Fendi
5.	M/s Damro Furniture Pvt. Ltd/ M/s Damro Exports Pvt. Ltd., Sri Lanka	#150 (Old No. 39/19), Arcot Road, Kodambakkam, Chennai-600024	Retail trading of knock Down furniture under the single brand name of DAMRO.	Damro
6.	M/s Rino Greggio Argenterie, S.p.A/ M/s Rino Greggio Argenterie, S.p.A Italy	M/s. K.R. Chawla & Co., 7th Floor, Kailash Building, 26, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-01	Retail trading of silver items	"Argenterie Greegio"
7.	M/s Mitsui Automotive Investment B.V/ M/s Mitsui Automotive Investment B.V.	M/s TCI India Ltd. Plot No. 69, TCI House, Institutional Area, Sector 32, Gurgaon	Retail trading of Toyota Make cars	Toyota
8.	M/s Ermenegildo Zegna M/s Ermenegildo Zegna Holditalta SPA Italy	135, Marine Drive, Mumbai-400020	Setting up of ZEGNA retail stores for marketing (a) Ready to wear (b) Footwear (c) Leather goods (d) Fragrance (e) Christmas gifts etc.	ZEGNA
9.	M/s Etamint, Belgium/ M/s Etamint, Belgium	M/s Etam Future Fashions Pvt. Ltd., "Knowledge House", Shyam Nagar, Off Jogeshwari Vikroli Link Road, Jogeshwari (East), Mumbai-400060	Retail trading of ETAM products. In women's fashions (ready-to wear, lingerie and accessories)	ETAM
10.	M/s Lee Cooper International Ltd./ M/s Lee Cooper International Ltd.	M/s Lee Cooper India Pvt. Ltd. 16/2, Ali Askar Road, Bangalore-560052	Retail trading of Lee Cooper products in fashion category (men's ready-to-wear).	Lee Cooper
11.	M/s Fabindia Overseas Pvt. Ltd./ M/s Fabindia Inc, USA M/s WCP Mauritius Holdings	M/s Fabindia Overseas Pvt. Ltd./ 14, N Block Market, Greater Kailash, Part-I, New Delhi-110048	Retail trading of Fabindia products including handicrafts, garments, accessories, home furnishings etc.	Fabindia

1	2	3	4	5
12.	M/s Socomec SA M/s Socomec SA, France	M/s Socomec SA, Numeric House No. 5, Sir P.S. Sivasamy Salai, Mylapore, Chennai-600004	Retail trading of single SOCOMEC Brand UPS systems and related accessories.	SOCOMEC
13.	M/s Grotto SPA M/s Grotto SPA Italy	C/o M/s Fox Mandal & Co. FM House, A-9, Sector 9, Noida-201301	Retail trading under single brand of GAS brand in fashion categories.	GAS
14.	M/s Mahtani Fashions Pvt. Ltd./ M/s Sin Rong Pvt. Ltd., Singapore	M/s Mahtani Fashions Pvt. Ltd. Reg Office E-354, GK II, Corporate Office A-26, Sector 3, Noida	Retail trading under the brand name VI-GA in footwear	VI-GA
15.	M/s Wah Luen Electronic Tools Co. Ltd. M/s Wah Luen Electronic Tools Co. Ltd., China	Wg. Cdr. (Retd.) Jasbir S. Chadda, 84, East of Kailash, New Delhi 110065	Retail trading of Electronic Goods and Tools sold under the single brand name of "CT Brand".	CT Brand
16.	M/s Signature Kitchens India Pvt. Ltd. M/s Signature Kitchen, Kualalumpur, Malaysia	M/s Signature Kitchen, India Pvt. Ltd., 8, Ulsoor Road, Bangalore-560042	Retail trading of modular kitchens & kitchen cabinets, accessories, cooking range equipments, ovens, chimneys, wardrobes, solar powered and other non-conventional energy based cooking equipment of "Signature Kitchen"	Signature Kitchen
17.	M/s Christian Dior Trading India Private Limited/ M/s Christian Dior Couture, Paris, France	M/s Christian Dior Trading India Private Limited, R.No. 10, 4th Floor, Central Bank of India Building, 55, MG Road, Fort, Mumbai-400023	Retail trade of luxury ready-to-wear fashion, menswear, women wear, accessories and luxury goods of the brand "Christian Dior"	Christian Dior
18.	M/s Forever New Apparels Pvt. Ltd./ M/s Forever New Clothing Pty. Ltd., Australia	Mr. Bharat Kumar Goenka, Foods Fats & Fertilisers Ltd., 7th Floor, Fountain Plaza, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Chennai-600008	Retail trading of Fashion clothing, handbags, belts, jewellery and other accessories under single brand name "Forever New".	Forever New
19.	M/s Khanna Speciality Retail Distributors Pvt. Ltd./ Hermes International France	M/s Khanna Speciality Retail Distributors Pvt. Ltd., No. 2, Ashoka Avenue, DLF Chattarpur, New Delhi-110030	Retail and wholesale trading of Leather Goods, men's and women's ready to wear, perfumes and cosmetics, stationery and diaries, footwear and related accessories, enamel products, art of living products, tableware, saddlery and riding gear, jewellery and accessories, luggage and bags, silk and textile items and accessories, pets items, babies ready to wear and accessories under single brand "Hermes".	Hermes
20.	M/s Trio Sports Wear Pvt. Ltd./ M/s Trio Selection Inc., Canada	M/s Trio Sports Wear Pvt. Ltd., D 18/1, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase 1, New Delhi-110020	Retail trading in all types of sports goods, apparels, lifestyle products, garments, accessories and other merchandising items under the trade name "Groggy".	"Groggy"
21.	M/s Tod's Retail India Pvt. Ltd. M/s Tod's Hong-Kong Ltd. M/s Tod's International B.V.	M/s Bhukhanvala Holdings Pvt. Ltd., 3rd Floor, Bhukhanvala Chambers, B-28, Veera Industrial Estate, Mumbai-400053	Retail trading in men's and women ready-to-wear, shoes, leather jackets and accessories under brand name of "TOD"	TOD
22.	M/s Diesel Fashion India Arvind Pvt. Ltd./ Diesel International BV	M/s Diesel Fashion India Arvind Pvt. Ltd., Arvind Mills Premises, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad-380025	Retail trading of men's and women ready to wear and accessories under brand name of Diesel.	Diesel
23.	M/s Dolce & Gabbana M/s Dolce & Gabbana, Milan, Italy	M/s DLF Ltd., Shopping Mall, 3rd Floor, Arjun Marg, Phase-1, DLF City Gurgaon-122002	Retail trading of two brands Dolce & Gabbana and D&G Dolce & Gabbana	Dolce & Gabbana and D&G Dolce & Gabbana

1	2	3	4	5
24.	M/s LA Sovereign Bicycles Pvt. Ltd./ M/s LA Bicycles (Thailand) M/s Indus Trading Co., Thailand	M/s LA Sovereign Bicycles Pvt. Ltd., 168-B, Industrial Estate, Ludhiana-141003, Punjab.	Retail trading of Bicycles, toys, e-bikes and their parts and their Parts and accessories under the brand name of LA Sovereign	La Sovereign
25.	M/s Crystal Ball Fashions Pvt. Ltd. M/s Rene Derhy, France	M/s Crystal Ball Fashions Pvt. Ltd. C-49, Okhla Industrial Area Phase II, New Delhi.	Retail trading of apparels and accessories under the brand name of "Derhy".	Derhy
26.	M/s Crocs Inc. M/s Crocs Inc. USA	M/s Chogori Retail Pvt. Ltd, 511, Kailash Building, 26 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110011	Trading of footwear, apparel and charms under single brand "Crocs"	Crocs
27.	M/s Richmont Services B.V.	M/s Navratna Bharat Retail Pvt. Ltd, 46, Aradhana Chankyapuri New Delhi-110066	Trading of jewellery, watches, gift articles etc. under the brand name Cartier	Cartier
28.	Power Plate India Holdings Ltd.	M/s Power Plate India Pvt. Ltd., 603, International Trade Tower, Nehru Place, New Delhi-19	Retail trading of fitness equipment under the single brand Power plate	Power Plate
29.	M/s Gelorgio Armani Holding BV	M/s DLF Ltd, DLF Shopping Mall 3rd Floor Arjun Marg, DLF City Phase I, Gurgaon-120002. DLF Ltd, DLF Centre, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001	Retail trading of Armani products including clothing, footwear, leather goods etc.	Armani
30.	M/s Giordano Mauritius Ltd.	M/s Giordano Fashions (I) Pvt. Ltd. 85/17, Srirangam Avenue, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Chennai-600008.	Retail trading of merchandise under brand name Giordano	Giordano
31.	M/s Pearle Europe M/s Pearle Europe, Netherlands	M/s Abcus Retail Pvt. Ltd, 2nd Floor, Chitrakoot, Shreeram Mills Premises Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Worli, Mumbai	Retail trading of optical products under brand name visions express	Vision express
32.	M/s Marks & Spencer PLC	M/s Marks & Spencer Reliance (I) Ltd. 2nd Floor, Chitrakoot, Shreeram Mills Premises Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Worli, Mumbai	Retail trading of clothing, lingeries, electrical equipment and appliances under brand name Marks & Spencer	Marks Spencer
33.	M/s Hallmark Group Ltd.	Mr. Ajay Sachdeva, D-10/10, New Friends Colony, New Delhi-110065	Retail trading of famous national stamps and recreated as engraved solid and replicas plated with gold.	Hallmark
34.	M/s Piquadro S.P.A. M/s Piquadro S.P.A, Italy	M/s DLF Ltd, DLF Shopping Mall 3rd Floor Arjun Marg, DLF City Phase I, Gurgaon-120002. DLF Ltd, DLF Centre, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001	Retail trading of briefcases, handbags, computer cases/trolleys, diaries, shoes, sportswear etc. under single brand "Piquadro"	Piquadro
35.	M/s Ferragamo International B.V. M/s Ferragamo International B.V. Netherlands	SSIPL Luxury Fashion PVT. Ltd. B1/F 4, Mohan Co-op Industrial Area, Mathura Road, New Delhi-44	Retail trading of clothing, bags, shoes, accessories under the brand name Salvatro Ferragamo	Salvataro Ferragamo
36.	M/s Aran Kitchen World Pvt. Ltd. M/s Aran World S.R. L, Italy	M/s Aran Kitchen World Pvt. Ltd. 37, Conron Smith Road, Gopalapuram, Chennai-600086	Retail trading of modular furniture, kitchen and accessories under the brand name ARAN	ARAN
37.	M/s Cello International	M/s Cello Future Fashion Ltd. Knowledge House, Shyam Nagar Off. Jogeshwari Vikroli Link Road Jogeshwari (E), Mumbai-400060	Retail trading of men's fashion under the brand name Cello	Cello

[Translation]

Irregularities in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

*57. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding misuse of funds and other irregularities in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

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

(c) the number of officers against whom action has been taken for their involvement in the said cases, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) In the light of the report on the Performance Audit of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), submitted by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India in August 2006, for the period 2001-02 to 2004-05, and the examination of the points raised therein by the Gvoernment of India and State/UT SSA programmes, an amount of about Rs. 53 crores was classified as expenditure not covered under these SSA guidelines. The Government of India directed the States to recoup the inadmissible expenditure to the State SSA programmes and an amount of Rs. 32.38 crores has been recouped so far.

In addition, *inter-alia*, in 2006-07 Andhra Pradesh reported an embezzlement of Rs. 14.98 crores under DPEP/SSA accounts. An FIR was lodged and the matter was investigated by the State CID. The State Government also suspended 3 accounts officials and transferred another 3 out of the State Project Office of SSA. In Haryana (2005-2007), 11 officials involved in financial irregularities have been proceeded against wherein sevices of 2 officials have been terminated. In Karnataka, action has been taken against 21 officials and an amount of Rs. 8.58 lakhs recovered from them. In West Bengal an amount of Rs. 5.14 crore was fraudulently withdrawn by eight officials in one district where the State CID has arrested 7 persons and proceedings are underway. In Gujarat (2007-08) action was taken against two officials involved in financial irrregularities in one district and Rs. 15.98 lakhs recovered.

(d) The Government of India has issued strict instructions to States/UTs to recoup the inadmissible expenditure and to avoid recurrence of such instances in future. Government of India has also laid down a Financial & Procurement Manual in SSA to streamline financial management systems and is monitoring the use of SSA funds through annual State/UT audits, independent concurrent financial reviews and field monitoring through 41 social science institutions.

[English]

Promotion of Small Scale Industries

*58. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:
SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

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

(a) the contribution of small scale industries in creating employment opportunities and revenue earning;

(b) whether any long term policy has been formulated for the development of small scale industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of funds earmarked, released and utilized thereon under various schemes in the country including Orissa, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Based on the third All India Census (2001-02) of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), employment provided by MSE sector during 2006-07 (latest available) is estimated to be 312.52 lakhs. The information in respect of revenue earning by the MSEs is not available.

(b) and (c) To facilitate the promotion and development of MSEs, the Government is implementing a 'National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)' and a 'Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises' with an objective to provide support in areas of credit, technology upgradation, marketing, infrastructure, etc. They contain, *inter alia*, various measures aimed at

making the MSE sector more competitive in the long term. Further, the Government has enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which has since come into force from 2nd October, 2006 and provides for the promotion and development of micro, small and medium enterprises.

(d) The allocation of funds in respect of various schemes for development of MSEs is made scheme-wise and not State/Union Territory-wise. The details of funds earmarked and utilized under major schemes during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Funds Earmarked, Released and Utilised Under Various Schemes of the Ministry of MSME During 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08

(Value in Rs. crores)

Name of the Scheme/Programme	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	RE	EXP.	RE	EXP.	RE	EXP.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. O/o the Development Commissioner (DC), MSME						
1. Promotion of micro and small enterprises	14.66	13.09	14.54	11.95		
2. Science, Technology Research & Development	9.94	9.70	16.75	16.08		
3. Training & Manpower Development	6.58	6.09	8.67	6.94		
4. TREAD Scheme	0.50	0.43	1.11	0.45		
5. Subcontracting Exchange for Ancillary Development	1.10	1.03	1.11	0.91	During 2007-08, the Schemes in the O/o DC (MSME) have been merged into six major groups. The details in respect of funds earmarked, released and utilized under these group of Schemes are given in the Table below.	
6. Scheme for Tool Rooms	30.00	29.96	29.34	28.84		
7. Marketing Assistance & EP Scheme	2.32	2.46	2.96	2.99		
8. Regional Testing Centres & Field Testing Stations	4.05	2.54	4.05	2.98		
9. Technology Upgradation	32.25	27.80	50.43	33.05		
10. Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme	20.35	20.68	22.00	19.67		
11. Collection of Statistics	5.00	4.38	6.05	4.73		
12. Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSE Sector	200.00	205.90	118.10	126.10		
13. Micro Finance Programme	5.00	2.75	32.28	10.00		
14. Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme	27.94	25.88	76.55	73.64		
15. Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises	0.00	0.00	5.90	0.01		
Sub-Total-I (DC-MSME's Schemes)	359.69	352.69	389.84	338.34	437.65	396.51

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II.	**National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)**						
1.	Investment (Equity Share Capital)	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Performance & Credit Rating Scheme	13.80	12.97	18.45	18.45	10.00	10.00
3.	Marketing Assistance Scheme	8.20	9.83	9.50	9.50	10.00	10.00
4.	Reimbursement of Exp. of NTSCs-GIA	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total II (NSIC's Schemes)	41.00	41.80	44.95	44.95	20.00	20.00
III.	**Other Schemes of the M/o MSME**						
1.	Surveys, Studies & Policy Research	0.50	0.23	1.50	0.18	0.40	0.40
2.	International Co-operation	1.20	1.20	1.75	1.75	0.70	0.66
3.	National Entrepreneurship Development Board (NEDB)	0.50	0.59	0.60	1.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Training Institutes (NISIET, NIESBUD, EDI, IIE)	4.57	4.85	6.55	5.11	4.40	3.73
5.	Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.25
6.	National Commission on Enterprises in the unorganized sector	4.80	2.96	24.74	5.60	5.00	4.06
	Sub-Total-III (Other Schemes)	11.57	9.83	35.14	13.64	11.50	9.10
IV.	**Agro and Rural Industries (ARI)***						
1.	Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC)	560.82	558.56	677.75	672.62	737.97	707.59
2.	Coir Board	35.51	35.43	25.81	25.71	39.51	38.51
3.	Scheme of Funds for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)	1.50	1.50	25.97	25.53	21.00	15.31
4.	PMRY	273.69	272.54	252.60	248.51	320.00	318.78
	Sub-Total-IV (ARI's Schemes)	871.52	868.03	982.13	972.37	1118.48	1080.19
	Grand Total	1283.78	1272.35	1452.06	1369.30	1587.63	1505.80

Table I: Funds earmarked, released and utilized under Schemes DC (MSME) during 2007-08

(Value in Rs. crores)

	Name of the Scheme/Programme	2007-08	
		RE	EXP.
1.	Quality of Technology Support Institutions and Programmes	153.95	139.25
2.	Promotional Services Institutions and Programmes	34.75	25.79
3.	MSME Cluster Development Programmes & MSME Growth Poles	19.00	16.95
4.	Credit Support Programme	207.70	207.52
5.	MDA Programme	1.60	1.36
6.	Upgradation of Database	20.65	5.64
	Total	437.65	396.51

Note: RE-Revised Estimates, EXP-Expenditure.
*Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries (ARI) was a separate Ministry in 2005-06. It was merged with Ministry of Small Scale Industries (SSI) in 2006-07 to form the new Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

Genome and Life Sciences Research

*59. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has enhanced its investments in Genome research and other Life Sciences research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India's spending on research and development as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product is far below as compared to other developing countries; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to enhance the funding for such researches?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The life sciences research including genome research is largely supported by the Department of Biotechnology. Besides, Department of Science & Technology, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Ministry of Science & Technology, Indian Council of Agriculture Research and Indian Council of Medical Research also support genomic research in life sciences. The total expenditure incurred during the 10th Plan (2002-07) amounting to Rs. 2151.56 crores has been enhanced by 3.5 times during 11th Plan (2007-2012) with a total allocation of Rs. 7589.00 crores for promotion of life sciences research, education and technology development. Similarly, for genomic research, compared to 10th Plan expenditure of about Rs. 250.00 crores, during the 11th Plan an allocation of Rs. 1077.00 crores has been made by the Government.

(c) During 11th Plan, Government has enhanced allocation for Scientific Departments to Rs. 75304.00 crores from Rs. 25301.35 crores during 10th Plan. However, according to the available official statistics, the expenditure in India on Research and Development (R&D) in terms of percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is lower compared to that of a few developing countries such as China, but it is higher compared to several other developing countries like Argentina, Brazil, Egypt and Sri Lanka. The R&D expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the year 2005-06 was around 0.88%.

(d) The Government has taken various measures to increase the expenditure on Science & Technology in the country. These measures include higher allocation to 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 frontline areas in academic and national institutes;

introduction of new and attractive fellowships and incentives; strengthening infrastructure for R&D in universities; encouraging public-private R&D partnerships; and instituting national awards and academic chairs for recognizing outstanding scientists.

[Translation]

Protection of Mineral Resources

*60. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote and protect the vast mineral reserves of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During the 10th Plan period, major thrust has been accorded to exploration of high value minerals and augmenting resource base for minerals having key role in sustaining industrial growth. Geological Survey of India (GSI) added 12,177 million tonnes of coal, 941 million tonnes of lignite, 8.2 million tonnes of copper ore, 0.8 million tonnes of lead-zinc ore, 37.42 million tonnes of iron ore, 14.38 million tonnes of manganese ores, 5.70 million tonnes of bauxite, 1883 million tonnes of limestone, 42.49 million tonnes of gold ore, 5.56 billion cubic meters of coal bed methane, to the National Inventory mostly by way of new discoveries in the 10th Plan period. GSI has also discovered several kimberlite pipes, of which 4 pipes in Andhra Pradesh are diamond bearing. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) has added 10,651 million tonnes of coal, 4667 milliont onnes of lignite, 137 million tonnes of base metals and 3.35 millions tonnes of Gold ore to the mineral inventory. In the 11th Plan the investment proposed in exploration and mining for sustaining growth and development of mineral sector is given below:

Survey and mapping	Mineral exploration	Specialized investigation	Modernization and replacement
251.54 crores	116.57 crores	12.44 crores	827.66 crores

With a view to protect the mineral resources in the country the Government has framed the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, (MMDR), the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 (MCR) and the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR) for systematic and scientific development, and conservation of minerals.

[English]

Unauthorised Activities in Government Colonies

393. SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 3253 dated 15 April, 2008 regarding unauthorised activities in Government colonies and to state:

(a) whether the Government has since collected the information;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons and time by which the information is likely to be furnished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Information is being collected from the concerned Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt of the same.

Export of Foodgrains

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

(a) whether in order to ensure food security and to curb and contain the spiralling food prices, the Government has imposed certain restrictions on exports of foodgrains including rice, edible oils and oil seeds;

(b) if so, the details of such checks and restrictions;

(c) the extent to which the food prices have been checked and brought down thereby;

(d) whether the US has advised India to refrain from banning and checking food exports; and

(e) if so, the 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) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government, with a view to ensure food security and to curb the spiralling food prices; has regulated the exports of food grains including rice, edible oils and oil seeds. The Notification Nos. 37, 38 and 39 dated 3rd September, 5th September and 16th September 2008 respectively issued from the office of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) regulate exports of rice, while Notification Nos. 85, 92, 3 and 33 dated 17th March, 1st April, 11th April and 19th August 2008 respectively from DGFT regulate exports of edible oils. These measures have helped in controlling the steep hike in food prices.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Government has not received any such advise from Government of USA.

Impact of Preferential Duty-free Market Access

395. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent announcement by the Prime Minister on preferential duty free market access to 50 least developed countries would make any impact;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether China, Brazil and other developed countries are also extending similar market access to the least developed countries; 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) Yes Sir, the Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) announced on the occasion of the India Africa Forum Summit on 8 April, 2008 would have a positive impact on the LDCs. It provides enhanced market access for the products of export interest to LDCs thereby helping in their economic development. The Scheme provides duty free and preferential market access to all LDCs on 94% of India's total tariff lines. These tariff lines cover 92.5% of the global exports of all LDCs.

(c) and (d) China provides Duty Free Quota Free (DFQF) preferential market access to LDCs with whom it has diplomatic relations though this scheme is yet to be notified to the WTO. Brazil is still in the process of formulating a DFQF preferential market access scheme for LDCs. Several other countries, both developed and developing, provide preferential market access to LDCs. The details of the some of these schemes are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Country	Details of Preferential Market Access Schemes
Australia	Australia provides duty free quota free access for all products originating in LDCs.
Canada	With the exception of a few items, Canada provides duty and quota free access on all imports from LDCs.
European Union	Under the "Everything But Arms" (EBA) initiative, the EC provides duty free quota free market access to the LDCs.
Japan	Provides duty free quota free treatment to LDCs under the GSP Scheme.
Switzerland	Provides duty free quota free treatment to LDCs under the new Swiss GSP Scheme.
USA	Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), USA provides duty free market access to the sub-Saharan African countries including LDCs.
Republic of Korea	Provides preferential duty free access on selected items originating from LDCs.

Research on Global Warming

396. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether research institutes are working in a coordinated manner to resolve issues pertaining to global warming;

(b) if so, whether research studies on the melting down of Himalayan glaciers, increased occurrence of cyclones, flash floods, cloud bursts etc. in the country including Karnataka are being conducted;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the breakthrough made in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) (a) Yes, Sir. Climate change and global warming related research is being carried out by several research institutions like Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, India Meteorological Department (IMD), National Physical Laboratory (NPL), National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Centre for Mathematical Modelling and Computer Simulation (CMMACS), Bangalore, Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), Central Research Institute for Dry-land Agriculture (CRIDA), Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad; Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG); Geological Survey of India (GSI), etc. and several non-governmental agencies like The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A group of institutions comprising of Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad, Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, Geological Survey of India (GSI) and others are conducting research in campaign mode to study the melting down of Himalayan glaciers. India Meteorological Department (IMD) and several other institutions of Ministry and research and academic institutions in the country are making continuous efforts to enhance monitoring and forecasting capabilities in respect of cyclones, flash floods, cloud bursts etc. affecting various parts of the country, including Karnataka. However, State-wise details of climate change impacts are yet to emerge from these research efforts conclusively.

(d) Does not arise.

POSCO Plant

397. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Orissa for the allotment of captive mines for the POSCO plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

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) No proposal is pending for prior approval of the Central Government under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 for allotment of mines for POSCO in Orissa.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

[Translation]

Threat to Metro Stations

398. SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any threat of attack on Metro Stations in the capital has been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) Threats of attack on Delhi Metro have been received by Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) from the terrorists organisations such as Jaish-e-Mohammad, LeT and Huji through some agencies/organizations. In addition, 7 threat calls received from the individuals were found to be hoax. CISF has adopted following security scheme for Delhi Metro:

(a) Access Control through DFMDs;

(b) Frisking;

(c) 100% baggage checking;

(d) Manual sweeping of stations;

(e) Anti-sabotage checks by Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad;

(f) Canine patrolling;

(g) Manual and Electronic surveillance (CCTVs);

(h) Quick Reaction Teams;

(i) Mock Drills;

(j) Contingency drill.

[English]

Coffee Plantations

399. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the land available for coffee plantations in the country including Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of coffee produced and exported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and country-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal for expansion of coffee plantation in various States; 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) The State-wise details of land under Coffee Cultivation in the country as on 2007-08 are as follows:—

Name of the State	Area under Coffee Cultivation (in Hectares)
1	2
Traditional Area:	
Karnataka	225458
Kerala	84716
Tamil Nadu	31344
Sub-Total	341518
Non Traditional Areas:	
Andhra Pradesh	37773
Orissa	3143
Sub-Total	40916
North Eastern Region:	
Arunachal Pradesh	198
Assam	756
Manipur	375
Mizoram	1019
Meghalaya	899
Nagaland	2271
Tripura	243
Sub-Total	5761
Grand Total	388195

(b) The State-wise details of Coffee produced in the country during the last three years and the current year are furnished below:—

(Quantity in Metric Tonnes)

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*
Karnataka	196275	206025	191575	214170
Kerala	56825	59475	49000	57200
Tamil Nadu	18825	18225	18100	16625
Andhra Pradesh and Orissa	1825	4085	3175	4880
North Eastern region	250	190	150	125
Total	274000	288000	262000	293000

*Post blossom estimate.

Country-wise (major countries) details of Coffee exports during the last three years and the current year are as follows:—

(Quantity in Metric Tonnes)

Country	FY 2005-06	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09 (Prov.) (upto 16.10.2008)
	(Exports of both Indian & Re-Exported Coffee)			(Permits issued for both Indian & Re-Exported Coffee)
Italy	53142.5	62806.5	53803.5	31533.0
Russian Federation	29431.7	27446.9	25182.9	10058.0
Germany	16741.5	21835.0	14235.6	8538.0
Belgium	11190.2	13989.4	10614.5	6085.0
Spain	10292.1	11090.5	8802.1	5229.0
Others	80757.3	111861.1	106345.0	59820.0
Total	201555.3	249029.4	218983.6	121263.0

(c) and (d) There is no proposal for expansion of coffee area in traditional coffee growing States, such as Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. However, the details of area proposed for coffee expansion in Non-traditional areas *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and NER during 11th Plan period are furnished below:—

Name of the State	Area in Hectares
Non-traditional Area:	
Andhra Pradesh	16000
Orissa	1100
Sub-Total	17100
North Eastern Region:	
Assam	200
Mizoram	200
Meghalaya	150
Nagaland	150
Tripura	150
Sub-Total	850
Grand Total	17950

[Translation]

Review of Television Channels

400. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been conducted by the Government regarding the necessity of various Television (TV) Channels operating in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the TV Channels sanctioned by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, channel-wise;

(e) the details of proposals pending with the Government at present alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) No need has been felt in this regard.

(d) 25 private satellite TV channels were permitted to be uplinked from India during the year 2005, 37 during the year 2006, 72 during the year 2007 and 91 during the current year up to 13.10.2008 as per uplinking guidelines and 2 TV channels, uplinked from abroad, were permitted to downlink in India during the year 2006, 5 during the year 2007 and 53 during the current year upto 13.10.2008. The lists of such channels are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(e) As on date, applications of 168 TV channels for permission to uplink TV channels from India and applications of 33 TV channels, those uplinked from abroad, for permission to downlink in India are at various stages of scrutiny in accordance with the existing uplinking and downlinking guidelines. The lists of these channels are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(f) No definite time frame can be indicated as the process includes inter-Ministerial consultation with other concerned Ministries.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of the Channels permitted to uplink from India during the year 2005
1	2
1.	Asianet Plus
2.	Jagran USA
3.	Jagran UK
4.	Classic Cinema USA
5.	Classic Cinema UK
6.	Action Cinema USA
7.	Action Cinema UK
8.	ZEE Cinema USA
9.	Alpha Gujarati USA
10.	Alpha Gujarati UK
11.	NDTV Metro Nation
12.	NE-HI FI
13.	Star Anando
14.	IBN-7
15.	Sudarshan
16.	Jhankar Movies
17.	CNN-IBN
18.	Satya TV
19.	Sangeet Bangla
20.	Yo Music
21.	Kasthuri
22.	Power Vision
23.	Times Now
24.	Play TV
25.	Live India

Sl.No.	Name of the Channels Permitted to Uplink from India during the year 2006
1	2
1.	Jaya Max
2.	WE
3.	Business Today
4.	Asianet Kannada
5.	Udaya Varthegalu
6.	Udaya Movies
7.	Gemini News
8.	Gemini Music
9.	Sur Sangeet-2

1	2
10.	NE Bangla
11.	TV 9 Kannada
12.	TV 9 Mumbai
13.	SI-Tadka
14.	ZEE Telugu
15.	ZEE Kannada
16.	Lemon TV
17.	Music India
18.	KBC News
19.	Imayam TV
20.	Brindavan TV
21.	Manorama News South
22.	Manorama News North
23.	Manorama News Central
24.	Kolkata TV
25.	24 Ghanta
26.	Makkal TV
27.	TV-100
28.	Pragya TV
29.	Neo Sports
30.	Neo Cricket
31.	OTV
32.	CTVN-AKD-Plus
33.	PBC TV
34.	Channel No. 1
35.	Sadhna News
36.	Mega TV
37.	Dhaliwal TV

Sl.No.	Name of the Channels Permitted to Uplink from India during the year 2007
1	2
1.	Sitara
2.	Suvarna
3.	STV Goa News
4.	STV UP News
5.	STV Haryana News
6.	ZEE TV Russia
7.	Movie on Demand-Hindi
8.	Movie on Demand-English
9.	MH One Shraddha
10.	MH One News
11.	Star Majha
12.	ZEE 24 Taas
13.	Real Estate
14.	MI Marathi
15.	TV 5
16.	Jai Hind
17.	Space
18.	Standard World
19.	Chardikala Time TV
20.	NTV
21.	Bhakthi
22.	Azad
23.	TML Voice of India
24.	Manoranjan TV
25.	Subha Vaartha
26.	Vissa

1	2
27.	Raj Musix
28.	Raj News Telugu
29.	Raj News
30.	News Live
31.	Sanskruthi
32.	NDTV Good Times
33.	Manorama News International
34.	Bindaas
35.	Bindaas Movies
36.	Sri Venkateswara
37.	Life 24
38.	E 24
39.	J Movie
40.	India News
41.	News X
42.	News 24
43.	BIZ 24
44.	9X
45.	9XM
46.	MAA News
47.	MAA Pooja
48.	MAA Music
49.	Channel 10
50.	Channel Eight
51.	Kalaignar TV
52.	Tulsi
53.	Mahuaa
54.	NDTV Imagine
55.	TML Voice of India Lifestyle
56.	TML Voice of India Music
57.	TML Voice of India Madhya Pradesh
58.	TML Voice of India Bangla
59.	TML Voice of India Gujarati
60.	TML Voice of India Rajasthan
61.	Ashirwad
62.	Home Shop 18
63.	INEWS
64.	News 9
65.	Leheren
66.	RTV
67.	Virsa TV
68.	Vasanth
69.	World Movies
70.	Raaz
71.	Tehkekaat
72.	UTV Movies

Sl.No.	Name of the Channels Permited to Uplink from India during the year 2008 upto 13.10.2008
1	2
1.	TV9 Gujarat
2.	NDTV Middle East
3.	Samay
4.	Kalaignar Isai Aruvi
5.	Sobhagya
6.	AM TV

1	2
7.	Focus TV
8.	Sahara Firangi
9.	NDTV Metronation Chennai
10.	NDTV Metronation Mumbai
11.	NDTV Metronation Bangalore
12.	NDTV Metronation Kolkata
13.	Naxatra TV
14.	ERA Channel
15.	Wellness
16.	SAAM TV
17.	UTVI
18.	Topper
19.	HBN
20.	Mallemaala
21.	IBN Lokmat
22.	CNEB
23.	ITV News
24.	Polimer
25.	TTV
26.	Ganga
27.	Sangeet Bhojpuri
28.	TV 20
29.	Hamar TV
30.	HY TV
31.	Zoom
32.	DNN
33.	Music Choice
34.	MTV
35.	VH1
36.	Nick
37.	Colors
38.	MTV 2
39.	Kalaignar Seithigal
40.	Star Telugu
41.	R Plus
42.	Star Jalsha
43.	Star Marathi
44.	Star Gujarati
45.	ZEE Talkies
46.	CNN IBN Channel 1
47.	CNN IBN Channel 2
48.	CNN IBN Channel 3
49.	Studio 1
50.	Studio N
51.	DY 365
52.	PNC News
53.	PTC Punjabi
54.	PTC Sikh World
55.	Vanitha TV
56.	Sri Sankara
57.	ZEE Tamil
58.	Tarang
59.	NDTV Lumiere
60.	Imagine Showbiz
61.	Khoj India
62.	Pehali Khabar

1	2
63.	Mahuaa Geet
64.	ZEE 24 Ghante—Chhattisgarh
65.	Rose TV
66.	Lee Music
67.	Big Family
68.	Big Bondhon
69.	Big Sanjha
70.	Big Gaurav
71.	Big Ullas
72.	Big Magic
73.	Big Hollywood
74.	Big Chobi
75.	Big Mauja
76.	Big Chitrapat
77.	Big Hits
78.	Big Juice
79.	Big ISAI
80.	Big Sangeet
81.	Zapak TV (Hindi)
82.	Zapak TV (E)
83.	Big Food
84.	Big Fitness 24x7
85.	Big Health
86.	Big Spiritual
87.	Moon TV
88.	Opportunity TV
89.	Divya
90.	Bizz News
91.	365 Din

Sl.No.	Name of the Channels, uplinked from abroad, permitted to downlink in India during the year 2006
1.	PTC Punjabi News
2.	B-TV

Sl.No.	Name of the Channels, uplinked from abroad, permitted to downlink in India during the year 2007
1.	Cbeebies
2.	BBC Entertainment
3.	Star Cricket
4.	Marine Biz TV
5.	TBN Channel

Sl.No.	Name of the Channels, uplinked from abroad, permitted to downlink in India during the year 2008 upto 13.10.2008
1.	CCTV-9
2.	KBS World
3.	ZEE Studio
4.	ZEE Trendz
5.	ZEE Cafe
6.	B4U Music
7.	B4U Movies
8.	God TV
9.	DW TV
10.	The MGM Channel
11.	Daystar Television Network
12.	Australia Network
13.	Mana Telugu

1	2
14.	NHK World TV
15.	NHK World Premium
16.	Ten Sports
17.	Channel News Asia International
18.	Discovery Channel
19.	Discovery Travel & Living
20.	Animal Planet
21.	National Geographic Channel
22.	History Channel
23.	Star Plus
24.	Sony Entertainment Television (SET)
25.	Set Max
26.	Set PIX
27.	SAB
28.	AXN
29.	ANIMAX
30.	Star Utsav
31.	Star One
32.	Channel (V)
33.	Star Movies
34.	Star World
35.	Channel (V) International
36.	Star Gold
37.	TV 5 Monde
38.	Vijay
39.	Cartoon Network
40.	Boomerang
41.	Pogo
42.	TCM Turner Classic Movies
43.	CNN International
44.	ESPN
45.	Star Sports
46.	Disney Channel
47.	Toom Disney
48.	BBC World
49.	HBO
50.	Arirang
51.	Bloomberg Television Asia-Pacific Feed
52.	Voyages Television
53.	Ftv. com India

Statement II

Sl.No.	Name of Channels for Uplinking from India
1	2
1.	Swen TV
2.	CNBC-TV 18-1
3.	CNBC-TV-2
4.	CNBC-3
5.	Unity
6.	Unity-M.P.
7.	Unity-Rajasthan
8.	Unity-M.P.
9.	Kolkatta Plus
10.	Raj News Kannada
11.	Raj News Malayalam
12.	Raj News Telugu

1	2
13.	Raj Musix Kannada
14.	Raj Musix Malayalam
15.	Raj Musix Telugu
16.	Raj Kids Kannada
17.	Raj Kids Malayalam
18.	Raj Kids Telugu
19.	Raj Kids Tamil
20.	VCNL
21.	Sristhi
22.	Women's World
23.	Aaha
24.	A to Z
25.	SAI TV
26.	A to Z Documentary
27.	Y TV
28.	Hum Bhojpuria
29.	Vision TV Entertainment
30.	Vision TV Music
31.	Vision TV Shiksha
32.	Thai TV
33.	San
34.	Bhakthi TV-Kannada
35.	Simply Spice
36.	Explore TV
37.	Wow
38.	Life Style Asia
39.	Holidays
40.	City Plus Entertainment
41.	Arihant
42.	Food Food TV
43.	Zee 24 Ghantalu
44.	Zee Weather
45.	Zee Bengla Cinema
46.	Zee 24 Ghante-Uttar Pradesh
47.	Zee Cinema Africa
48.	Zee Sea
49.	Zee ME
50.	Zee Astro
51.	Zee Bollywood
52.	Zee Punjab Plus
53.	Kamyab TV
54.	CBC Telugu
55.	Enter 10 Movies
56.	TV 24
57.	Wellness
58.	WTV
59.	Life TV
60.	HBN
61.	Sitara News
62.	Times Money
63.	9X Marathi
64.	9X Bangla
65.	9X Gujarati
66.	9X Punjabi
67.	9XM Velvet
68.	Phir Se 9XM
69.	9XM Bangla

1	2
70.	9XM Gujarati
71.	9XM Punjabi
72.	Manorama Vision
73.	Manorama Yuva
74.	Sankalp MDLR
75.	Krishna TV
76.	Daily News Network
77.	Alif TV
78.	Awaa
79.	Samaj
80.	Mumbai News
81.	Delhi News
82.	Spice TV
83.	TML Voice of India NCR
84.	TML Voice of India Gujarati
85.	TML Voice of India Punjab Haryana/HP
86.	TML Voice of India Amchi Mumbai
87.	Bangalaru 080
88.	Zoom Divya
89.	Jinvani
90.	Angel TV
91.	Rythm
92.	TV99
93.	Vijay TV
94.	Positive News
95.	Mahaa TV
96.	Cusine TV
97.	Win TV U.P.

1	2
98.	Win TV Hindi
99.	Win TV English
100.	Topper Junior
101.	One News
102.	G-TV
103.	Vichaar TV
104.	Oscar Bhojpuri Network
105.	BNT
106.	Sahara Marathi
107.	Sahara Bengali
108.	Sahara Bhojpuri
109.	Sahara Gujarati
110.	Sahara English
111.	360
112.	Day N Night
113.	Sanatan
114.	Raftar Media
115.	Sethu TV
116.	Mumbai 022
117.	Delhi 011
118.	Times Today
119.	RX World
120.	Kanak Sambad
121.	S.K. Channel
122.	Hits
123.	Sangeet Marathi
124.	Subharti

1	2
125.	Aradana
126.	Goldwin TV
127.	NDTV Imagine (Middle East)
128.	Kalaignar Sirippoli
129.	Kalaignar Chithram
130.	RTV 2
131.	RTV 3
132.	Tarang Music
133.	Big News Bangalore
134.	Big News Bengali
135.	Big News Bhojpuri
136.	Big News Brand Marketing
137.	Big News Business English
138.	Big News Business Gujarati
139.	Big News Business Hindi
140.	Big News Chennai
141.	Big News Crime
142.	Big News Delhi
143.	Big News Educational
144.	Big News English
145.	Big News Entertainment
146.	Big News Gujarati
147.	Big News Hindi
148.	Big News Hyderabad
149.	Big News Kannada
150.	Big News Kolkata
151.	Big News Malayalam
152.	Big News Marathi
153.	Big News Mumbai
154.	Big News North East
155.	Big News Oriya
156.	Big News Political
157.	Big News Punjabi
158.	Big News Real Estate
159.	Big News Rural
160.	Big News Social Issues
161.	Big News Sports
162.	Big News Tamil
163.	Big News Telugu
164.	Big News Urdu
165.	Big News Weather and Traffic
166.	KBC Gold
167.	Kolkata 033
168.	Sathiyam

Sl.No.	Name of Foreign Uplinked TV Channel(s) Pending Permission under Downlinking Guidelines
1	2
1.	ABC News Now
2.	Miraclenet
3.	Aljazeera International
4.	QTV
5.	Fox News
6.	Angel TV
7.	Hallmark

1	2
8.	Baby First TV
9.	Tele Viva
10.	Euro News
11.	Luxe TV
12.	C Music
13.	Career TV
14.	Ten Sports 2
15.	National Geographic HD
16.	Nat Geo Music
17.	Nat Geo Wild
18.	Nat Geo Adventure
19.	Fox Life Channel
20.	Baby TV
21.	FX Channel
22.	Fox Crime Channel
23.	Russia Today
24.	Ten Golf
25.	WB
26.	Real
27.	FETV
28.	Fresh TV
29.	Hungama TV
30.	Hungama TV (South)
31.	Discovery Science
32.	Discovery Turbo
33.	Discovery HD

Terrorist Infrastructure in Pakistan

401. SHRI RAGHUVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorist infrastructure still exists in Pakistan as per written reply to USQ No. 2486 dated 4 December, 2007 in the Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has taken up this issue with Pakistan;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the assurances given by Pakistan in this regard; and

(e) if not, 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, terrorist infrastructure continues to exist in Pakistan and various terrorist groups and organizations bases in Pakistan, continue to engage in recruitment, training, arming, infiltration and other activities aimed at promoting violence and terrorism in various parts of India.

(c) to (e) India has continued to convey its serious concerns to Pakistan in respect of cross border terrorism from Pakistan. We have also repeatedly reiterated the importance of Pakistan fulfilling its commitment outlined in the joint statements of 6.1.2004 and 24.9.2008 that Pakistan would not allow its territory, and the territory under its control to be used to support terrorism in any manner.

[English]

Nickel Extraction Plant

402. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Nickel Extraction Plant in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the time by which the plant is likely to be set up?

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) At present there is no proposal for consideration of the Government for setting up of a Nickel extraction plant in the State of Orissa.

Earthquake in Maharashtra

403. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of earthquakes reported in Satara district of Maharashtra recently;

(b) the highest magnitude of earthquake reported in this region in the recent past;

(c) whether any seismological study of this region has been conducted;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to install early warning system in this region; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Four earthquakes of magnitude 3.0 and above have been recorded in Satara District of Maharashtra since January, 2008.

(b) The highest magnitude of the Earthquake is recorded on 17th September, 2008 in the region having magnitude of 4.8.

(c) India Meteorological Department (IMD) is monitoring earthquake activity in the area round-the-clock with a network of six stations (Karad, Latur, Akola, Pune, Mumbai and Nagpur) in Maharashtra. In addition, a network of 8-seismic stations established by National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) in project mode around Koyna/Warna region is operating to monitor the earthquake activity over the region. Based on the data generated by the above network, a number of studies have been taken up to understand earthquake source mechanics.

(d) At present, there is no scientific technique available anywhere in the world to predict the earthquakes and hence it is not possible to install any early warning system.

(e) Does not arise.

Assistance to Science Laboratories

404. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to States for the upgradation of science laboratories in schools; and

(b) if so, the total amount of assistance provided by the Government for various Government and Government aided secondary/higher secondary schools, 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) To improve the quality of Science Education and to promote scientific temper a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Improvement of Science Education in Schools' was started from the year 1987-88. Under this scheme assistance was provided to the States/Union Territories for supply of science kits to upper primary schools, setting up or upgradation of science laboratories and library facilities in Secondary and Sr. Secondary Schools.

The erstwhile scheme of "Improvement of Science Education in Schools" which was one of the components of a composite scheme called "Quality Improvement in Schools", was under revision during the year 2005-06 and hence no financial assistance was provided. Subsequently the scheme has been transferred to the States as a State Sector scheme w.e.f. 1.4.2006. Therefore, no financial assistance was provided in 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Pay and Service Conditions of University Teachers

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

(a) whether a Committee headed by Prof. Chaddha to review the pay scales and service conditions of teachers in various universities and colleges in the country has been constituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this Committee would also look into various other issues such as higher research and making the teaching profession attractive;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the time by which the report of the Committee is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Details of the composition of the Committee and its terms of reference is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) to (g) The Pay Review Committee has since submitted its Report to the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission has also furnished its recommendations on the report.

Statement

The University Grants Commission hereby appoints a Committee to Review the Scales of Pay of the Teachers in the Universities and Colleges. The Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Human Resource Development has finalized the terms of reference of the Committee, which are as follows:—

(a) To review the.implementation of the previous decision of the Government/UGC under the Scheme of Revision of Pay Scales approved for University and College Teachers, Librarians, Physical Education Personnel and other academic staff in Universities and Colleges, and in the process, to evaluate the extent to which the earlier recommendations in relation to qualifications, service conditions and pay-scales etc. have been implemented.

(b) To examine the present structure of emoluments and conditions of service of University and College Teachers, Librarians, Physical Education Personnel and other academic staff in Universities and Colleges and to suggest revision in the structure, taking into account the minimum qualifications, career advancement opportunities, and total packet of benefits available to them (such as superannuation benefits, medical, housing facilities, etc.).

(c) To make recommendations on the ways and means of attracting and retaining talented persons in the teaching profession, as well as for the furtherance of research in the University System and also for their career advancement in teaching and equivalent positions in order to improve the quality of higher education.

(d) To look into the cases of anomalies, if any, in the matter of pay structure and/or career advancement opportunities for any categories of academic staff, consequent on revision of pay scales based on the recommendations of the preceding Pay Review Committee and to suggest remedial measures.

The pay structure and service conditions of the non-academic staff who may be governed by the Central Pay Commission's recommendations, including those of the officers and staff working in the University Grants Commission shall be outside the purview of the Pay Review Committee.

The Committee may initiate necessary studies and analysis in regard to the terms of reference, keeping in mind the demands and requirements of university and higher education institutions.

The composition of the Pay Review Committee shall be as under:—

(i) Prof. G.K. Chadha, Chairman
Member,
Economic Advisory Council to
the Prime Minister,
Vigyan Bhawan Annexe,
Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi.

(ii) Prof. Atul Sharma, Member
(Former VC, Rajiv Gandhi University)
(Former Advisor, Finance Commission)
52, Kala Vihar,
Mayur Vihar Phase-I Extn., New Delhi.

(iii) Prof. G. Padmanaban, Member
Former Director,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.

(iv) Shri Sudeep Banerjee, Member
Chancellor,
National University for Educational
Planning & Administration,
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,
NCERT Campus, New Delhi-110016.

(v) Prof. Manimala Das, Member
Principal,
Bathune College,
181, Bidhan Sarani, Kolkata.

(vi)	Representative of Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, (not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
(vii)	Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi-110002.	Member Secretary

The Commission will make necessary payment towards TA/DA and other expenses to the Members.

The Committee should submit its report to the UGC within one year of its constitution.

(Pankaj Mittal)
Joint Secretary

Enrolment of Muslim Students

406. SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of enrolment of Muslim students at the primary and upper primary levels separately in the country including Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the details of SCs, STs and OBCs out of them, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to increase their enrolment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Data collected under the District Information System for Education (DISE) and published by the National University for Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA) in 2006, for the first time covered information on enrolment of Muslim children at the primary and upper primary levels. 9.39% of total children enrolled at primary level and 7.52% at the upper primary level were Muslims. State-wise break up, including Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The DISE data base does not provide stratified information on Muslims.

(c) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for, *inter-alia*, strengthening of school infrastructure, more access to schools in districts with educationally disadvantaged groups, and additional support for girls education in educationally backward blocks. Further to increase the enrolment of children of disadvantaged groups, *inter-alia*, free textbooks, remedial teaching are also provided.

Statement

Percentage Enrolment of Muslim Children as per DISE Data 2006-07 at the primary and upper primary level to total enrolment*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Primary level Muslim	Upper Primary level Muslim
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.26	3.01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10	9.11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05	0.02
4.	Assam	30.42	17.39
5.	Bihar	8.95	6.6
6.	Chandigarh	2.87	2.39
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.56	0.84
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.01
9.	Daman and Diu	0.12	0.55
10.	Delhi	5.40	7.36
11.	Goa	4.59	3.67
12.	Gujarat	4.11	4.25
13.	Haryana	0.55	0.41
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1.17	1.09
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.52	60.55
16.	Jharkhand	7.29	6.3
17.	Karnataka	13.54	12.39

1	2	3	4
18.	Kerala	10.13	9.59
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	2.3
21.	Maharashtra	7.94	5.83
22.	Manipur	0.8	0.69
23.	Meghalaya	0.04	0.02
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0.03	0.02
26.	Orissa	7.26	6.48
27.	Pondicherry	5.1	5.13
28.	Punjab	0.22	0.11
29.	Rajasthan	2.3	1.38
30.	Sikkim	0.33	0.28
31.	Tamil Nadu	3.82	3.95
32.	Tripura	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	9.24	7.18
34.	Uttaranchal	0.31	0.2
35.	West Bengal	27.92	19.63
	All India	9.39	7.52

*District Information System for Education published by National University for Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA).

[Translation]

National Literacy Mission

407. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the progress made in adult literacy, particularly among women under the National Literacy Mission, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make use of information technology to achieve more progress under the National Literacy Mission;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether minorities and rural women are being encouraged to participate in literacy campaigns; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) A statement giving State-wise number of persons made literate under the National Literacy Mission (NLM) is enclosed. Approximately 60% of beneficiaries of literacy programmes are women.

(b) and (c) States are encouraged to use education technology in order to augment literacy learning through the use of audio and video programmes which are locally relevant and context specific.

(d) and (e) Renewed focus is being given in the XI Plan to low literacy areas with special emphasis on rural women, SC, ST and minorities to bridge regional, social and gender disparities.

Statement

(In lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of persons made literate
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	199.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.76
3.	Assam	29.34
4.	Bihar	113.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.91
6.	Goa	0.71
7.	Gujarat	61.31
8.	Haryana	8.12

1	2	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.70
11.	Jharkhand	24.90
12.	Karnataka	71.66
13.	Kerala	16.77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	98.66
15.	Maharashtra	76.73
16.	Manipur	2.54
17.	Meghalaya	1.66
18.	Mizoram	0.76
19.	Nagaland	1.90
20.	Orissa	46.97
21.	Punjab	10.82
22.	Rajasthan	88.07
23.	Sikkim	0.27
24.	Tamil Nadu	82.15
25.	Tripura	5.69
26.	Uttarakhand	5.36
27.	Uttar Pradesh	160.39
28.	West Bengal	117.25
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.14
30.	Chandigarh	0.42
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.074
32.	Daman and Diu	0.035
33.	Delhi	4.56
34.	Lakshadweep	0.01
35.	Pondicherry	1.11
	Total	1269.37

Promotion of Science Education

408. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of Science Education is in a very poor state thereby dissuading students from taking it at degree level;

(b) if so, whether the National Knowledge Commission had recommended that radical changes be made in Science Education and a National Science and Maths Mission be stated to make India a centre of scientific knowledge; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by the Government to encourage/promote Science education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) At the School level, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been working on examination reforms to encourage scientific thinking and promoting better understanding of basic concepts. It has also been developing supplementary material for both teachers and children to promote access to quality science material at all levels. Successful children in National Talent Search Examination, now conducted at Class VIII stage are given scholarships to pursue their studies and careers in Science. The National Focus Group constituted by NCERT covering major areas of curriculum and areas of national concern had recommended that at the secondary stage the students should be engaged in learning science as a composite discipline while at the higher secondary stage science should secondary stage science should be introduced as separate disciplines with emphasis on experiments/technology and problem solving.

The National Knowledge Commission in its report on "Attracting talented students to Maths and Science", has formulated a set of recommendations, including setting up of a Science and Mathematics Mission. The views on the recommendations have not been finalized.

Keeping in view the declining quality and quantum of scientific research in India, a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.M. Sharma was constituted by the Central Government for basic Scientific Research in universities. The recommendations of the Task Force has

been accepted by Government, and the Task Force has been converted to an Empowered Committee to implement the recommendations. The University Grants Commission has taken initiatives for augmenting research and teaching resources of universities.

[English]

Early Warning for Disasters

409. SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA": Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to monitor tectonic shifting patterns in the country with a view to achieve the ability for early warning of earthquakes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has made any efforts for monitoring/conducting research on oceanic surface to understand its impact on climate and achieve capability of early warning of storms/cyclones; and

(e) 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) Government has initiated research projects involving a number of geodetic based Global Positioning Systems (GPS) at selected locations in the country to monitor the crystal deformation which in turn help in understanding the nature of tectonic shifting patterns. However, current level of understanding has not reached to the stage to design early warning systems for earthquakes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Adaptation of the guidelines published by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) for the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures will help in reducing substantially the loss of life and damage to property caused by earthquakes.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. Government has established observational systems to monitor marine surface meteorological (data buoys; ships of opportunity; satellite derived wind, rainfall etc.) and oceanographic (waves; sea surface temperature etc.) data over the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. All these observations collected over land and oceans are continuously injected into operational data assimilation and forecasting systems for generating suitable warnings and advisories associated with development and movement of storms/cyclones.

Free Trade Negotiations with EU and Japan

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

(a) whether India is currently engaged in free trade negotiations with EU and Japan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome of such negotiations?.

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. Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad based Trade and Investment Agreement with European Union (EU) and a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with Japan.

An India-EU High Level Trade Group (HLTG) between India and EU was established at the 6th India-EU Summit held in New Delhi in September 2005 to explore ways and means to widen and broaden the economic relationship and explore the possibility of a Trade and Investment Agreement. The HLTG submitted its report to the 7th India-EU Summit held in Helsinki in October 2007. The Summit decided that the two sides should enter into negotiations for a Broad based Trade and Investment Agreement covering areas of Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Remedies, Customs Cooperation & Trade Facilitation, Dispute Settlement, Competition and Intellectual Property Rights. So far, five rounds of negotiations between India and European Commission have been held. Negotiations are still in the initial stages.

As regards CEPA with Japan, negotiations covering Trade in Goods, Services, Investment, Rules of Origin,

Customs Facilitation and other areas of economic cooperation are going on since January 2007. So far 10 round of negotiations have taken place. The negotiations are not yet complete and hence it is premature to give the outcome.

Misleading Advertisements

411. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the misleading of consumers through commercial advertisements by the consumer goods companies which are violating the norms of Advertising Standards Council of India;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government during the said period against such companies, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Some instances of misleading advertisements have been brought to the notice of the Government in respect of private TV channels *viz.* 'Roop Amrit' (in 2005), 'Hiko Good Height Increasing Device', 'Yoko Height Increase Device', 'Herbal Slim Tea', 'Oka Good Height Increasing Device' 'D' Care Plus (Ayurvedic)' (in 2006) 'Garnier Light Fairness' (in 2007), 'Ranch Mukhi Rudraksh Mala' (in 2007), 'Maxocyclothrin Coil' (in 2007), '7 Up' (in 2007). As the broadcast of these advertisements was by national channels, no State/UT-wise list can be maintained.

(c) and (d) All advertisements of satellite TV channels transmitted or retransmitted through cable service are required to adhere to the provisions of Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. With a view to look into the violation of the Advertising Code, the Central Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under Section 20 of the Act. The Committee either *suo-motu* or on receipt of complaint, examines cases of violation of the Codes. If any violation is noted by the Committee, action is taken against the TV channel as per rules. Under these rules action cannot be taken against the consumer goods companies. Overall 256 show-cause notices have been issued against 100 TV channels for violation of Programme & Advertising Codes out of which 64 channels have been issued orders/warnings/advisories, which includes 'AXN' for a capsule "World's Sexiest Advertisements".

Products from Small Scale Industries Sector

412. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Government Departments/agencies purchasing items produced by Small Scale Sector, item-wise and in value for the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether these items are comparable in quality to those being produced by big companies in private sectors; and

(c) if not, the reaction of the Government on the quality of products produced by the small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D) is the nodal agency of the Government for purchase policy and procedure. The DGS&D enters into Rate Contracts for common user items required on recurring basis by the Central/State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). As per the data furnished by the DGS&D, the item-wise value of the purchases made against DGS&D contracts by different Government agencies from micro and small enterprise (MSE) sector during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (latest available) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The DGS&D contracts stipulate the governing specifications for products. The DGS&D has informed that all suppliers, including micro and small enterprises, against these contracts meet the requirements of the governing specifications of contracts/benchmark.

Statement

Value of orders placed by DGS&D on MSEs during the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 by broad group of items.

Value (Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Broad Group of Items	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Textiles	229	216	252
2.	Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances etc.	350	0	386
3.	Non-Metallic Mineral Products (including Products of Petroleum & Coal)	14	95	15
4.	Chemicals & Chemical Products	154	176	170
5.	Metal Products (Except Electrical Machinery etc.)	11	115	12
6.	Transport Equipments	8	43	9
7.	Machinery (except Electrical Machines)	108	0	119
8.	Paper & Paper Products	3	19	4
9.	Footwear (Except Rubber Footwear)	14	24	15
10.	Medical Stores & Scientific Instruments	11	2	12
11.	Wood & Wood Products	7	7	8
12.	Rubber & Rubber Products	4	14	4
13.	Misc. Industries	19	9	21
	Total	932	720	1027

[Translation]

Helicopter Facilities to PMFs

413. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide helicopters to Para-Military Forces (PMFs) including Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) to safeguard border areas; and

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes sir, a proposal for procurement of helicopters for use by the Para-Military Forces (PMF) including SSB has been under consideration of the Government. Efforts are being made to take a final decision in the matter at the earliest.

[English]

Facilities for Women Scientists

414. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide special facilities and concessions for women scientists working in various research and academic institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct creche facilities and women residential complexes in all the above institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Based on the recommendations of a Task Force, the Department of Science & Technology has extended financial support to establish a creche facility and build women residential block in institutions under the Department of Science & Technology and provide a research grant of up to Rs. 10.00 lakhs a year for a period of 5 years to women scientists who are young associates of INSA.

Increase in Strength of Delhi Police

415. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in preparation for the forthcoming Commonwealth Games in the country, the Government has any proposal to enhance the strength of personnel in Delhi Police;

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

(c) the time by which new personnel are likely to be recruited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) In connection with the preparation of the security of the Commonwealth Games, a proposal for creation of additional 8213 posts in Delhi Police was considered and approved by the Government. The rank-wise details of the 8213 posts are given in the enclosed statement. Out of these posts, recruitment process in respect of 3044 posts has already been completed or in progress. With regard to remaining posts, the recruitment process has been planned to be completed well before commencement of Commonwealth Games.

Statement

Increase in strength of Delhi Police

Unit	Rank								
	DCP/Addl. DCP	ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable	Others	Total
Traffic	2	6	12	100	60	400	1000	0	1580
PCR	0	2	8	100	310	719	1865	0	3004
IGI Airport	0	0	6	28	15	90	308	12	459
Communication	0	1	10	26	112	622	17	0	788
For Police Arrangement in various places	0	0	7	27	0	106	696	0	836
Security	0	3	7	249	25	276	986	0	1546
	2	12	50	530	522	2213	4872	12	8213

Promotion of Agro based Industries

416. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government, through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) throughout the country to promote the agro based industries including vegetable and herbal products based agro industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised to promote such industries during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the employment generated through REGP during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and

Medium Enterprises), through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), had been implementing a Central Sector credit-linked subsidy programme, called the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) from 01.04.1995 to 31.03.2008, in the rural areas and small towns with population up to 20000. Under REGP, eligible entrepreneurs were assisted in establishing village industries, including agro and food processing industry units which also comprised vegetable and herbal products based industries, by availing of loans from public sector scheduled commercial banks, selected regional rural banks, cooperative banks, etc., and margin money assistance (subsidy) from the KVIC, for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh. REGP has been discontinued from 2008-09 and a new scheme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has been launched recently.

(c) REGP was a Central Sector scheme and the approved grants for the scheme were released to the KVIC which, in turn, released the funds (towards margin money assistance) to the banks against the projects sanctioned in each State/Union Territory (UT). The State/UT-wise details of margin money assistance provided for the agro and food processing industry group of the village industries under the REGP which also comprise vegetable and herbal products based-industries, during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in enclosed Statement-I. Since REGP has been discontinued from 2008-09 and in its place PMEGP has been launched, no funds have been provided under REGP for 2008-09.

(d) The State/UT-wise details of employment estimated to have been generated under REGP, during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of margin money provided for the agro and food processing industry group of the village industries under the REGP during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Margin Money Assistance		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	1.20		2.00
2.	Delhi	5.60	4.84	4.46
3.	Haryana	623.22	256.92	516.10
4.	Himachal Pradesh	176.78	234.58	321.86
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	300.08	172.42	701.53
6.	Punjab	301.39	556.78	1116.44
7.	Rajasthan	964.76	681.86	504.86
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	78.79	7.97	8.36
9.	Bihar	205.39	352.75	616.39
10.	Jharkhand	126.40	50.23	84.40
11.	Orissa	281.96	422.21	406.88
12.	West Bengal	735.00	907.34	2547.08

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.37	57.78	53.62
14.	Assam	979.19	686.04	773.37
15.	Manipur	15.51	38.57	16.80
16.	Meghalaya	84.29	56.32	255.46
17.	Mizoram	358.39	417.44	260.19
18.	Nagaland	103.03	37.31	40.38
19.	Tripura	42.89	60.58	125.20
20.	Sikkim	50.23	39.55	57.84
21.	Andhra Pradesh	957.44	918.91	1021.62
22.	Karnataka	611.15	969.70	775.54
23.	Kerala	577.22	285.85	448.10
24.	Lakshadweep	5.67	0.00	0.00
25.	Puducherry	4.55	7.59	24.86
26.	Tamil Nadu	196.24	511.95	732.50
27.	Goa	36.58	20.18	45.09
28.	Gujarat	317.90	82.86	249.57
29.	Maharashtra	586.01	716.36	622.95
30.	Chhattisgarh	440.57	410.51	412.28
31.	Madhya Pradesh	401.15	469.36	775.45
32.	Uttarakhand	159.29	98.67	151.60
33.	Uttar Pradesh	909.08	1230.34	1857.70
	Total	10650.32	10764.67	15530.48

Statement II

State/UT-wise details of estimated employment generated under REGP during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08

(Number of persons)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Estimated employment generated under REGP		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	36	50	199
2.	Delhi	112	267	215

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Haryana	26541	28339	45185
4.	Himachal Pradesh	12276	17102	26848
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	18284	23274	43865
6.	Punjab	16654	35604	37412
7.	Rajasthan	59596	44168	94468
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4495	323	273
9.	Bihar	11445	12334	20057
10.	Jharkhand	3756	7289	9064
11.	Orissa	9670	16311	21857
12.	West Bengal	36853	42834	120126
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1857	2106	1783
14.	Assam	49595	30912	48303
15.	Manipur	416	1881	1105
16.	Meghalaya	1962	2174	3509
17.	Mizoram	18255	16455	17299
18.	Nagaland	5549	3358	6910
19.	Tripura	5616	5851	14178
20.	Sikkim	1750	2208	2260
21.	Andhra Pradesh	66050	59750	98449
22.	Karnataka	27129	42420	58855
23.	Kerala	30586	30144	48668
24.	Lakshadweep	292	0	36
25.	Puducherry	187	854	2099
26.	Tamil Nadu	20055	25216	54634
27.	Goa	801	1389	809
28.	Gujarat	17947	13520	19271
29.	Maharashtra	30928	27182	33266
30.	Chhattisgarh	17348	17719	25933
31.	Madhya Pradesh	15365	22332	42793
32.	Uttarakhand	10948	10962	19270
33.	Uttar Pradesh	45322	51123	56652
	Total	567676	595451	975651

[Translation]

Tampering of Records in Arms Licence Office

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1723 dated 11 March, 2008 and state:

(a) whether the Government has completed the investigation in the matter;

(b) if so, the details and the total number of officials arrested alongwith the details of action taken against them; and

(c) if not, the reasons alongwith the time by which the inquiry is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No arrest has been made in the case so far.

(c) The investigation which is under way, involves scrutiny of old and voluminous records, will be completed in due course.

[English]

Domestic Trade in Coir Products

418. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Coir and Coir products exported alongwith the domestic trade recorded, separately during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether domestic trade in Coir and Coir products has declined during the said period;

(c) if so, the reasons and the total funds, granted by the Government to boost the production of Coir and Coir products, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce "Rebate Scheme" to Coir and Coir products to increase the domestic trade; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The details of coir and coir products exported during the last three years and the current year are given below:—

Year	Value (Rs. Crore)
2005-06	508.45
2006-07	605.17
2007-08	592.88
2008-09 (April-Sept. 2008)	310.23

The details of estimated domestic trade of coir and coir products during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Value (Rs. Crore)
2005-06	1022
2006-07	1140
2007-08	1335

(b) There is no decline in the domestic trade of coir and coir products during the said period.

(c) The Government of India release funds as Grants-in-aid to the Coir Board, a statutory body under the administrative control of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, for implementation of its various plan schemes. State-wise details of funds utilized by the Coir Board to boost the production of coir and coir products are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Statement

Details of funds utilized by the Coir Board, State-wise, during 2005 to Sep. 2008 to boost the production of coir and coir products

(Rs. in Lakh)

States	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Upto Sept. 08)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	1641.80	304.38	914.45	50.81	2912.44
Tamil Nadu	185.65	209.02	770.10	52.86	1217.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	52.33	48.58	133.36	74.23	308.50
Karnataka	258.43	100.67	313.74	107.48	780.32
Orissa	58.49	37.49	119.08	22.91	237.97
Goa	3.48	13.10	13.75	2.60	32.93
Pondicherry	0	16.42	30.80	2.72	49.94
West Bengal	5.08	17.26	48.05	3.45	73.84
New Delhi	41.77	29.69	23.28	0	94.74
Gujarat	2.10	12.41	46.00	18.05	78.56
Maharashtra	13.36	2.09	3.85	3.60	22.90
Rajasthan	1.34	5.09	6.71	7.00	20.14
Jharkhand	1.23	0.40	0	0	1.63
Punjab	0	0.74	0	0	0.74
Madhya Pradesh	1.63	0.26	0.37	0	2.26
Uttar Pradesh	5.29	13.15	14.09	0.25	32.78
Bihar	1.38	0	1.00	0	2.38
Jammu	2.00	0	2.50	0	4.50
NER	113.13	92.01	152.13	1.16	358.43
UTs	0	21.31	89.30	23.09	133.70
Total	2388.49*	924.07	2682.56**	371.21	6366.33

* Includes release of additional funds (around Rs. 5 crore) to Coir Board by the Central Government to clear pending claims of State Governments for Market Development Assistance Scheme etc. during 2005-06.

** In addition to general increase in annual grant during 11th Plan, a new central sector scheme of Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technology Upgradation of the Coir Industry was launched during 2007-08.

Students Going Abroad

419. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of Indian students going to the US for higher studies;

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

(c) whether the number of students going to the USA is increasing due to better quality of higher education being provided;

(d) if so, the steps/measures being taken by the Government to improve the standard of education in Indian Universities;

(e) the number of students from foreign countries studying in Indian Universities; and

(f) the percentage of Indian students pursuing higher education in the USA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per information provided by the United States-India Educational Foundation (USIEF), the number of student visa issued and students enrolled in that country during the last four years are given below :—

Year	No. of Student Visa issued	No. of Indian Students enrolled
2004	16,891	79736
2005	18,653	80466
2006	24,622	76503
2007	32,652	83833

No separate information is available in respect of students pursuing higher education. There are no restrictions on cross-border students' mobility and such mobility can be owing to a 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 etc. Another reason could be the interest among students to join some of the universities in the US which have a long history of education and research spread over centuries.

(d) Several initiatives have been taken during the 11th Plan for improving the quality of education and bringing compatibility in education system with the global education system. The UGC has advised all Universities regarding examination reforms including introducing semester system, grading, credit transfer, continuous internal assessment and evaluation, streamlining of admission procedure for Ph.D., effective mechanism for regular updating of curricula/syllabi, introduction of mandatory accreditation for institutions aspiring for UGC grant, reforms in teaching methods and improving quality of teachers, introduction of credit system to allow for flexibility—both spatial and temporal, introduction of mandatory accreditation for institutions seeking public financial assistance seeking deemed university status, and strengthening basic science education and research. The 11th Plan also provides for the setting up of 8 new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 7 new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), 3 Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs), 2 new Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs), 16 Central Universities and 14 Other Central Universities aiming at world class for enhancing the capacity of Indian higher education system. State Universities and State Governments are also being incentivized for improving the quality and infrastructure in order to create new opportunities.

(e) According to available information, it is estimated that about 50,000 foreign students are studying in Indian universities.

(f) While there is no information on the number of Indian students as percentage of students generally enrolled in the US higher education system, Indian students pursuing education in the US is a negligible percentage of total enrolment of students in the Indian education system.

Employment Opportunities in KVIC

420. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

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

(a) the details of the employment generated by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the employment opportunities which KVIC proposes to generate in different States in future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The details of employment generated in the khadi and village industry sector through the various schemes being implemented for the promotion and development of khadi and village industries through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) A new scheme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has been approved for implementation from 2008-09 to 2011-12 with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 4735 crore (Rs. 4485 crore towards margin money and Rs. 250 crore

towards backward forward linkages) for creation of additional employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises. The Scheme will be 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 will be 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/ cottage 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 creation of 6,16,937 additional employment opportunities during 2008-09 has been set under PMEGP covering all States/Union Territories. Funds amounting to Rs. 411.50 crore (including Rs. 42.50 for NER), out of budget provision of Rs. 823.00 crore for 2008-09, have been released to KVIC as the nodal agency in September 2008.

Statement

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of employment in the KVIC sector during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Employment (lakh persons)					
		Khadi			Village Industries		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	#	0.15	0.15	0.18
2.	Delhi	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.27	0.27	0.31
3.	Haryana	0.38	0.38	0.39	1.79	2.07	2.92
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.38	1.55	1.89
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.24	0.24	0.25	1.41	1.65	2.35
6.	Punjab	0.42	0.41	0.42	2.09	2.45	3.25
7.	Rajasthan	0.60	0.62	0.65	5.99	6.42	8.05
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20
9.	Bihar	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.81	1.96	3.08
10.	Jharkhand	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.25	0.32	0.44
11.	Orissa	0.03	0.03	0.03	2.41	2.58	2.85
12.	West Bengal	0.63	0.69	0.72	5.32	5.75	7.65
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	#	0.05	0.07	0.09
14.	Assam	0.11	0.12	0.14	2.04	2.36	2.98
15.	Manipur	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.63	0.65	0.65
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	#	0.33	0.35	0.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	#	0.48	0.64	0.81
18.	Nagaland	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.43	0.52
19.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	#	0.17	0.19	0.22
20.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	#	0.39	0.45	0.59
21.	Andhra Pradesh	0.24	0.26	0.27	5.32	5.92	7.18
22.	Karnataka	0.28	0.29	0.31	2.91	3.33	4.25
23.	Kerala	0.15	0.12	0.13	3.20	3.51	4.13
24.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	#
25.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	#	0.08	0.08	0.09
26.	Tamil Nadu	0.38	0.40	0.43	12.55	12.81	13.85
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
28.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.16	0.16
29.	Gujarat	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.10	1.24	1.77
30.	Maharashtra	0.02	0.02	0.03	6.18	6.45	6.95
31.	Chhattisgarh	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.63	0.80	1.11
32.	Madhya Pradesh	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.82	3.04	3.53
33.	Uttarakhand	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.46	0.58	1.07
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3.40	3.43	3.52	11.11	11.63	15.75
	Total	8.68	8.84	9.16	74.09	80.08	99.27

Less than 500 persons.

Establishing Higher Education Finance Corporation

421. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to constitute a Higher Education Finance Corporation to make vocational, technical and higher education accessible;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has mobilised budgetary support for the said Corporation;

(d) if so, whether the Government has fixed any time frame for constitution of the said Corporation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Although there was a proposal to constitute a Higher Education Finance Corporation, it has since been shelved.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Rehabilitation of Stray Cattle in Delhi

422. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed special squads to catch stray cattle in Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of cattle caught during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide shelters to such animals alongwith the details of places where these animals are proposed to be relocated?

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

(b) The total number of cattle caught by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Council and the Delhi Cantonment Board respectively during each of the last three years, including the current year, is as follow:—

(i) Municipal Corporation of Delhi

Year	Number of cattle caught/removed
2005-06	12899
2006-07	11996
2007-08	12851
2008-09 (upto 30.9.2008)	11440

(ii) New Delhi Municipal Council

Year	Number of cattle caught/removed
2005	175
2006	151
2007	104
2008 (till 15.10.2008)	80

(iii) Delhi Cantonment Board

Year	Number of cattle caught/removed
2005	52
2006	109
2007	80
2008-09 (upto 16.10.2008)	12

(c) The cattle caught by the Municipal bodies in Delhi are deported to the following Gosadans/Gaushalas for their upkeep and maintenance:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Gosadans/Gaushalas	Locations of Gosadans/Gaushalas
1.	Gopal Gosadan, Harevlei	Narela Zone
2.	Sri Krishan (Surbhi) Gosadan, Sultanpur Dabas	Narela Zone
3.	Manav Gosadan, Revla Khanpur	Najafgarh Zone
4.	Dabur Hare Krishna Gasadan, Surehra	Najafgarh Zone
5.	Acharya Sushil Muni Gasadan, Gumanhera	Najafgarh Zone

Field Trials of GM Rice

423. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Mahyco Seed Company has conducted field trials of Bt Rice in various parts of the country in violation of the regulations and conditions laid down for field trials of Genetically Modified Crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a demand to ban the field trials of genetically modified Bt rice in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Department has not been approached by any organization/agency to ban the field trials of genetically modified Bt rice in the country. The regulatory authorities within the Ministry of Science & Technology ensure that all the regulatory guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) put in place for field trial

of genetically engineered (GE) Crops are complied with by the permitted parties.

Monitoring of DTH Service

424. DR. R. SENTHIL:
SHRI RAGHUVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the monthly subscription of Direct-to-Home (DTH) service for free to air and paid channels at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any rules to monitor/control the telecasting of free to air and paid channels and guidelines to make available DTH service at reasonable rate to the subscribers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the existing number of channels available on DTH service of Doordarshan (DD); and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the number of channels provided by DTH service of DD are likely to increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The multiple subscription packages of DTH service provided by private DTH operators ranges from Rs. 60/- to Rs. 424/- per month for free to air and paid channels opted by subscribers. However, there is no monthly subscription for viewing DD Direct plus DTH service of Doordarshan.

(b) Carriage and pricing issues with respect to DTH and Broadcasting Sector as a whole are regulated by TRAI formulation of rules is not contemplated at the level of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. Doordarshan proposes to increase the number of channels from 50 to 59 on its DD Direct Plus DTH service from November 2008.

Industrial Park Scheme

425. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Industrial Parks set up in different parts of the country during the last one year;

(b) whether the Government is getting proper response *vis-a-vis* infrastructure development for industries; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Government of India have granted approvals to sixteen Industrial Parks for claiming tax exemptions under Section 80 IA of Income Tax Act, 1962 during the period from 1.04.2007 to 31.03.2008 under the Industrial Park Scheme, 2002. Details of these Parks are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) State Governments are primarily responsible for infrastructure development for industries. Union Government supplements the efforts of States through various schemes.

Statement

Details of Approvals Given Under the Industrial Park Scheme During the Last One Year (1.04.2007 to 31.03.2008)

Sl.No.	Registration Number	Name of the undertaking and location of park	Date of approval	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	91/SIA/IP/06	M/s. VITP Private Limited-Park at Rangareddy Distt.	10.4.07	
2.	112/SIA/IP/06	M/s. VITP Private Limited-Park at Distt. Rangareddy	10.4.07	
3.	136/SIA/IP/06	M/s. Primal Projects Private Limited-Park at Bangalore	10.4.07	Transfer of IP to M/s. Prl Tech Park Trust taken on record *vide* letter dated 27.06.2007.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	58/SIA/IP/06	M/s. Hiranandani Builders, Park at Mumbai	10.4.07	
5.	110/SIA/IP/05	M/s. RIICO Ltd.-Park at Ajmer	10.4.07	
6.	141/SIA/IP/05	M/s. RIICO Ltd.-Park at Sirohi	10.4.07	
7.	142/SIA/IP/05	M/s. RIICO Ltd.-Park at Sirohi	10.4.07	
8.	147/SIA/IP/05	M/s. RIICO Ltd.-Park at Sriganganagar	10.4.07	
9.	194/SIA/IP/05	M/s. RIICO Ltd.-Park at Jaipur	10.4.07	
10.	116/SIA/IP/06	M/s. L&T Infocity Ltd.-Park at Distt. Rangareddy	11.4.07	
11.	69/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.6.05 and 126/S1A/1P/06	M/s. DivyaSree Valdel Venture, Divyasree Towers, No. 55/A, Bannerghatta Road, Gurupanapalya, Bangalore	8.12.05 and modified on 10.4.07	Transfer of IP to M/s DivyaSree Valdel Venture taken on record *vide* letter dated 19-10-2006.
12.	13/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.2.05 and 12/SIA/IP/06 dated 7.1.06	M/s. Meenakshi Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd., E. Park, Survey No. 5, 15, 17, Kondapur Village, Serlingampally, Rangareddy District, A.P.	17.2.05, modified on 10.4.07	Transfer of industrial Park to M/s. Vijay Infotech Ventures taken on record *vide* letters dated 9.08.2006 and 3.08.2007.
13.	48/SIA/IP/04 dated 6.12.04 amended *vide* 52/SIA/IP/05	M/s. Panchshil Techpark Private Limited, Sy. No. 191, A/2A/1/2, CTS No. 2175, Airport Road, Yerwada, Pune	7.1.05, Amended on 13.4.06, 5.12.06 and on 10.4.07	
14.	24/SIA/IP/04 dated 3.9.04 and 13/SIA/IP/06 dated 7.1.06	M/s. SDE Engineers Limited, SDE Prameela Techno Park, Survey No. 12 P, Kondapur Village, Serilingampally, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh.	22.9.04, modified on 10.4.07	
15.	26/SIA/IP/03 dated 6.10.2003 and 104/SIA/IP/06	M/s. Cyber Park Development & Construction Ltd., Plot No. 76, 77 & Part 78, (Survey No. 66 & 67) Dodda Thagur, Electronic City, Bangalore	15.3.2004, modified on 31.12.04 and on 11.4.07	
16.	47/SIA/IP/07	M/s. Sara Industrial Estate Ltd. Park at Dehradun	30.8.07	

[Translation]

Medical Facilities to Students of JNVs

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

(a) whether there is any provision for permanent doctors, nurses and wardens to take care of the students living in the hostels of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Gvoernment is considering to fill up the said posts in each Vidyalaya on permanent basis;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government is making any alternative arrangement in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (f) There is provision for a full time regular qualified staff nurse in each Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV). A medical room is also available in the Vidyalaya. In addition to this, a consultant medical officer is also appointed on honorarium basis, to visit the Vidyalaya regularly. At present there are 554 functional JNVs and 520 posts of Staff Nurses have been filled up on regular basis.

National Fund for Unorganised Sector

427. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to create a National Fund for Unorganised Sector;

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

(c) the allocation earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) National Commission for Enterprises in Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) has submitted two reports to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises namely, "Financing of Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector" and "Creation of National Fund for the Unorganised Sector" (NAFUS). To determine specific action points arising from the recommendations contained in the reports and to specify the modalities/timelines for implementing the action points, in Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission to examine the reports and identify specific action points.

Diversion of Unemployed Youth Towards Naxalism

428. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ever-growing problem of unemployment among the youths is driving them to naxalism and terrorism in various parts of the country including Jharkhand;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The naxalites exploit the real or perceived grievances of the people relating to inadequacies of administration, unemployment and lack of development. 'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects action lies primarily in the domain of concerned State Government. The Central Government, however, also closely monitors the situation and supplements the efforts and resources of the State Governments in a variety of ways. These include measures to educate the youth about the damage caused by the naxalites to social, educational and economic infrastructure in these areas. Efforts of concerned Central Ministries and departments are also being co-ordinated to ensure focused implementation of educational, employment generating and other developmental schemes.

[English]

Harassment of Female Teachers in KVs

429. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of female teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas have complained of harassment by School Principals and Sangathan Officers;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received by the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of cases in which the complaints have been found to be genuine and the action taken against the guilty officials; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that such complaints are minimised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The number of complaints of female teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas regarding harassment by school Principals and Sangathan officials, reported during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	No. of Complaints
2005	06
2006	01
2007	06
2008	04
Total	17

(c) Out of 17 cases, 1 case found to be genuine and the delinquent Principal has been removed from service.

(d) There is a specific provisions laid down in Article 59 in the Education Code for Kendriya Vidyalayas prescribing the code of conduct for teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas for observance. Apart from this, the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 are also applicable to the KVS employees. If any complaint on sexual harassment is received, proceedings are initiated against the teacher under Rule 3-C of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964, and the enquiry is conducted through the Complaint Redressal Committee against sexual harassment, such committees have been constituted for all Regional Offices and also at Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan headquarters.

[Translation]

Functioning of National Council for Teacher Education

430. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the performance of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the NCTE has been able to prevent the commercialisation of teacher education;

(d) whether the post of Chairperson/Vice Chairperson of NCTE is lying vacant; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to appoint Chairperson/VC for NCTE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) A Committee constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri Sudeep Banerjee, the then Advisor, Ministry of Human Resource Development undertook a comprehensive review of the functioning of the National Council for Teacher Education and submitted its report in April, 2007. The Committee in its report recommended that the NCTE Act, 1993 should be repealed and all regulatory functions relating to teacher education and teacher education systems should be vested in the University system and academic support for development of teacher education in the Country shall be provided through the NCERT. The Universities and other bodies responsible for evaluation/recognition shall develop norms and standards for curriculum and syllabi for teacher education covering all stages of school education.

(c) With a view to prevent commercialization of teacher education, the NCTE had in 2002, notified regulations for determining the tuition fees and other fees chargeable by unaided teacher education institutions.

(d) No.

(e) Question does not arise.

[English]

Assistance for Quality Improvement Programme

431. SHRI ABU AYES MONDOL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission is considering to give a one-time assistance to some colleges and State Universities to help them implement quality improvement programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Scheme has been included in the 11th Plan for giving one time financial assistance to colleges and Universities which do not meet the minimum eligibility norms to get one time assistance so as to make them eligible under Section 12 B of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. The University Grants Commission also has schemes, namely, the Scheme for "Universities with Potential for Excellence", "Centres with Potential Excellence" and "Colleges with Potential Excellence", under which selected institutions/ centres are provided assistance for achieving excellence in teaching and research programmes.

International Schools

432. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently decided to put strict norms in place for regulating the functioning of international schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the new policy guidelines issued in this regard;

(c) whether the functioning of international schools would have any impact on other reputed national schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) A committee consisting of representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Association of Indian Universities (AIU), Council of Board of School Education (COBSE), National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT), Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and eminent educationists, was constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in February, 2006 to suggest a policy, *inter-alia*, regarding setting up of schools affiliated to foreign boards in India and appointment of foreign teachers in such schools. The recommendations of the Committee, *inter-alia*, relate to designation of a school as "International" school, affiliation to foreign Boards, permissible limit for appointment of foreign teachers, etc. The recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Rise in Crimes

433. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI HEMANT KHANDELWAL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various crimes are on the rise in the country including NCT of Delhi as per the findings of the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB);

(b) if so, the total number of crime cases reported by the NCRB during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and crime-wise including abduction of women/girls/men, murder, rapes, robberies, road-rage, chain snatching and fatal accidents separately;

(c) the total number of accused persons arrested during the said period and the conviction rate in such cases including NCT of Delhi; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the safety and security of the people including women and senior citizens of the country and increase the conviction rate in serious offences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) According to the data furnished by the NCRB, there has been a mixed trend so far as crime is concerned. While there has been some increase in cases of crime in some States, there has been a decline in the others.

(b) NCRB compiles crime data on annual basis. As such number of crime cases during the last three years, crime-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The total number of Persons Arrested and Conviction Rate during the last three years was as under:

Year	Persons Arrested	Persons Conviction Rate
2005	2621547	34.4
2006	2653683	36.2
2007	2780559	35.8

(d) 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 concerned State Government. The Union Govrnment, 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 crimes within their jurisdiction with special emphasis on prevention of crime against the vulnerable section of society, including women and senior citizens.

Statement

Details of Cases registered under different heads of IPC Crimes during 2005

Sl.No.	State	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Prep. & Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Thefts	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2750	1724	111	935	1612	250	4	794	7954	23778	2026	948
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	81	37	5	35	58	23	0	77	263	531	23	36
3.	Assam	1194	503	117	1238	1751	334	22	451	2255	6369	2760	487
4.	Bihar	3471	3307	259	1147	2693	1212	165	2374	3117	10812	7671	1181
5.	Chhattisgarh	1013	660	41	990	246	204	25	401	3621	5600	893	110
6.	Goa	45	15	5	20	17	2	0	28	265	495	45	50
7.	Gujarat	1033	452	27	324	1164	282	15	966	5332	17964	1628	1370
8.	Haryana	784	513	57	461	492	88	138	390	3437	8694	899	562
9.	Himachal Pradesh	110	79	22	141	118	6	0	22	696	696	558	82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	647	905	37	201	748	13	0	116	1397	1901	1222	117
11.	Jharkhand	1523	1084	87	753	621	592	49	732	1610	6195	2524	243
12.	Karnataka	1609	1406	80	343	589	208	119	1202	5986	17008	6151	434
13.	Kerala	388	341	88	478	226	110	158	621	4110	5454	6535	361
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2405	2512	134	2921	847	147	130	1557	11192	20685	2573	613
15.	Maharashtra	2621	1614	98	1545	1194	641	307	2411	15615	46851	6779	1720
16.	Manipur	256	252	4	25	106	4	0	8	62	243	35	52
17.	Meghalaya	134	35	2	63	48	81	1	95	148	476	42	18
18.	Mizoram	24	24	5	37	13	3	0	6	442	777	35	11
19.	Nagaland	87	26	8	17	26	12	0	80	93	294	8	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20.	Orissa	1079	1279	48	799	641	184	50	998	3029	6743	1515	301
21.	Punjab	713	723	216	398	478	27	103	85	1933	2924	1	306
22.	Rajasthan	1221	1920	59	993	1993	41	79	590	5227	17898	2290	613
23.	Sikkim	8	16	2	18	3	2	0	4	85	81	19	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1440	1759	28	571	1029	73	0	437	3738	15851	2551	239
25.	Tripura	121	56	1	162	85	22	0	61	170	325	148	32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5711	5637	1520	1217	2955	286	89	2049	4556	20695	3926	2524
27.	Uttarakhand	279	202	30	133	203	48	0	159	521	1630	433	144
28.	West Bengal	1453	434	408	1686	1207	211	1221	426	739	12124	2635	528
	Total State	32200	27515	3499	17651	21163	5106	2675	17140	87593	253094	55925	13103
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	3	3	4	2	0	9	4	68	92	4	8
30.	Chandigarh	18	15	4	33	54	0	2	12	223	1373	43	41
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	5	0	5	13	3	0	2	25	74	18	12
32.	Daman and Diu	5	2	0	2	4	4	0	0	37	50	19	6
33.	Delhi UT	455	467	64	658	1590	27	157	510	2093	17955	61	394
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	6	0
35.	Puducherry	19	24	8	6	6	1	0	5	67	466	159	8
	Total UT	519	516	79	708	1669	35	159	533	2515	20017	310	469
	Total All India	32719	28031	3578	18359	22832	5141	2834	17673	90108	273111	56235	13572

Source: Crime in India.

Details of Cases Registered under Different Heads of IPC Crimes during 2005

Sl.No.	State	Cheating	Counterfeiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Death	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Importation of Girls	Death by Negligence	Other IPC Crime	Total IPC Crimes
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7909	257	967	42179	443	3595	2508	8696	3	9973	37707	157123
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	4	13	383	0	67	0	9	0	69	562	2304
3.	Assam	873	103	423	5906	99	899	19	2206	3	2695	11299	42006

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
4.	Bihar	1829	50	760	11939	1014	451	13	1574	74	2680	40057	99850
5.	Chhattisgarh	431	73	214	3734	100	1450	132	732	0	2004	20959	43633
6.	Goa	58	6	12	155	2	30	8	11	0	209	641	2119
7.	Gujarat	1541	447	320	10503	48	802	104	4090	0	4120	60882	113414
8.	Haryana	1204	31	119	4569	212	380	597	2075	0	1083	15879	42664
9.	Himachal Pradesh	163	6	97	1359	2	286	29	228	0	480	7165	12345
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	403	29	240	355	5	830	371	76	0	462	10040	20115
11.	Jharkhand	643	19	202	3078	257	293	36	590	4	1490	12550	35175
12.	Karnataka	2909	133	238	20883	261	1585	71	1883	0	243	54239	117580
13.	Kerala	3261	79	456	18302	21	2339	175	3283	0	34	57530	104350
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1292	51	817	33803	739	6426	792	2989	3	4593	91951	189172
15.	Maharashtra	6391	385	1123	30017	341	3228	919	6233	0	9608	47386	187027
16.	Manipur	122	10	155	295	0	25	0	20	0	5	1234	2913
17.	Meghalaya	39	3	70	135	1	44	0	3	0	61	381	1880
18.	Mizoram	58	5	20	77	4	49	4	0	0	4	558	2156
19.	Nagaland	41	5	4	35	0	7	0	0	0	37	252	1049
20.	Orissa	1040	31	386	5919	334	2238	184	1671	0	3034	20182	51685
21.	Punjab	2934	73	55	4267	99	308	43	729	0	2283	8438	27136
22.	Rajasthan	8341	88	648	22606	361	2503	28	5997	0	5872	61549	140917
23.	Sikkim	44	2	3	99	0	38	0	4	0	53	67	552
24.	Tamil Nadu	2694	40	495	31725	215	1764	665	1650	0	8902	86494	162360
25.	Tripura	59	16	35	429	34	161	1	439	0	188	811	3356
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4556	261	398	10379	1564	1835	2881	4505	0	7406	37158	122108
27.	Uttarakhand	396	22	24	745	63	100	89	272	0	462	2078	8033
28.	West Bengal	1760	107	92	4125	446	1572	54	6936	61	2737	25444	66406
	Total State	51019	2336	8386	268001	6665	33305	9723	56901	148	70787	713493	1757428

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	0	6	79	0	11	1	5	0	3	362	682
30.	Chandigarh	161	0	1	57	3	31	9	75	0	9	969	3133
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	4	1	33	0	5	0	5	0	17	195	434
32.	Daman and Diu	3	7	1	16	1	1	0	3	0	24	58	243
33.	Delhi UT	2378	36	47	1814	114	762	225	1324	1	634	24299	56065
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	42
35.	Pondicherry	41	0	9	857	4	60	26	6	0	224	2579	4575
	Total UT	2606	47	65	2860	122	870	261	1418	1	911	28484	65174
	Total All India	53625	2383	8451	270861	6787	34175	9984	58319	149	71698	741977	1822682

Details of Cases Registered under different Heads of IPC Crimes during 2006

Sl.No.	State	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Prep. & Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Thefts	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2766	1860	123	1049	2030	178	3	679	8304	23510	2916	1007
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60	33	3	37	75	28	0	74	257	451	6	61
3.	Assam	1207	414	32	1244	1825	319	12	544	2911	7820	2684	461
4.	Bihar	3249	3303	326	1232	2619	1001	140	2169	3531	11752	8259	1054
5.	Chhattisgarh	1098	825	15	995	239	160	24	439	3507	5262	905	137
6.	Goa	39	17	1	21	16	7	0	17	252	494	63	35
7.	Gujarat	1165	471	24	354	1128	290	12	970	5530	18475	1534	1246
8.	Haryana	873	585	59	608	635	104	224	410	4001	10518	1142	750
9.	Himachal Pradesh	111	78	20	113	130	7	0	29	754	812	566	137
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	487	854	40	250	789	10	0	112	1351	1937	1197	123
11.	Jharkhand	1492	1078	97	799	635	536	45	779	1428	6173	2650	319
12.	Karnataka	1627	1484	68	400	563	202	247	1349	5967	14901	6183	471
13.	Kerala	393	347	87	601	294	129	125	691	4245	5431	6365	299

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2309	2370	138	2900	808	151	121	1770	10960	21733	2308	519
15.	Maharashtra	2656	1680	100	1500	1261	663	323	2574	15877	46473	7453	1726
16.	Manipur	205	265	4	40	130	2	27	8	55	290	60	40
17.	Meghalaya	157	42	8	74	57	557	4	65	140	470	7	16
18.	Mizoram	25	19	7	72	6	7	0	10	422	758	0	30
19.	Nagaland	123	46	8	23	31	16	0	84	70	327	7	18
20.	Orissa	1159	752	36	985	704	239	76	1184	3120	6567	1535	313
21.	Punjab	817	898	165	442	591	35	90	142	2277	3946	3	281
22.	Rajasthan	1209	1694	79	1085	1970	37	97	641	5085	17889	1767	694
23.	Sikkim	21	16	2	20	8	0	0	9	84	113	12	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	1363	1599	20	457	906	95	4	450	3300	13651	1838	194
25.	Tripura	154	52	1	189	105	18	1	71	182	392	154	23
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5480	4997	1543	1314	3318	218	86	2024	4577	20447	3774	2509
27.	Uttarakhand	274	215	40	147	212	31	2	157	470	1696	489	95
28.	West Bengal	1425	672	401	1731	1355	177	1263	426	601	12532	2385	519
	Total State	31944	26666	3447	18682	22440	4717	2926	17867	89258	254820	56262	13887
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	1	6	5	0	0	5	82	101	10	3
30.	Chandigarh	12	21	8	19	65	1	3	34	189	1234	44	59
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	0	1	6	18	5	0	5	41	61	8	30
32.	Daman and Diu	6	3	0	3	3	8	0	1	60	63	24	9
33.	Delhi UT	476	510	75	623	1442	14	200	541	1950	17498	87	442
34.	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	12	0
35.	Pondicherry	30	24	3	9	18	2	0	3	84	560	194	6
	Total UT	537	564	88	666	1551	30	203	589	2408	19534	379	549
	Total All India	32481	27230	3535	19348	23991	4747	3129	18456	91666	274354	56641	13636

Details of Cases Registered under different heads of IPC Crimes during 2006

Sl.No.	State	Cheating	Counterfeiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Death	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Importation of Girls	Death by Negligence	Other IPC Crime	Total IPC Crimes
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8363	324	1012	7946	519	4534	2411	9164	0	11489	43722	173909
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38	9	20	415	1	63	2	14	0	82	565	2294
3.	Assam	905	98	488	5290	105	1290	10	2548	0	3022	10444	43673
4.	Bihar	2171	97	785	12674	1188	530	53	1689	42	2860	39941	100665
5.	Chhattisgarh	507	33	262	6722	103	1598	143	717	1	2239	19246	45177
6.	Goa	55	9	38	170	0	18	7	14	0	233	698	2204
7.	Gujarat	1529	196	321	10685	50	736	138	4977	0	4339	66802	120972
8.	Haryana	1424	35	156	5135	255	486	491	2254	0	1350	19014	50509
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129	4	115	1261	3	275	31	259	0	499	7760	13093
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	463	35	203	376	10	960	347	135	0	222	10886	20787
11.	Jharkhand	833	34	178	3055	281	414	44	668	5	1154	13667	36384
12.	Karnataka	2910	139	268	19488	244	1683	38	2129	0	534	56815	117710
13.	Kerala	3316	68	435	19105	25	2543	222	3708	0	49	56777	105255
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1522	38	815	34709	764	6243	762	2989	0	4823	95959	194711
15.	Maharashtra	6234	317	1188	29407	387	3479	984	6738	1	10933	49834	191788
16.	Manipur	82	9	109	296	0	42	0	10	0	3	1207	2884
17.	Meghalaya	83	7	28	138	6	57	0	13	0	68	438	1935
18.	Mizoram	78	10	25	72	0	51	0	1	0	26	454	2073
19.	Nagaland	37	10	16	50	0	3	2	3	0	28	201	1103
20.	Orissa	1364	16	371	6226	457	2415	247	694	12	2945	21375	52792
21.	Punjab	3393	66	68	5104	130	314	60	801	2	2919	9524	32068
22.	Rajasthan	10191	56	551	21296	394	2582	31	7038	3	6234	61379	141992
23.	Sikkim	37	1	1	96	0	14	0	6	0	39	214	703
24.	Tamil Nadu	2116	63	460	14067	187	1179	852	1248	0	10792	94131	148972
25.	Tripura	84	13	35	464	35	207	0	471	0	199	1091	3940

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5142	278	299	10412	1798	2096	2714	5204	0	7235	41536	127001
27.	Uttarakhand	514	14	39	854	80	153	113	358	0	524	1935	8412
28.	West Bengal	1947	135	111	6299	445	1837	63	7414	1	3039	23274	68052
	Total State	55467	2113	8397	261812	7467	35802	9765	61264	67	77879	748889	1811038
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	4	9	78	0	14	4	7	0	2	322	676
30.	Chandigarh	232	3	5	55	10	20	13	102	0	14	983	3126
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	1	5	35	1	5	1	5	0	16	172	435
32.	Daman and Diu	3	4	5	18	0	2	0	2	0	26	48	288
33.	Delhi UT	2313	42	33	1818	137	718	144	1728	0	367	26805	57963
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	37	80
35.	Pondicherry	36	2	22	927	3	56	39	19	0	209	2441	4687
	Total UT	2609	56	83	2936	151	815	201	1864	67	634	30808	67255
	Total All India	58076	2169	8480	264748	7618	36617	9966	63128	67	78513	779697	1878293

*Details of Cases Registered under different Heads of IPC Crimes during 2007**

Sl.No.	State	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. Not Amounting Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Prep. & Assembly for Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Thefts	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2665	1885	135	1070	2097	170	6	614	7677	24391	1998	869
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68	29	2	48	68	16	0	75	240	513	16	41
3.	Assam	1374	451	109	1437	1971	299	12	496	2603	7754	2601	653
4.	Bihar	3034	3113	257	1555	2530	686	78	1787	3259	11795	7962	1326
5.	Chhattisgarh	1097	747	26	982	244	115	13	427	3632	5381	881	150
6.	Goa	33	23	7	20	12	7	0	22	292	494	70	36
7.	Gujarat	1166	494	21	316	1312	245	10	1095	4870	18164	1668	1139
8.	Haryana	911	592	72	488	801	139	266	502	4231	11047	1173	726

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	127	57	9	159	171	5	0	23	877	1092	649	132
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	318	669	23	288	758	18	0	111	1460	2086	1209	121
11.	Jharkhand	1617	1076	92	855	762	524	40	771	1495	7091	2565	448
12.	Karnataka	1538	1251	55	436	680	178	242	1313	5449	14351	5783	400
13.	Kerala	367	402	92	512	255	121	157	869	4100	5609	7358	394
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2244	2423	155	3010	922	143	109	1975	11230	22396	2648	531
15.	Maharashtra	2693	1615	113	1451	1312	716	405	2770	15607	47681	7993	1715
16.	Manipur	240	377	2	20	150	3	146	11	70	454	70	19
17.	Meghalaya	114	49	8	82	52	55	1	56	203	500	33	17
18.	Mizoram	43	21	4	83	4	0	0	5	457	808	1	20
19.	Nagaland	111	50	8	13	17	7	0	75	118	360	15	13
20.	Orissa	1210	1105	22	939	801	247	42	1273	3073	6830	1983	319
21.	Punjab	760	893	170	519	760	37	92	138	2616	5173	1	329
22.	Rajasthan	1303	1772	64	1238	2177	71	81	778	5164	19345	1626	825
23.	Sikkim	9	14	3	24	9	0	0	6	83	118	15	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	1633	2078	28	523	1270	88	33	495	3717	13217	2375	261
25.	Tripura	138	58	2	157	113	14	2	64	193	411	142	42
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5000	4424	1616	1648	4478	437	82	2169	5057	22816	4495	3639
27.	Uttarakhand	268	228	50	117	253	46	6	173	548	1593	459	163
28.	West Bengal	1652	877	394	2106	1800	146	1150	427	399	13747	3727	672
	Total State	31733	26773	3539	20096	25779	4533	2973	18520	88720	265217	59516	15007
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	19	1	3	12	5	0	9	90	112	17	7
30.	Chandigarh	19	26	8	22	52	2	0	37	191	1740	79	38
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	2	0	7	9	1	0	3	28	87	39	17
32.	Daman and Diu	12	7	0	1	1	3	1	2	46	43	31	5
33.	Delhi UT	495	530	94	598	1688	34	229	557	2055	17037	87	451
34.	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	20	1	0
35.	Puducherry	34	42	2	9	20	1	2	8	86	787	145	6
	Total UT	585	628	105	641	1782	46	232	616	2498	19826	399	524
	Total All India	32318	27401	3644	20737	27561	4579	3205	19136	91218	285043	59915	15531

*Provisional Data.

Details of Cases registered under different heads of IPC Crimes during 2007

Sl.No.	State	Cheating	Counterfeiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Death	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Importation of Girls	Death by Negligence	Other IPC Crime	Total IPC Crimes
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8103	224	1176	46122	613	4406	3316	11335	0	12629	43586	175087
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33	10	22	375	0	72	1	20	0	82	555	2286
3.	Assam	895	115	380	5175	100	789	10	3000	0	2875	12183	45282
4.	Bihar	2358	79	865	16288	1172	853	12	1635	56	3789	44931	109420
5.	Chhattisgarh	467	64	253	6801	100	1549	111	824	0	2476	19505	45845
6.	Goa	55	10	24	150	2	20	7	14	0	247	934	2479
7.	Gujarat	1116	286	330	10989	42	822	120	5827	0	4831	68332	123195
8.	Haryana	1232	33	142	5031	269	417	409	2412	0	1545	19159	51597
9.	Himachal Pradesh	212	11	141	1318	8	322	33	342	0	597	7937	14222
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	489	31	186	374	9	986	353	176	0	243	11535	21443
11.	Jharkhand	814	19	160	3783	303	342	15	801	0	1019	13897	38489
12.	Karnataka	3600	124	262	18962	251	1828	28	2507	0	514	60853	120606
13.	Kerala	4215	54	398	18975	27	2624	262	3999	0	59	57681	108530
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1661	38	909	36643	742	6772	780	3294	0	5754	98007	202386
15.	Maharashtra	6235	270	1267	29622	436	3306	1039	7356	0	11946	50159	195707
16.	Manipur	93	4	63	377	0	70	0	15	0	1	1074	3259
17.	Meghalaya	164	12	36	124	2	45	1	19	0	68	438	2079
18.	Mizoram	66	16	38	85	0	66	0	2	0	34	330	2083
19.	Nagaland	34	8	5	52	0	8	1	0	0	43	242	1180
20.	Orissa	1263	30	411	7478	461	2775	241	728	0	3771	19870	54872
21.	Punjab	3581	68	96	5663	133	427	48	971	0	2801	10517	35793
22.	Rajasthan	11919	56	675	19720	439	2477	28	8170	0	7096	63846	148870
23.	Sikkim	34	3	1	95	0	13	0	7	0	34	192	667
24.	Tamil Nadu	2510	74	653	16967	208	1540	875	1976	0	11485	110748	172754

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
25.	Tripura	85	10	23	546	36	244	4	545	0	203	1241	4273
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8399	337	268	10694	2076	2522	2882	7650	0	7655	51914	150258
27.	Uttarakhand	697	39	37	886	70	146	63	463	0	608	2686	9599
28.	West Bengal	2406	127	121	6909	451	2281	99	9900	5	3803	27903	81102
	Total State	62736	2152	8942	270205	7950	37722	10738	73988	61	86208	800255	1923363
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	1	11	99	1	21	2	18	0	4	337	807
30.	Chandigarh	170	2	9	78	1	32	11	112	0	15	999	3643
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	1	10	25	0	0	0	3	0	12	161	425
32.	Daman and Diu	6	6	3	20	1	0	0	3	0	32	37	260
33.	Delhi UT	2336	41	31	1736	138	868	167	1787	0	252	24854	56065
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	26	56
35.	Puducherry	45	1	18	904	2	89	32	17	0	267	2537	5054
	Total UT	2590	52	82	2862	143	1012	212	1942	0	582	28951	66310
	Total All India	65326	2204	9024	273067	8093	38734	10950	75930	61	86790	829206	1989673

[English]

Protection for Ponni Rice

434. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Malaysian retail chain has registered the trade mark 'Ponni' as a superfine variety of rice grown exclusively in the Cauvery delta in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the name 'Ponni' that stands for a rice variety grown in Tamil Nadu Cauvery delta, has not been protected by India under the Geographical Indication of Goods;

(c) whether in the year 1997 a US firm had patented Basmati as premium aromatic rice, taking four years for the Indian Government to fight back and reverse the patent; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to challenge the Malaysian registration of 'Ponni' as a trademark?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) M/s. Syarikat Faiza Sdn Bhd, a Malaysian rice importing agency, has registered 'Ponni' rice as a trade mark under the Malaysian Trade Mark Act. Government of India have taken up the issue with the Government of Malaysia expressing concern and requested them to take appropriate action for expunging the registration of Ponni as a trade mark from the Register.

As per records of the Geographical Indications Registry, no application has been filed in respect of Ponni seeking registration under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

Ricetec Corporation, a United States firm, was granted a patent by United States Patents and Trade Marks Office (USPTO) on 2.9.1997 under patent number US 5663484 entitled "Basmati Rice Lines and Grains" containing 20 claims, *inter alia*, pertaining to rice lines for aromatic

rice and rice grains having characteristics allegedly similar or superior to those of good quality basmati rice. The grant of this patent was opposed by Government of India *vide* request for re-examination number 90/005/709 dated 28.4.2000 and on re-examination proceedings by USPTO, 15 claims out of the 20 claims were cancelled and title of the said patent was amended to 'Rice Lines BAS 867, RT 1117, and RT 112' *vide* re-examination certificate issued on 29.1.2002.

New Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas

435. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI HITEN BARMAN:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas in every district of the country;

(b) if so, the details of KVs and JNVs opened in the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of new teachers likely to be appointed as a result of opening these schools;

(d) the time by which these Vidyalayas are likely to be started and the total funds made available for creating infrastructure facilities for its smooth functioning; and

(e) the details of reservation and facilities to be provided for SC/ST students in the KVs and JNVs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya depends upon receipt of a viable proposal from the sponsor *i.e.* State Government/Ministry of Central Government/Public Sector Undertaking etc. committing free land & temporary accommodation, availability of adequate number of students of specified categories, approval of the competent authority and availability of funds, etc. Opening of a Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) is based on receipt of a viable proposal from the concerned State/UT Government offering suitable land free of cost along with provision of temporary building till the construction of permanent building. The present scheme of Navodaya Vidyalaya envisages one Vidyalaya per district.

(b) The State-wise details of KVs and JNVs which were made functional during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement I and Statement II respectively.

(c) The norms of requirement of teachers in a Kendriya Vidyalaya having two sections from class-I to XII are as under:

Post	Sanctioned strength
Principal	01
Post Graduate Teachers	07
Trained Graduate Teachers	06
Primary Teachers	11
Misc. Categories Teachers	05
Total	30

Similarly the norms for requirement of teachers in JNV having Class-VI to XII with two sections are as under:—

Post	Sanctioned strength
Principal	01
Vice Principal	01
Post Graduate Teachers	11
Trained Graduate Teachers	10
Misc. Categories Teachers	05
Total	28

(d) All the Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas mentioned at Statement I and II have been made functional. The requirement of funds for these new schools has been met from out of the total provisions made for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.

(e) Seats are reserved for children from SC/ST categories in proportion to the population of SC/ST in

the concerned district but not less than the national average of 15% for Scheduled Caste & 7.5% for Scheduled Tribe Communities and limited to a total of 50% in case of JNVs. Similarly seats are reserved for children from SC/ST categories in proportion to the population of SC/ST in the concerned State but not less than 15% for SC and 7.5% for ST and limited to a total of 50% in case of KVs. There is no tuition fee in KVs for students of SC/ST category and their Board examination fee is also borne by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. In case of JNVs, the entire cost of boarding, lodging, textbooks, clothing, items of daily use, stationery, etc. for the students is borne by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.

Statement I

List Indicating the State-wise Details of KVs Opened During Last Three Years and Current Year (as on 16.10.2008)

2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1. Naval Base, Karwar (Karnataka)	1. Dangs (Guj.)	1. Sector 12 Dwarka (Delhi)	1. Mahe (Puducherry)
	2. Panchmahal (Guj.)	2. Venkatagiri, Distt. Nellore (Andhra Pradesh)	2. Tangdhar, Distt. Kupwara (Jammu and Kashmir)
	3. Kodagu (Karnataka)	3. Panna, Distt. Panna (M.P.)	3. Datia (Madhya Pradesh)
2. Mungaoli, Distt. Ashok Nagar (MP)	4. Badwani (M.P.)	4. Mati Akabarpur, Kanpur Dehat Distt. (UP)	4. Gumla (Jha.)
	5. Dinderi (MP)	5. No. II RCF Kapurthala (Punjab)	5. Painavu, Idukki Distt. (Kerala)
	6. Boudh (Orissa)	6. Sivaganga (T.N.)	6. Nagercoil, Kanyakumari Distt. (Tamil Nadu)
	7. Paralakhemundi	7. O.F. Estate Nalanda (Bihar)	7. Khairagarh (Chh.)
	8. Gajapati Distt. (Orissa)	8. Garha, Distt. Jabalpur (M.P.)	8. Adilabad (AP)
	9. Malkangiri (Orissa)	9. SAP Campus Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	9. Mahabubnagar (A.P.)
	10. Nabarangpur (Orissa)	10. Teesta Low Dam Project-III, Darjeeling (W.B.)	
	11. Rayagada (Orissa)	11. AFS Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)	
	12. Madhupur, Deoghar Distt. (Jharkhand)	12. No. III Belgaum (Karnataka)	
	13. Garhwa (Jha.)	13. Dirang, West Kameng Distt. (Arunachal Pradesh)	
	14. Godda (Jha.)	14. Bagalkot Ongole, Distt. (Karnataka)	
	15. Jamtara (Jha.)	15. Prakassam (Andhra Pradesh)	
	16. Palamu (Jha.)	16. Kandhamal (Orissa)	
	17. Sahibganj (Jha.)	17. Dharmapuri (Tamil Nadu)	

1	2	3	4
	18. Simdega (Jha.) Latehar (Jha.)	18. Pilibhit (U.P.)	
	19. Lahaul & Spiti (H.P.)	19. Sheopur (M.P.)	
	20. Thiruvannamalai (Tamil Nadu)	20. Chittorgarh (Raj.)	
	21. Kollam (Kerala)	21. Gandhigram, Dindigul (Tamil Nadu)	
	22. East Garo Hills (Meghalaya)	22. Bhadrak (Orissa)	
	23. Jaintiya Hills (Meghalaya)		
	24. Goalpara (Assam)		
	25. Golaghat (Assam)		
	26. Nalbari (Assam)		
	27. Cuddappah (Andhra Pradesh)		
	28. Khammam (Andhra Pradesh)		
	29. Vijayanagaram (Andhra Pradesh)		
	30. Warrangal (Andhra Pradesh)		
	31. West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh)		
	32. Dhamtari (Chhattisgarh)		
	33. Kanker (Chhattisgarh)		
	34. Dungerpur (Rajasthan)		
	35. Dakshin Dinajpur (WB)		
	36. Birbhum (WB)		
	37. Ranaghat, Nadia Distt. (WB)		
	38. South Sikkim (Sikkim)		
	39. Badaun (U.P.)		
	40. Bahraich (U.P.)		
	41. Lakhimpur Kheri (U.P.)		
	42. Dhule (Maharashtra)		
	43. Yawatmal (Maharashtra)		
	44. Araria (Bihar)		
	45. Madhubani (Bihar)		
	46. Sheohar (Bihar)		
	47. Supaul (Bihar)		
	48. Dhalai (Tripura)		
	49. Temenglong (Manipur)		
	50. Ukhrul (Manipur)		

Statement II

List Indicating the State-wise details of JNVs Opened during Last Three Years and Current Year (As on 16.10.2008)

2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1. Pauri Garhwal	1. Umariya (MP)	1. Amreli (Guj)	NIL
2. East Sikkim	2. Arwal (Bihar)	2. S. 24 Parganas (WB)	
3. Jalpaiguri (WB)	3. Peren (Nagaland)	3. Barnala (Punjab)	
4. Bankura (WB)	4. Purulia (WB)		
5. Saiha (Miz.)	5. Dubri (Assam)		
6. Nayagarh (Ors)	6. Udalguri (Assam)		
7. W. Kameng (Ar.)	7. Dhule (Mah.)		
8. Champhai (Miz)	8. Mewat (Hary.)		
9. U. Dinajpur (WB)	9. Longleng (Nagaland)		
10. Kiphire (Ngl)	10. Amritsar (Punjab)		
11. Birbhum (WB)			
12. Fatehabad (Har)			
13. Kanker (Cgh)			
14. Hamirpur (UP)			
15. Burhanpur (MP)			
16. Bhadrak (Ors)			
17. Jajpur (Ors)			
18. Simdega (kd)			
19. Ghaziabad (UP)			
20. Bargarh (Ors.)			
21. Anjaw (Ar. Pradesh)			
22. Upper Dibang Valley (Ar. Pradesh)			
23. Bongaigaon (Asm.)			
24. Koria (Cgh)			
25. Paschim Midnapur (WB)			

1	2	3	4
26.	Nagaon (Asm)		
27.	Deogarh (Ors)		
28.	Howrah (WB)		
29.	Jashpur (Cgh)		
30.	Kawardha (Cgh)		
31.	Kurung Kumey (Ar. Pradesh)		
32.	Dimapur (Nagaland)		
33.	Zunheboto (Nagaland)		
34.	Baksa (Assam)		
35.	N. Cachar Hills (Assam)		
36.	Coochbehar (WB)		
37.	Jagatsinghpur (Orissa)		

[Translation]

University Status to Kendriya Hindi Sansthan

436. SHRI HEMANT KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to accord university status to Kendriya Hindi Sansthan; and

(b) if so, the manner in which the functioning of the said institute is likely to be different from Mahatma Gandhi Hindi Vishwavidyalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A proposal for according 'Deemed University' status to Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra has been recieved and further action to declare it as a deemed to be University under section 3 of UGC Act, can be taken by the Central Government only after the receipt of the Report from UGC.

[English]

C&AG Report on SSA

437. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) has made adverse observation in its report on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) In the light of the report on the Performance Audit of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), submitted by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India in August 2006, for the period 2001-02 to 2004-05 and the examination of the points raised therein, by the Government of India and State/UT SSA programmes, an amount of about Rs. 53 crores was classified as expenditure not covered under the SSA guidelines.

The Government of India has issued strict instructions to States/UTs to recoup the inadmissible expenditure to the State SSA programmes. Government of India is monitoring the use of SSA funds through annual State/ UT audits, independent concurrent financial reviews and field monitoring through 41 social science institutions.

Setting up of Research Institutes

438. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Research Institutes and other institutes of national and international standards proposed to be set up during the Eleventh Plan;

(b) whether the Government is considering setting up of a National Institute on Applied Research, Development and Production of materials like silicon at Thiruvananthapuram; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Setting up of new Institutes of Nano-science and Technology at Mohali, Punjab; National Agribiotechnology Institute at Mohali, Punjab; and Stem Cell Institute at Bangaluru by Ministry of Science and Technology have been approved during the Eleventh Plan by the Government of India.

(b) Ministry of Science and Technology has no proposal for setting up of National Institute on Applied Research, Development and Production of materials like silicon.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Fake Universities

439. SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:
DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI JUAL ORAM:
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:
SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO:
SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:

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

(a) the number of fake universities/educational institutions (Vocational & Technical) identified during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of action taken against such fake educational institutions;

(c) the steps taken to check the further expansion of such fake universities/educational institutes; and

(d) the steps taken to safeguard the interest of the students pursuing studies therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Central Government, through University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), keeps a watch over the nefarious activities of the fake universities/institutions which run vocational and technical courses. During the last three years and the current year so far, the UGC has identified two fake universities/institutions (Vocational and Technical), one each in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. The AICTE, during this period, has identified 203 fake technical eduation institutions, out of which 74 are in Maharashtra, 25 in Delhi, 22 in Karnataka, 15 each in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, 14 in Uttar Pradesh, 9 each in Haryana and Chandigarh, 8 in Andhra Pradesh, 3 each in Rajasthan and Gujarat, 2 each in Kerala and Punjab and 1 each in Madhya Pradesh and Goa.

(b) to (d) The name of such institutions has been included in the list of the fake universities/institutions maintained by the UGC and the AICTE and also placed on their respective official websites for information to the students and general public. With a view to creating awareness in this regard, wide publicity is given by the UGC and the AICTE every year through print/electronic media, as well as on their official websites, cautioning students and parents not to take admission in such unapproved institutions. Show cause notices have been issued to these unapproved institutions advising them to seek approval of the competent body or close down such courses.

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/educational institutions. A public appeal in this regard was also 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 recognised 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 agianst such institutions which are unrecognised and unauthorised 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.

Foreign Assistance In Research Programme

440. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received foreign assistance through international agreements for carrying out research programmes/projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the foreign assistance received during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the direct and indirect conditions imposed on recipient institutions/bodies by the donors; and

(d) the areas of research for which the said foreign assistance has been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Ministry of Science and Technology and Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India have not received directly any foreign assistance through International Agreements in S&T signed by them for carrying out research programmes/projects in the country in last 3 years and the current year.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

IIFT in Kerala

441. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had any proposal to start a centre of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of the proposal alongwith the cause for delay in setting up of such an institute in Kerala?

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) and (c) The Planning Commission has already given their "in principle" approval to the proposal subject to the condition that the Department of Commerce accommodates the financial requirements within its overall ceiling of the XI Plan Outlay and 50% of the estimated cost is met from the revenues generated in the existing centres. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) is being prepared by the IIFT for the consideration of the Expenditure Finance Committee as per the direction of the Department of Expenditure.

Scrapping of Salwa Judum

442. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an experts group of the Planning Commission has called for immediate scrapping of "Salwa Judum" In Chhattisgarh;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) An Expert Group was set up by the Planning Commission in 2006 on developmental issues to deal with causes of discontent, unrest and extremism. In its report submitted in 2008, it has suggested several measures to achieve peace and all round development of these areas. Some observations have *Inter-alia* also been made regarding resistance groups formed by local inhabitants against the activities of naxalites in affected areas such as the Salwa Judum In Chhattisgarh and it has cautioned against its possible negative consequences. According to available information, the Report is receiving due consideration in the Planning Commission.

The policy of the Government Is to look at the naxalite problem in a holistic and integrated manner and not merely as a security Issue. Towards this end, special

attention is also being given to developmental and governance related issues with focussed implementation of developmental schemes in the affected areas.

Irregularities in NALCO's Fund

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

(a) whether the Government is aware about irregularities in the National Aluminium Company Limited fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the matter has been probed by any agency and action has been recommended against any official; and

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the agency and the action 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) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has informed that there is no fund called 'NALCO fund' in NALCO.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

Regional Publicity Office

444. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has its Regional Publicity Offices in different States;

(b) if so, the number of such offices in the State of Maharashtra;

(c) whether any post(s) in such offices are lying vacant;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State of Maharashtra has one (01) Regional Office of Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP) at Pune and one (01) Regional office of Press Information Bureau (PIB) at Mumbai.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Vacancies are due to shortage of staff in IIS Cadre. The steps for filling these posts are underway in consultation with Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)/Staff Selection Commission (SSC).

[English]

FDI Inflow

445. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI AJIT JOGI:
SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) the details of flow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including the proposals sanctioned for the North East Region;

(b) whether FDI inflow in India is lesser than that of China;

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

(d) whether Grant Thornton's Report has indicated that India is the second top favoured destination market for investment and development;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the details of efforts being made for increasing FDI flow into the country alongwith the results achieved; and

(g) the details of benefits accrued from such investments during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Statement-I on State-wise Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows, including North East Region, for last three years is enclosed. During the above period, 2 proposals involving FDI of US $ 8.70 million have been approved for the North East Region.

(b) and (c) The UNCTAD World Investment Report (WIR) 2008, has reported following FDI inflows into China and India:—

(Amount in billion US$)

	2005	2006	2007
China	72.4	72.7	83.5
India	7.6	19.6	22.9

Foreign Direct Investment, including its location, depends on a number of factors such as the investment policy of transnational corporations, macro-economic policy and the investment climate of the host country.

(d) and (e) As per the Grant Thornton IBR emerging markets index, India is the second highest rated market. The index is based on a weighted calculation of key indicators such as GDP, population size, international trade and growth projections.

(f) and (g) Government has put in place a liberal and investor-friendly policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under which FDI up to 100% is permitted on the automatic route in most sectors/activities. The policy on FDI is reviewed on a continuing basis through an inter-ministerial consultation process for rationalization/further liberalization of the policy. The policy changes notified in 2008 are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The FDI inflows have increased from US $ 5.5 billion in the year 2005-06 to US $ 24.5 billion in the year 2007-08.

Statement I

Financial year-wise FDI Inflows from April 2005 to July 2008
(RBI's Regional office-wise FDI inflows)

(Amount in million)

Sl.No.	Regional offices of RBI	States Covered	2005-06 April-March FDI in US$	2006-07 April-March FDI in US$	2007-08 April-March FDI in US$	2008-09 April-July FDI in US$	Cumulative Total FDI in US$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	238.20	594.24	990.71	880.85	2,704.00
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	0.00	0.00	2.73	41.54	44.26
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	150.83	368.92	1,799.71	706.77	3,026.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	412.37	714.34	1,615.63	1,011.16	3,753.40
6.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	13.09	13.56	36.32	68.44	131.40
7.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	9.67	29.09	37.79	3.26	79.81
8.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	969.25	3,599.13	10,383.07	4,286.53	19,237.98
9.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	70.59	10.62	7.47	0.00	88.68
10.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	0.76	50.20	41.10	20.80	112.85
11.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	268.15	1,311.94	557.56	1,023.89	3,161.54
12.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	0.00	12.83	3.53	0.00	16.36
13.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	91.81	57.89	453.19	400.57	1,003.47
14.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	85.51	21.82	42.16	0.00	149.49
15.	New Delhi	Delhi part of U.P. and Haryana	1,040.77	2,446.12	3,410.36	1,642.12	8,539.37
16.	Panaji	Goa	7.62	74.78	45.84	4.96	133.20
17.	Region not Indicated		2,181.10	3,186.16	5,148.25	2,229.94	12.745.46
		Grand Total	5,539.72	12,491.77	24,575.43	12,320.81	54,927.73

1. Includes 'equity capital component' only.
2. The above State-wise inflows are classified as per RBI's Region-wise inflows furnished by RBI, Mumbai.

Statement II

FDI Policy Changes Notified in 2008

Sector	Present policy	Revised policy
1	2	3
Civil Aviation—Air Transport Services	FDI up to 49% and NRI investment up to 100% is permitted on the automatic route subject to no direct or indirect participation by foreign airlines.	Air transport services being sub-divided into Scheduled domestic airlines and Non-Scheduled airlines etc. as below: (i) No change in the equity cap of 49% in Scheduled Domestic Airlines with NRI 100% and no participation by foreign airlines. (ii) FDI up to 74% on the automatic route for Non Scheduled airlines, Chartered airlines and Cargo airlines (excludes helicopter services/seaplane services). — no direct or indirect participation by foreign airlines in non-scheduled airlines and chartered airlines. — Cargo airlines has no restriction on participation by foreign airlines. — NRI investment would be allowed up to 100% on the automatic route in all the above mentioned categories. (iii) FDI up to 74% on the automatic route for Ground Handling Services subject to sectoral regulations and security clearance. NRI investment would be allowed up to 100% on the automatic route. (iv) FDI up to 100% on the automatic route for Maintenance and repair organizations; flying training institutes; technical training institutions; and helicopter services/seaplane services in the aviation sector requiring DGCA approval.
Petroleum & Natural Gas—actual trading and marketing of petroleum products	FDI up to 100% is allowed on the automatic route but is subject to the condition of divestment of 26% equity in favour of Indian partner/ public within 5 years.	Deleted the condition of compulsory divestment of up to 26% equity within 5 years for actual trading and marketing of petroleum products.
Petroleum refining	FDI up to 100% on the automatic route is permitted in private companies. Public Sector Undertakings engaged in petroleum refining are permitted to have FDI only up to 26% and with prior approval of the FIPB.	Increase in equity cap from 26% to 49%, with prior approval of FIPB in petroleum refining by Public Sector Undertakings with no divestment or dilution of domestic equity in existing PSUs.

1	2	3
Commodity Exchanges	The present policy has neither specifically prohibited FDI in Commodity Exchanges nor included it in the sector-specific policy. Therefore, the present position as per the prevalent policy is that FDI up to 100% is deemed permitted on the automatic route in Commodity Exchanges.	FDI + FII of 49% with FII investment limited to 23% and FDI limited to 26%. FDI will be allowed with prior approval of FIPB. FII purchases shall be restricted to secondary market only. No single entity will hold more than 5% of the equity in these companies. The existing Commodity Exchanges having foreign investment above the permitted level are allotted a transition/complying/correction time. Such Commodity Exchanges are required to divest foreign equity equal to the amount by which the cap was being exceeded in accordance with Press Note 2 (2008) and adhere to the conditions of Press Note 2 (2008) by 30.6.2008.
Credit Information Companies	The present FDI policy covers Credit Reference Agency as one of the 19 approved activities for Non-Banking Finance Companies where FDI up to 100% is permitted on the automatic route subject to prescribed minimum capitalization norms. Credit Information Companies are not specified in the FDI policy.	i. FDI+FII up to 49% allowed with approval of the Government and regulatory clearance from RBI. ii. FII investment permitted up to 24% only in the CICs listed at the Stock Exchanges, within the overall limit of 49% for foreign investment. Such FII investment should be permitted subject to the conditions that: (a) No single entity should directly or indirectly hold more than 5% equity. (b) Any acquisition in excess of 1% will have to be reported to RBI; and (c) FIIs investing in CICs shall not seek a representation on the Board of Directors based upon their shareholding. iii. FDI would be subject to regulations under the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005. Deletion of 'Credit Reference Agencies' from the list of NBFC activities approved for FDI up to 100% on the automatic route.
Mining of Titanium bearing minerals	The present policy is governed by the Beach Sand Minerals Policy of the Department of Atomic Energy since Ilmenite (Titanium bearing mineral/ore) was included as an Atomic Mineral. FDI up to 74% is permitted in pure value addition and integrated activities provided the level of value addition is the maximum as per prevailing international standards/levels of	FDI up to 100% with prior Government approval in mining and mineral separation of titanium bearing minerals & ores, its value addition and integrated activities subject to sectoral regulations and the MMDR Act, 1957. FDI up to 100% be allowed (a) for mineral separation only for setting up of value addition facilities within India alongwith transfer of technology; (b) disposal of tailings during the mineral separation shall be carried out in accordance with regulations framed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board such as Atomic

1	2	3
	value addition to the products of mining and mineral separation of beach sand minerals. Where the value addition is up to an intermediate stage, FDI up to 74% is permitted with the condition that they should bring in a Central or State public sector undertaking as a partner with 26% equity. FDI in this sector is allowed only with prior approval of the Government.	Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004 and the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987.
Industrial Parks	FDI up to 100% is permitted on the automatic route in Industrial Parks both in setting up and in established Industrial Parks.	Clarification that provisions of Press Note 2 (2005) would not apply to Industrial Parks which comprise of a minimum of 10 units and no single unit shall occupy more than 50% of the allocable area and the minimum percentage of the area to be allocated for industrial activity shall not be less than 66% of the total allocable area.

Modernisation of Police Force

446. SHRI HARILAL MADHAVJI BHAI PATEL:
SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided funds for modernisation of Police Force and strengthening of security in the border areas, Mega city policing and Desert area policing in the country;

(b) if so, the total funds granted and released during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any request from various State Governments to sanction additional funds for modernisation of Police Force in view of increased terrorist activities and naxalite violence;

(d) if so, the names of the States and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Government has released additional funds to the State Governments; and

(f) if so, the total funds released during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) To supplement the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces, the Central Government has been implementing a Non-Plan Scheme, namely, the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme). Central assistance to States is determined keeping in view, *inter-alia*, the demands and security scenario in other States, utilization of funds by the concerned State and overall availability of funds under the Scheme as per the allocations received from the Ministry of Finance.

Under the Scheme, funds are provided, *inter-alia*, for modernisation of Police Forces, including components such as mega city policing, desert policing strengthening of policing in the districts on the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan border.

A statement showing the release of Central funds, State-wise under the Scheme during the last three years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 and also for 2008-09 upto 30th September is enclosed.

(c) to (f) The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab and Uttarakhand have sought additional funds over and above the allocated funds. Additional funds can be given to State Governments under the Scheme provided additional allocations of funds are received at Revised Estimates 2008-09 stage from the Ministry of Finance. However, the release of funds will depend upon the utilization of funds by the States released upto the financial year, 2006-07.

Statement

Name of State	Central Funds released during (Rs. in crore)			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (upto 30th September, 2008)
Andhra Pradesh	101.41	88.12	87.34	57.96
Arunachal Pradesh	7.00	11.53	10.70	8.63
Assam	56.68	52.18	87.82	55.08
Bihar	39.87	51.62	16.24	10.14
Chhattisgarh	40.74	57.06	41.72	7.61
Goa	1.06	1.00	2.00	1.81
Gujarat	39.85	45.52	51.90	6.67
Haryana	14.95	19.69	35.75	22.00
Himachal Pradesh	6.78	3.92	10.27	7.24
Jammu and Kashmir	109.22	88.13	115.34	81.06
Jharkhand	40.74	47.00	50.95	33.97
Karnataka	65.85	64.15	78.13	35.32
Kerala	18.84	24.53	40.00	22.90
Madhya Pradesh	31.65	43.24	57.68	27.91
Maharashtra	88.78	105.10	78.87	12.50
Manipur	16.97	14.09	32.07	18.01
Meghalaya	6.57	8.59	15.44	5.98
Mizoram	6.00	10.48	11.00	11.34
Nagaland	17.52	22.68	30.72	24.02
Orissa	35.08	38.00	45.80	19.84
Punjab	20.31	15.00	34.94	16.53
Rajasthan	34.81	40.47	49.60	37.94
Sikkim	2.43	3.46	4.42	5.00
Tamil Nadu	65.51	61.65	75.75	37.73
Tripura	11.83	11.34	14.47	8.77
Uttar Pradesh	98.12	94.28	115.44	79.71
Uttarakhand	16.76	5.28	9.89	8.40
West Bengal	29.67	37.11	44.45	21.85
Total	1025.00	1065.22	1248.70	685.92

New FM Radio Policy

447. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to remove the five year cap on change of ownership pattern in FM radio policy as reported in the *Times of India* dated 11 September, 2008;

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

(c) the salient features of the proposed new policy; and

(d) the time by which the new policy is likely to come into existence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government has recently modified Clause 8.3 of policy guidelines on expansion of FM Broadcasting Services through Private Agencies (Phase II) with a view to promote the healthy growth of radio business. As per the modification, requests for transfer of shares for the purpose of creation of a subsidiary company, amalgamation of companies of the same group, de-merger of company etc. may be allowed within the period of five years, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions *viz.* majority shareholders/promoters would continue to hold at least 51% of the total shares, new entities to maintain their prescribed limit of FDI/ minimum prescribed net worth, signing of fresh agreement with Government on identical terms and conditions etc. Details of modification are available on the website (*www.mib.nic.in*) of this Ministry.

(d) The modified clause has come into existence with effect from 24.09.2008.

Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited

448. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up the Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited (LDCL) at Agathi;

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has commenced its operation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to start its operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited was set up in the year 1987 with its registered office at Agatti Island.

(b) The Corporation commenced its operation in the year 1990 after the first Managing Director was appointed as also the required staff. The office was functioning from Calicut for administrative convenience though the registered office remained at Agatti. Subsequently, in the year 1997, headquarters was shifted to Kavaratti Island as per the resolution passed in the extraordinary General Meeting held on 24th September, 1997.

(c) The Corporation took over the Tuna Canning Factory in the year 1990. This factory was earlier managed by Department of Fisheries, UT of Lakshadweep Administration. It has also set up a Desiccated Coconut Plant in Kadmat island in the year 1993 followed by a Chakari and Vinegar processing unit in Kalpeni island in the same year. In 1994, the Corporation set up a Coconut Nursery at Androth. In 1995, massive expansion programme for meeting the storage facilities at Canning Factory, Minicoy was undertaken. In 1996, the company became the Nodal Agency for the Credit to Guarantee Scheme for encouraging entrepreneurship in the islands.

In 2000, the shipping wing was established with take over of two passenger vessels of UT Administration. In the year 2001-02, four Cargo Barges of UT Administration were added to the shipping wing. In 2003, a Coconut Milk Plant was set up at Androth Island. In 2004, one all weather passenger vessel, M.V. Barath Seema of UT was taken over for management from the erstwhile operators, Shipping Corporation of India. Many more ships have been added to the fleet for the operation and management from 2006-08 and the Corporation is now a full-fledged shipping service provider to UT Administration of Lakshadweep. The Corporation at present is operating 18 vessels belonging to the Administration.

(d) and (e) In view of the reply above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

Children Deprived of Elementary Education

449. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) whether more than 70 lakh children in the age group of six to 14 years in the country are deprived of school education;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enact the Right to Education Law;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) As per data furnished by the States/ UTs on the basis of household surveys/updation of data, the number of out of school children had declined to above 45 lakhs by March, 2008 in the 6-14 years age group.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a national programme for universalization of elementary education, wherein *interalia*, efforts are made to bring such children who face difficulties and hardships, into formal schools/ alternative schools.

Donations Charged by Engineering and Management Institutions

450. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Government regarding donations being charged by private engineering and management institutions during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any investigation into such complaints;

(d) if so, the number of complaints found true during the investigation; and

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

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

(b) The following complaints have been received by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) during the last three years in respect of donations being charged by private engineering/management institutions.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Complainant	Name of the Institute
1.	Bihar	Shri Ram Sumiran Singh, Patna	People's Educational Society, Bangalore
2.	Gujarat	Shri Varghese Thomas	Babaria Institute of Technology, Vadodara
3.	New Delhi	Shri Jyoti Kumar Bhatia, New Delhi	Draunacharya College of Engineering & Management, NOIDA
4.	Karnataka	Shri Rahul Kumar Suman, Bangalore	Acharya Institute of Technology, Bangalore
5.	Tamil Nadu	Shri P.R. Ramakrishnan, Madurai	Raja College of Engineering & Technology, Madurai

In addition to the above, the Government of Tamil Nadu has informed the AICTE that a number of AICTE approved engineering colleges from the State of Tamil Nadu are charging Capitation Fee.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. As per information furnished by AICTE, complaints pertaining to the States of Bihar and Gujarat are supported by prima facie evidence. A Committee has been constituted by AICTE to enquire into the allegations made in the complaints.

[English]

Programme Generating Facility Centres

451. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has established new Programme Generating Facility Centres (PGFCs) of Doordarshan in the Country;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish PGFC at Dharwad in Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of new Studio Centres (Programme Generating Facility) commissioned during the last three years is as under:—

Year	State	No. of Studio Centres commissioned
2005-06	Andhra Pradesh	1
	Punjab	1
	Tamil Nadu	2
2006-07	—	—
2007-08	Jammu and Kashmir	1
	Kerala	1
2008-09 (till September, 2008)	—	—

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Restrictions on Entering India

452. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA:
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has prepared a list of some NRIs/Persons of Indian Origin which restricts them from entering India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations seeking review of the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Foreign nationals including NRIs/Persons of Indian Origin, who are found involved in violation of visa provisions or are convicted on various charges under Indian laws and/or found involved in activities prejudicial to the interest of the country etc. are restricted from entering India.

(c) to (e) Representation are received from time to time from various sources seeking removal of restrictions imposed on foreign nationals including NRIs/Persons of Indian Origin. A system is already in place under which such cases are periodically reviewed on a continuous basis.

Foreign Assistance under SSA

453. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has signed an agreement with India for providing assistance for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan project;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the agreement;

(c) the total amount received by the Government from World Bank during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the total amount spent so far and achievement made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The World Bank along with two other external funding agencies namely the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom and the European Commission have partially funded the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for 2004-05 to 2006-07. These agencies have again agreed to finance SSA programme during the period 2007-10.

The external funding agencies have agreed to fund Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan as an ongoing programme, accepting the existing framework, guidelines and implementation mechanism of the programme.

(c) and (d) Funds are received from these external agencies as reimbursements. Rs. 621.71 crore in 2004-05, Rs. 1133.71 crore in 2005-06 and Rs. 477.76 crore in 2006-07 have been received.

Promotion of Higher Education

454. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to promote higher education in the country including rural and tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of students likely to be benefited from the same;

(c) the amount allocated for overall development of higher education during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has taken an initiative for the upliftment of higher education at par with other developed countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The thrust of the policy underlying the XI Plan for Higher Education is on increasing access to quality higher education while ensuring equity. A new Scheme for Reduction in Regional Imbalances, Social Gaps and Promotion of Inclusiveness in Higher Education has been introduced by the University Grants Commission in the XI Plan, which will serve the rural and tribal areas as well. Central Universities have been established in all the States in the North-Eastern Region including in States with predominately tribal population. In addition, during the XI Plan a Central University will be established in each of those States where there is no Central University. 374 new colleges are proposed to be established one in each district where the Gross Enrolment Ratio is lower than the national average. A scheme has also been drawn up to provide grants on a sharing basis to the universities and colleges which are not eligible for central assistance under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 including those located in tribal areas. There are also schemes for scholarships for Scheduled Tribe students and construction of girls' hostels in Colleges and Universities serving areas of low access to higher education. In addition, the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University has been established, with its headquarters at Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh, to provide avenues of higher education and research facilities primarily for the tribal population of the country. The University is empowered to open such number of Regional Centres and Campuses in tribal areas as the University may deem fit.

In the XI Plan, a target has been set to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of the students in the eligible age group of 18-24 years in higher education by 5 percentage points by the end of XI Plan. Provision for infrastructural and other requirements for this purpose is required to be made by Central and State Governments. Within the constraint of availability of resources an amount of Rs. 84,943 crores has been provided by the Central Government in the XI Plan for various schemes for enhancing access to quality higher education, while ensuring equity. Various reforms measures such as introduction of semester system, credit transfer, rationalization of admission procedure for Ph.D. programmes have also been initiated.

The Plan allocation during the years from 2005-06 to 2008-09 for the Department of Higher Education is as under:—

Year	Rs. in crores
2005-06	1817.00
2006-07	2530.50
2007-08	6483.00
2008-09	7600.00

[Translation]

Corruption in Delhi Police

455. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Delhi Police Personnel against whom crime cases have been registered by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, rank-wise and crime-wise including involvement in illegal occupation of property alongwith the action taken against them;

(b) the number of such cases disposed of/pending during the said period;

(c) the action taken by the Government to dispose of all the cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) As per Statement-I.

(b) As per Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Cases are expeditiously disposed of through monitoring and supervision of cases by Supervisory Officers. The steps taken to prevent criminal/ corruption cases in the Delhi Police include surprise checking by senior officers of the activities of personnel deployed for patrolling duty and in police pickets; keeping a watch on personnel of Suspicious character; transfer of personnel of criminal disposition to non-sensitive posts; stringent legal and departmental action against those found to be indulging in criminal activities; handling of criminal complaints against police personnel directly by officers of the rank of Joint Commissioner of Police and above; establishment of Public Grievances Cells in Districts/Units to keep a close watch on police personnel; surveillance by the Vigilance Branch on the criminal activities of personnel holding sensitive posts; maintenance of a register of complaints by the Deputy Commissioner of Police of Districts; and providing facility to the general public to make complaint against corrupt police personnel through e-mail.

Statement I

Corruption in Delhi Police

Year 2005

Murder/Attempt to Murder

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	1	2	2	3

Extortion/Robbery

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	—	—	—	1

Cheating/Theft

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	—	—	1	3

Rape/Molestation

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	—	—	—	1

Hurt

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	1	3	4	11

Miscellaneous

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
1	2	2	—	5	23

Corruption

DCP	ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
1	1	2	11	4	3	10

Year 2006

Murder/Attempt to Murder

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	—	1	1	10

Cheating/Theft

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	—	—	1	—

Rape/Molestation

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	2	—	—	1

Kidnapping

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	—	—	1	—

Miscellaneous

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	1	8	7	20	36

Corruption

DCP	ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	1	2	6	0	7	0

Year 2007

Murder/Attempt to Murder

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	—	—	1	—

Cheating/Theft

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	—	—	—	1

Rape/Molestation

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	—	—	—	1

Kidnapping

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	1	—	—	—

Miscellaneous

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
1	—	1	6	14	39

Corruption

DCP	ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	1	1	10	8	9	19

Year 2008 (upto 30.9.2008)

Murder/Attempt to Murder

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	—	2	1	3

Extortion/Robbery

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	1	—	1	3	7

Cheating/Theft

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	1	—	—	2

Rape/Molestation

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	2	—	—	1

Kidnapping

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	—	—	1	1

Miscellaneous

ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	1	2	4	11	26

Corruption

DCP	ACP	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable
—	—	1	2	2	4	6

Statement II

Year—2005

Crime Head	Cases Reported	Pending Investigation	Pending Trial	Discharged	Acquitted	Convicted	Quashed	Compromised	Closure	Cancelled
Murder/Attempt to Murder	6	0	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery/Extortion	1	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheating and Theft	4	0	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rape/Molestation	1	0	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hurt	17	0	13	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Miscellaneous	30	2	17	3	4	—	3	—	—	1
Corruption	27	3	21	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Total	86	5	59	3	10	1	3	2	2	1

Year—2006

Crime Head	Cases Reported	Pending Investigation	Pending Trial	Discharged	Admonished	Convicted	Quashed	Compromised	Untraced	Cancelled
Murder/Attempt to Murder	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cheating/Theft	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape/Molestation	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnapping	1	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	72	11	49	2	1	—	2	1	2	4
Corruption	26	4	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	107	16	78	2	1	1	2	1	2	4

Year 2007

Crime Head	Cases reported	Pending Investigation	Pending Trial	Acquitted	Compromised	Cancelled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Murder/Attempt to Murder	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cheating/Theft	1	1	—	—	—	—
Rape/Molestation	1	1	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kidnapping	1	—	1	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	52	21	28	1	1	1
Corruption	30	15	15	—	—	—
Total	86	39	44	1	1	1

Year—2008

Crime Head	Cases Reported	Pending Investigation	Pending Trial	Discharged	Acquitted	Convicted	Quashed	Compromised	Closure	Cancelled
Murder/Attempt to Murder	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery/Extortion	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheating/Theft	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape/Molestation	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnapping	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	44	40	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Corruption	15	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	85	79	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

[English]

Concessions to Pakistan under SAFTA

456. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

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

(a) whether the Government has given Most Favoured Nation status and various other concessions to Pakistan under South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA);

(b) if so, whether Pakistan has also reciprocated;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to review the concessions given to Pakistan; and

(e) 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) and (c) Pakistan has not yet granted MFN status to India and has cited extraneous political, economic and other reasons for it. While India has extended tariff concessions under the Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) to Pakistan for all items excluding the items in India's Sensitive List, Pakistan has extended SAFTA concessions to India only for the items included in their list of items importable from India called Positive List.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Mining of Asbestos

457. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of MINES be please to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Indian Bureau of Mines regarding the adverse effects of mining asbestos on the health of workers;

(b) if so, the findings of the study;

(c) whether the study group has suggested to lift the ban imposed on asbestos mining;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to implement the same; and

(e) the time by which the ban on asbestos mining and grant of new mining lease is likely to be lifted?

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) and (c) The Study recommended imposition of safeguards on pollution level in work environment and other remedial measures subject to which the ban imposed on grant and renewal of mining leases and expansion of mining may be lifted.

(d) and (e) Recommendations of the Study have been examined in consultation with all stake holders. Some stake holders have suggested that asbestos mining can be permitted with appropriate safeguards. At present the ban on mining of asbestos has not been lifted.

[English]

Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra

458. SHRI VASANTRAO MORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for a separate Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details and time by which such proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Maharashtra, on the basis of a Resolution passed unanimously by both Houses of the State Legislature on 13.7.2006, has requested Government of India to take necessary steps to amend Article 371 (2) of the Constitution to set up a separate Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra covering the five districts of Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik and Ahmednagar. No definite time-frame can be specified in this regard.

Status of Prasar Bharati Employees

459. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government treats all the employees of All India Radio and Doordarshan as Central Government employees;

(b) if so, whether the Union Cabinet has approved the recommendations made by the Group of Ministers;

(c) if so, the time by which above proposal is likely to be implemented;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make Prasar Bharati more professional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) All the employees who were working with All India Radio and Doordarshan on the appointed date *i.e.* 15.9.2007 when the Prasar Bharati Act came into effect already continue as Central Government employees on deemed deputation to Prasar Bharati.

(b) The report of the Group of Ministers has yet to be finalised for consideration by the Union Cabinet.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) (i) Prasar Bharati is utilizing services of Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL) for engaging professionals from various fields/disciplines *viz.* marketing, news casting, legal, cinematography, video editing etc.

(ii) Prasar Bharati is having its own in-house set up for imparting professional training to its employees belonging to both programme and engineering. Regular professional training to programme professionals is imparted through Staff Training Institute (Programme) whereas engineering professionals are being trained through Staff Training Institute (Technical).

(iii) Prasar Bharati is also in collaboration with Film and Television Institute, Pune which runs regular courses for imparting training to Doordarshan professionals.

(iv) Prasar Bharati also sends its employees to Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcast Development (AIBD) Kualalampur for imparting advanced training. Training professionals from AIBD also come to India and organize workshops from time to lime in various areas of broadcasting which helps the employees to be abreast of latest developments.

DTH Service of Doordarshan

460. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of subscribers of Direct-To-Home (DTH) service of Doordarshan and DTH service of Private providers separately, State-wise;

(b) whether the subscribers of DTH service of Doordarshan are lesser in comparison to the DTH service of private providers;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enable the subscribers to download channels operated by private DTH service providers through Doordarshan DTH after paying the charges;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the efforts made/being made by the Government to compete with Private DTH service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The total number of subscribers of Doordarshan's DTH Service is estimated to be around 3.91 million. There are about 5.01 million subscribers for the three private DTH service providers. State-wise details are not maintained.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of subscribers for Doordarshan's DTH service is less since the private DTH service providers provide pay channels as well on a subscription basis.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) DD-Direct Plus DTH platform is the only Free-to-Air (FTA) in the country, while other DTH platforms are subscription-based. A number of FTA private channels are also included in the DD-Direct Plus platform to make the bouquet attractive and wholesome.

Talks with NDFB

461. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) has submitted its set of demands before the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has initiated peace talks with NDFB;

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

(e) whether the Government of Assam has sent any report on NDFB; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (d) A tripartite Suspension of Operations agreement (SoO) had been signed with National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) on 1.6.2005. In the light of this, there have been several rounds of meetings and discussions with NDFB. Recently, a charter of demands has been submitted by the NDFB. It will be premature to disclose the details at this stage.

(e) and (f) In the context of the tripartite SoO agreement, and the review meetings relating to the same, reports are received from the State Government from time to time as a part of the continuous process.

[Translation]

Development of Gems and Jewellery Industry

462. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any agency for the development of gems and jewellery industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said agency has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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) The Government set up the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) in 1966, to promote exports in the Gem & Jewellery sector. The Government interacts with the Council, from time to time for improvement/fine tuning of policies for promotion of exports in the Gem & Jewellery sector.

[English]

Meeting of Police Chiefs on Strengthening of Police Force

463. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently convened a meeting of the Police Chiefs of some States to discuss measures to strengthen the intelligence machinery in their States;

(b) if so, the names of States which participated in the meeting and the details of discussions held including their demands for central forces and strengthening of special branches in the Police Department alongwith the outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of assistances to be rendered to State Governments for strengthening the police forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A meeting was organized in the Ministry of Home Affairs in June, 2008 to discuss strengthening of intelligence machinery in the States, which was attended by Police officers of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Assam.

During the meeting, it was decided to set up a Committee comprising of DsGP of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Delhi Police which would be coordinated and convened by Special Director, IB, to look into various issues pertaining to the strengthening of the intelligence machinery in the States, with the aim of formulating a separate scheme for providing assistance to the States for this purpose, for which a decision, in principle has been taken by the Government.

(c) In view of the position brought out above, it is not possible at this stage to give details of assistance to be provided to the State Governments.

National Mineral Policy

464. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dang Committee and Hoda Committee have been set up to formulate the New National Mineral Policy (NMP), 2008;

(b) if so, whether they have arrived at varying figures about the current iron-ore reserves of the country;

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

(d) whether the NMP has been framed on the basis of the committee's estimates; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) While the High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Anwarul Hoda, Member, Planning Commission was constituted to review the National Mineral Policy and to recommend possible amendments to the MMDR Act, the 'Expert Group' under the chairmanship of Shri R.K. Dang constituted by Ministry of Steel was set up only for formulating guidelines for preferential grant of mining lease for iron ore, manganese ore and chrome ore by State Governments. However, there is difference in figures on iron ore reserves mentioned in the Dang Committee and the Hoda Committee report because the Dang Committee has assessed iron ore reserves in the basis of pre-United Nations' Framework Classification standards which have

been adopted by the IBM and guidelines issued since 3rd June, 2003. Further the Dang Committee has not taken into account the prospective resources of 1480 million tonnes.

(d) and (e) The National Mineral Policy, 2008 lays down policy directions not only for iron ore but the entire mineral sector. Hence, the NMP is not merely based on committee's assessment of iron ore but on the assessment of dynamic environment developed in mineral sector. Based on the recommendation of Hoda Committee and consultation with stake holders, the Government has approved new National Mineral Policy, 2008 on 13th March, 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*).

Production of Khadi

465. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Khadi products produced during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and product-wise;

(b) whether the production of Khadi has declined due to non-payment of rebate claims; and

(c) if so, the reasons and the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The State-wise and product- wise details of value of production of Khadi products during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively. Similar details in respect of 2008-09 will be available only after the end of the year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of value of production of various varieties of khadi products during 2005-06

Sl.No.	State/U.Ts.	Value of Production of Khadi (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Cotton	Woollen	Silk	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35
2.	Delhi	140.77	13.48	0.00	154.25
3.	Haryana	1777.19	1580.89	0.00	3358.08
4.	Himachal Pradesh	67.05	256.55	0.00	323.60
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.09	691.60	0.21	700.90
6.	Punjab	788.88	217.05	0.00	1005.93
7.	Rajasthan	1341.42	1389.27	0.00	2730.69
8.	Bihar	372.03	118.56	169.97	660.56
9.	Jharkhand	40.56	14.58	243.17	298.31
10.	Orissa	47.68	0.00	180.68	228.36
11.	West Bengal	1050.77	0.00	3742.03	4792.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.45	0.00	5.51	5.96
13.	Assam	36.97	0.00	436.67	473.64
14.	Manipur	21.02	0.00	34.80	55.82
15.	Meghalaya	1.00	1.01	2.07	4.08
16	Mizoram	0.31	0.00	58.52	58.83
17.	Nagaland	6.75	10.00	55.25	72.00
18.	Sikkim	2.24	1.70	0.00	3.94
19.	Tripura	8.13	0.00	0.00	8.13
20.	Andhra Pradesh	1031.76	20.40	464.28	1516.44
21.	Karnataka	1663.01	746.23	894.67	3303.91
22.	Kerala	1140.45	0.00	49.64	1190.09
23.	Puducherry	0.05	0.00	5.26	5.31
24.	Tamil Nadu	2242.04	0.00	3366.01	5608.05
25.	Gujarat	1898.30	150.63	732.68	2781.61
26.	Maharashtra	279.38	0.00	4.72	284.10
27.	Chhattisgarh	54.44	6.43	692.70	753.57
28.	Madhya Pradesh	136.28	215.56	197.28	549.12
29.	Uttarakhand	672.66	388.50	0.00	1061.16
30.	Uttar Pradesh	13169.03	1405.55	266.15	14840.73
	Total	28000.06	7227.99	11602.27	46830.32

Statement II

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of value of production of various varieties of khadi products during 2006-07

Sl.No.	State/U.Ts.	Value of Production of Khadi (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Cotton	Woollen	Silk	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35
2.	Delhi	166.06	13.48	0.00	179.54
3.	Haryana	1895.50	1791.51	0.00	3687.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Himachal Pradesh	69.77	286.73	0.00	356.50
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.30	709.95	0.29	719.54
6.	Punjab	793.39	215.86	0.00	1009.25
7.	Rajasthan	1479.49	1408.50	0.00	2887.99
8.	Bihar	462.03	128.16	174.07	764.26
9.	Jharkhand	43.46	15.05	253.27	311.78
10.	Orissa	55.32	0.00	196.67	251.99
11.	West Bengal	1095.70	0.00	3759.70	4855.40
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.56	0.00	6.20	6.76
13.	Assam	51.00	0.00	439.86	490.86
14.	Manipur	23.21	0.00	39.29	62.50
15.	Meghalaya	1.04	1.05	2.12	4.21
16	Mizoram	0.32	0.00	59.50	59.82
17.	Nagaland	0.00	10.00	64.85	74.85
18.	Sikkim	4.14	2.14	0.00	6.28
19.	Tripura	8.46	0.00	0.00	8.46
20.	Andhra Pradesh	1100.56	23.40	415.88	1539.84
21.	Karnataka	1748.41	778.20	919.05	3445.66
22.	Kerala	1457.28	0.00	54.94	1512.22
23.	Puducherry	0.06	0.00	6.50	6.56
24.	Tamil Nadu	2540.29	0.00	3705.07	6245.36
25.	Gujarat	1992.81	182.84	732.68	2908.33
26.	Maharashtra	287.20	0.00	4.98	292.18
27.	Chhattisgarh	61.11	4.27	632.12	697.50
28.	Madhya Pradesh	143.54	218.75	199.08	561.37
29.	Uttarakhand	670.13	381.54	0.00	1051.67
30.	Uttar Pradesh	13415.79	1458.96	278.85	15153.60
	Total	29576.28	7630.39	11944.97	49151.64

Statement III

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of value of production of various varieties of khadi products during 2007-08

Sl.No.	State/U.Ts.	Value of Production of Khadi (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Cotton	Woollen	Silk	Total
1.	Chandigarh	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.39
2.	Delhi	205.43	13.30	0.00	218.73
3.	Haryana	2195.52	2301.07	0.00	4496.59
4.	Himachal Pradesh	78.61	314.26	0.00	392.87
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.50	1197.16	7.60	1223.26
6.	Punjab	888.40	239.60	0.00	1128.00
7.	Rajasthan	1876.55	1289.10	1.29	3166.94
8.	Bihar	481.51	198.68	176.75	856.94
9.	Jharkhand	48.00	17.15	269.36	334.51
10.	Orissa	89.56	0.00	204.95	294.51
11.	West Bengal	1192.40	0.00	4297.95	5490.35
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.83	0.00	8.58	9.41
13.	Assam	30.22	0.00	554.48	584.70
14.	Manipur	25.25	0.00	42.64	67.89
15.	Meghalaya	2.60	0.00	3.72	6.32
16	Mizoram	33.64	0.00	0.00	33.64
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	55.95	55.95
18.	Tripura	2.67	0.00	0.00	2.67
19.	Andhra Pradesh	1714.62	33.46	463.75	2211.83
20.	Karnataka	1956.25	870.44	1028.15	3854.84
21.	Kerala	1512.07	0.00	62.15	1574.22
22.	Puducherry	0.08	0.00	6.87	6.95
23.	Tamil Nadu	2901.89	0.00	3414.50	6316.39
24.	Gujarat	2265.35	207.10	836.88	3309.33
25.	Maharashtra	395.52	0.00	0.00	395.52
26.	Chhattisgarh	93.36	8.00	868.26	969.62
27.	Madhya Pradesh	232.28	145.52	510.30	888.10
28.	Uttarakhand	732.80	433.09	0.00	1165.89
29.	Uttar Pradesh	13419.57	1641.23	221.70	15282.50
	Total	32393.87	8909.16	13035.83	54338.86

Mechanism to Regulate Private Broadcasters

466. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Broadcasters have set up a body on self-regulation;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the role of the Ministry in such a body;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to regulate the activities of private broadcasters;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. News Broadcasters Association (NBA) has set up a body namely "News Broadcasting Standards Disputes Redressal Authority" (NBSDRA) for their self-regulation.

(b) It is a Nine Member Authority chaired by Mr. Justice J.S. Verma, former Chief Justice of India. As NBA is a private organization and they have set up NBSDRA for their self-regulation, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have no role in it.

(c) and (d) Presently, the activities of private broadcasfers (TV Channels) are being regulated by the terms and conditions under which permission for uplinking and downlinking is granted. They are also required to adhere to the programme and advertisement codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under Section 20 of the said Act. The Committee either *suo-motu* or on receipt of complaints, examines cases of violation of the Codes. If the Committee notes any violation, action is taken against the TV channel as per rules. A Committee was also constituted for reviewing the Programme & Advertising Codes (Content Code) prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder to provide greater specificity to the provisions of existing Codes. The report of the Committee is available on the website of the Ministry *www.mib.nic.in* under the heading Codes & Guidelines and sub-heading 'Self-Regulation Guidelines for the Broadcasting Sector (2008)'.

(e) Does not arise.

Rise in Cement Prices

467. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement companies have recently hiked the prices of cement and reduced production to sustain the hike;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any fresh directives to the cement manufacturing companies to bring down the cement prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to stabilise the cement prices in the country; and

(f) the extent to which the cement prices have been brought down as a result of these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The average all India retail price of cement has increased by 3.98% during the last year. The production of cement has increased by 5.87% during the period April-August, 2008 as compared to April-August, 2007.

(c) and (d) No Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Reading Room Scheme

468. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is extending "room to read scheme" in schools in some States;

(b) whether the Government proposes to extend the scheme to primary schools in all the States;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir. There is no Government Scheme titled as "room to read Scheme" in schools.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Branches of IIT in Foreign Countries

469. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several foreign countries have requested the Government for setting up a branch of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in their country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) The Government have received communications from the Government of Singapore and Syria and also from one M/s TECOM Investments, Dubai, requesting for setting up of IITs/IIT campuses in their countries. Presently there is a substantial shortage of faculty in the existing seven IITs. Besides, the Government have decided to establish eight new IITs in the country during XI Plan period, of which six have already started functioning under mentoring of the existing IITs. This would further strain the IIT's limited manpower and other resources. As the overriding priority of the IIT system has to be domestic expansion while maintaining its standards, it would not be possible to set up an IIT or its campus abroad at this stage.

[English]

Improvement in Marketing System of Doordarshan

470. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to recognise/ improve the marketing system of Doordarshan in the country to increase the revenue collection;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati have informed that in order to improve the marketing system of Doordarshan and All India Radio, they have opened Marketing Divisions in nine major cities of India namely New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram, Guwahati and Jalandhar.

[Translation]

Crime Against SCs/STs

471. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV:
SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crimes/atrocities against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes 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, crime-wise and gender-wise separately;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the conviction rate and to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The cases of crime/atrocities against Scheduled Castes showed a raising trend during 2005 to 2007 while those against Scheduled Tribes showed a declining trend in the year 2007 against the years 2005 and 2006.

(b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles the data of crime on annual basis. According to NCRB the crime wise cases registered during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement. Gender-wise information is however, not maintained by NCRB.

(c) The total number of persons arrested, charge-sheeted and convicted during the period 2005 to 2007 is as under:

Years	Persons arrested	Persons Charge-Sheeted	Persons Convicted
2005	49416	46936	12691
2006	47872	45016	13626
2007	56245	51705	13871

(d) 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 Government. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and impresses upon State Governments and UT Administration from time to time, to give focused attention to the prevention and control of crimes within their jurisdiction with special emphasis on prevention of crime against vulnerable sections of the society, including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Statement

Year	Crime against Scheduled Castes			Crime against Scheduled Tribes		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Murder	669	673	674	164	195	140
Rape	1172	1217	1349	640	699	627
Kidnapping & Abduction	258	280	332	72	88	89
Dacoity	26	30	23	27	12	9
Robbery	80	90	86	49	29	21
Arson	210	226	238	38	46	54
Hurt	3847	3760	3814	767	838	855
Other Crimes	110077	11808	13490	2511	2603	2628
PCR Act	291	405	206	162	49	5
SC/ST (POA) Act	8497	8581	9819	1283	1232	1104
Total	26127	27070	30031	5713	5791	5532

[English]

Shortage of Faculty for Higher Education

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

(a) whether there is huge shortage of faculty in various engineering colleges and higher educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, whether the AICTE/Government has any proposal to raise the age of retirement to meet the shortfall of teaching faculty in engineering colleges and higher educational institutions in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes Sir. There is significant shortage of teaching faculty in higher and technical educational institutions.

(b) and (c) The age of superannuation of teaching faculty has already been enhanced from 62 years to 65 years with further possibility of contractual appointments against vacant teaching posts.

(d) Does not arise.

Vocational Education

473. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce vocational education as a full-fledged discipline in Government schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria for selection of Government schools to introduce the vocational education;

(d) the time by which it is proposed to be introduced; and

(e) the proposed allocation under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, there is provision for separate vocational stream in the higher secondary stage. The Scheme is being implemented through the State Governments and selection of schools is made by the concerned State Governments. An outlay of Rs. 2000.00 crore has been made for the 11th Plan period.

School Drop out Girls

474. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA BANGARU LAXMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drop out rate amongst girls is as high as 50 per cent by the time they reach adolescence around Class VIII;

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

(c) whether recently a scheme has been formulated by the Government to provide meals to girls between the ages of 12 to 15 years as an incentive to persuade parents to keep them in schools; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposed scheme, including the modalities drawn up for implementing the same, the cost likely to be involved and the source/pattern of funding decided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the data available with the Ministry, drop out rate among the girls during 2005-06 at elementary stage (classes I-VIII) is 48.98%. Several socio-economic and school related factors affect drop outs.

(c) and (d) No such scheme has been formulated to provide a meal exclusively for girls between the ages of 12 to 15 as Mid-day Meal Scheme of the Ministry covers all children studying in classes I-VIII, irrespective of their age and sex, in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools and the centres run under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative & Innovative Education (AIE).

Smuggling on Indo-Nepal Border

475. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some illegal routes connecting India and Nepal which are being used for smuggling of various items including foodgrains have been traced;

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

(c) whether due to destruction of demarcation pillars, the no man's land have also been occupied;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Prime Minister of Nepal during his recent visit to India; and

(f) if so, the details of the outcome thereof including the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) India and Nepal have a common border of 1751 Km. The border is very long and porous. Under Indo-Nepal Treaty, the free movement of citizens of both countries are allowed. There is no specific illegal routes for smuggling and trans-border criminal activities.

(b) Indo-Nepal border is guarded by Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) in coordination with the police authorities of the concerned State Governments. As per the information received from the SSB, the details of seizures of various items and arrests during the years 2005-2008 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As reported by the SSB, no such case has been reported on Indo-Nepal Border. There are 5311 border pillars, 862 are missing and 517 are damaged.

(e) and (f) During the recent visit of Prime Minister of Nepal, Shri Pushpa Kamal Dahal Prachanda to India on September 8-14, 2008, the entire gamut of bilateral relationship came up for discussions. It was *inter alia* decided to reactivate all bilateral mechanisms with Nepal. Both sides agreed to enhance cooperation in handling cross border crime and security concerns. Home Secretaries are expected to meet soon in this regard.

Statement

Item-wise seizure and arrest effected during 2005-2008

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008 (30.9.08)	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Contraband in Rs.	20650744	37725469	84275802	111004792	253656807
Foodgrains in Rs.	2294530	2694680	6019700	4683520	15692430
Narcotics in Rs.	24569005	60481848	91245550	223225000	399521403
Fake Indian Currency in Rs.	19000	150700	238640	125500	533840
Indian Currency in Rs.	292900	3103771	782266	812650	4991587
Nepali Currency in Rs.	2670404	115154	1150849	150463	4086870
Nepali Fake Currency in Rs.	0	1000	0	6500	7500
Bhutan Currency in Rs.	0	0	35000	17847	52847
Bangladeshi Currency in Rs.	0	0	680	550	1230
Silver in Rs.	300200	273845	44733	43000	661778
Forest Product in Rs.	962976	2929185	38178565	57772989	99843715
Antiques in Rs.	10000000	0	10000000	0	20000000
Total	61759759	107475652	231971785	397842811	799050007
Fake US dollar 100 notes	0	0	10 Nos.	0	10 Nos.
Fake US dollar 20	0	0	2 Nos.	0	2 Nos.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fake US dollar 10	0	0	1 Nos.	0	1 Nos.
Kuwaiti currency 10 Dinar	0	0	2 Nos.	0	2 Nos.
Kuwaiti currency 20 Dinar	0	0	3 Nos.	0	3 Nos.
ARMS					
A.K. 47 in Nos.	1	0	0	0	1
AK-56 Rifle	0	0	0	1	1
SLR in Nos.	3	0	0	0	3
B.A. Rifle in Nos.	3	0	2	0	5
Japanese Revolver in Nos.	1	0	0	0	1
Revolver (Chinese make) in Nos.	1	0	0	0	1
Revolver (U.S.A. make) in Nos.	0	2	0	0	2
Pistol (Italy made)	0	1	3	1	5
Pistol (Japan made)	0	0	1	0	1
Small ARMS in Nos.	48	44	52	47	191
Double Barrel Guns in Nos.	2	0	0	1	3
Single Barrel Guns in Nos.	102	37	42	78	259
Pistol (Chinese make) in Nos.	1	1	0	0	2
Pistol (USA made)	0	0	2	1	3
Revolver (Made in Germany)	0	0	1	1	2
Revolver 0.38 (Made in Britain)	0	0	1	0	1
Sten Gun	0	0	0	2	2
Total	162	85	104	132	483
AMMN./EXPLOSIVE					
Cartridges in Nos.	12920	159	212	435	13726
Improvised Bomb in Nos.	12	31	6	6	43
RDX (in Kgs.)	0	0	3.1	0	3.1
Gelatin Sticks (in Nos.)	0	0	0	21	21
Cordex (in feet)	0	0	22	0	22
Safety Fuse in Mtrs.	0	0	94.20	7.45	101.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
Safety Fuse in feet	0	0	12.5	26.1	38.6
Detonator in Nos.	397	0	211	827	1435
Compass (Prismatic) in Nos.	0	1	0	0	1
Low Exp. (Pataka) in bundle	0	0	7	0	7
Magazine	0	5	9	4	18
ARRESTS					
Smugglers in Nos.	343	823	12	1333	3711
Maoist (CP) in Nos.	14	4	0	0	18
Maoists (CPN) in Nos.	21	5	3	0	39
Total	378	832	1215	1333	3758

Production of Natural Rubber

476. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of natural rubber produced in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the production of natural rubber is affected by the climate change;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to deal with the situation;

(d) whether a National Body is proposed to be set up for the purpose; and

(e) 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) Production of Natural Rubber (NR) during the last three years *viz.* 2005-06 to 2007-08 is as under:—

Production of Natural Rubber

(in Tonnes)

State	2005-06	2006-07p	2007-08p
1	2	3	4
Kerala	739225	783275	753135
Tamil Nadu	23555	24020	23820
Tripura	16322	18705	20299
Karnataka	14940	16125	16545
Others	8583	10770	11546
Total	802625	852895	825345

p-Provisional.

The production projected for 2008-09 is 875,000 tonnes and the estimated production during April to September 2008 is 393,000 tonnes. Statistics of State-wise NR production during the current year are not available.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Climate change, especially unpredictable, irregular and deficient rainfall pattern adversely affects growth and productivity of natural rubber. Changes in the rainfall pattern trigger fungal infection of leaves, which adversely affects productivity. The steps taken to deal with the situation were (i) development of control measures for all diseases of rubber by the Rubber Research Institute of India under the Rubber Board. Wherever severe disease incidence occurs as a result of congenial weather conditions, the Board actively takes up campaign programmes to ensure that plant protection practices are followed by rubber growers, (ii) planting materials grown in root trainer cups with better root growth

have been recommended for planting. Such plants by virtue of their better root growth have better tolerance to drought; and (iii) management practices for conserving soil moisture (*eg.* mulching plant basin), reducing heat and light load in young plants (*eg.* shading, intercropping with banana) etc. have been recommended to manage prolonged dry period in the field.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Enrolment in Schools

477. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU:
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether according to the UNESCO report, India has failed to retain children in schools upto Class V;

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

(c) whether the Union Government is likely to meet its deadline to provide education for all by 2015;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the primary school enrolment rate to 100 per cent and prevent drop-outs by 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The Drop out rate at primary level of education has come down sharply from 40.7% in 2000-01 to 25.7% in 2005-06.

(c) to (e) The Central Government in partnership with the States is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), to *inter alia* increase access and retention of children in primary schools. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (2005-06) for classes I to V was 109% showing a positive trend.

[Translation]

Promotion of Agro and Rural Industries

478. SHRI AJIT JOGI:
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

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

(a) the details of the agro and rural industries in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has provided any funds for promotion of agro and rural based industries in the country;

(c) if so, the total funds granted, released and utilized for promotion of agro and rural based industries during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any new scheme for establishing agro and rural industries;

(e) if so, the details thereof including targets set/ success achieved;

(f) whether the Government has granted funds for the export of products made by these industries; and

(g) if so, the total funds granted, released and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Industries in the rural areas of the country have been promoted by the Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) through two credit-linked subsidy schemes, namely, the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), implemented by the Government from 1.4.1995 to 31.3.2008 through the Khadi and Village Industries Commsison (KVIC) and the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana (PMRY), implemented from 02.10.1993 to 31.03.2008 through the States and Union Territories. Approximately, fifty per cent of the units established under PMRY (implemented in both rural and urban areas) are estimated to be in rural areas. The State/UT-wise details of projects set up under REGP and self employment ventures set up under PMRY during the entire period of their implementation, are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) REGP was a Central Sector scheme and the approved grants for the scheme were used to be released to the KVIC which, in turn, released the funds (towards margin money assistance) to the banks against

the projects sanctioned in each State/Union Territory (UT). The State/UT-wise details of margin money allocated by KVIC under the REGP as well as those of margin money utilised during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08, are given in the enclosed statement-II. Under the PMRY, allocation of the subsidy and release of funds are based on the targets for States/UTs. The subsidy amount had been released directly to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which, in turn, released the necessary amounts to the implementing banks.

The amount of subsidy released to the RBI during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 under PMRY are given below:

Year	Subsidy released under PMRY (Rs. in crores)
2005-06	251.36
2006-07	228.82
2007-08	283.20

The State/Union Territory-wise details of funds allocated (released) to the States/UTs for entrepreneurial development and contingencies as well as the funds utilised under the PMRY during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

During the current year, i.e., 2008-09, no budget provision has been made under these two schemes, namely, REGP and PMRY, since they have now been merged into a new scheme called "Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)", the details of which have been given in the answer to parts (d) and (e).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. As mentioned in answer to parts (b) and (c) earlier, a new scheme called PMEGP has been approved for implementation from 2008-09 to 2011-12 with an estimated outlay of Rs. 4735 crore (Rs. 4485 crore towards margin money and Rs. 250 crore towards backward forward linkages) with the target for generation of 37.37 lakh additional employment opportunities. The Scheme will be 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 will be 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 & 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 upto Rs. 10 lakh each in the service/ Business sector and up to Rs. 25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector. The margin money admissible to entrepreneurs in urban areas is 15% of the project cost for General category entrepreneurs and 25% of the project cost for Special category entrepreneurs (Scheduled Castes/Schedueld Tribes/Other Backward Classes/ Minorities/Women, Ex-Servicemen, Physically Handicapped, North-Eastern Region, Hill and Border areas, etc.). The margin money admissible to entrepreneurs in rural areas is 25% of the project cost for the General category entrepreneurs and 35% of the project cost for the Special category entrepreneurs.

(f) and (g) To encourage the exporting institutions and individual entrepreneurs registered with the KVIC and to boost the export of village industry products, KVIC has been implementing 'Export Incentive Scheme' to facilitate their participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions. The year-wise details of funds spent for this purpose during the last three years and current year, are given in the Table below:

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
2005-06	50.00
2006-07	44.29
2007-08	32.32
2008-09 (upto September 2008))	18.44

Statement I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of projects set up under the REGP and PMRY since the inception of these schemes and upto 31.3.2008

(number of units)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of Self Employment Ventures under PMRY	Number of village industry units assisted under REGP
1	2	3	4
1.	Chandigarh	1649	170
2.	Delhi	11989	268
3.	Haryana	102298	9522
4.	Himachal Pradesh	34225	4994
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	13736	13673
6.	Punjab	114007	13554
7.	Rajasthan	159106	34064
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1656	1244
9.	Bihar	144472	3568
10.	Jharkhand	31905	1735
11.	Orissa	108137	6769
12.	West Bengal	61187	31509
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	4397	772
14.	Assam	82852	10253
15.	Manipur	8939	1121
16.	Meghalaya	5514	4073
17.	Mizoram	4176	3715
18.	Nagaland	6361	5875
19.	Tripura	16064	624
20.	Sikkim	764	1792
21.	Andhra Pradesh	244105	22354
22.	Karnataka	197445	19324
23.	Kerala	198810	12868
24.	Lakshadweep	245	42
25.	Pondicherry	4186	1556
26.	Tamil Nadu	203783	10962
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	630	0
28.	Daman and Diu	196	0
29.	Goa	3103	2807
30.	Gujarat	107617	2938
31.	Maharashtra	342595	29617
32.	Chhattisgarh	24364	4311
33.	Madhya Pradesh	284951	22887
34.	Uttarakhand	42165	4376
35.	Uttar Pradesh	503230	23390
	Not Specified	7102	—
	Grand Total	3077961	306727

Statement II

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of margin money utilized under the REGP during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Amount Utilized		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	3.63	3.47	12.30
2.	Delhi	16.66	18.37	13.23

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Haryana	1782.18	1749.31	2949.39
4.	Himachal Pradesh	889.90	1165.42	1799.85
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	883.56	1565.20	1753.83
6.	Punjab	837.21	1826.00	3273.35
7.	Rajasthan	2679.91	2106.77	3871.78
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	218.87	22.15	34.84
9.	Bihar	570.54	715.67	1163.37
10.	Jharkhand	351.12	357.92	461.04
11.	Orissa	837.22	1055.54	1456.41
12.	West Bengal	2100.06	2396.03	6367.70
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.54	144.45	325.67
14.	Assam	2719.99	1717.35	2887.94
15.	Manipur	43.85	128.99	82.39
16.	Meghalaya	234.14	255.06	512.55
17.	Mizoram	995.54	1043.60	1125.97
18.	Nagaland	286.22	192.13	471.18
19.	Sikkim	289.95	151.47	681.83
20.	Tripura	139.54	278.41	273.58
21.	Andhra Pradesh	3627.58	3674.06	5456.10
22.	Karnataka	1697.66	2424.27	3315.64
23.	Kerala	1603.41	1567.36	2358.49
24.	Lakshadweep	16.39	0.00	7.78
25.	Pondicherry	12.66	42.76	132.25
26.	Tamil Nadu	1217.13	1438.04	3163.38
27.	Goa	103.68	95.25	112.73
28.	Gujarat	883.08	756.10	1075.28
29.	Maharashtra	1596.48	1837.03	2770.70

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Chhattisgarh	1152.87	1215.03	1788.20
31.	Madhya Pradesh	1114.33	1531.38	2291.58
32.	Uttarakhand	617.86	601.44	1074.43
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2495.99	2903.32	4994.83
	Grand Total	32095.75	34979.35	58059.59

Statement III

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds granted/released for training and contingency under the PMRY and those utilized during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08*	
		Funds released	Funds utilised	Funds released	Funds utilised	Funds released	Funds utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	176.72	188.78	191.95	NR	199.28	NR
2.	Assam	77.80	25.73	1.73	NR	5.38	NR
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.54	5.83	0.42	0.42	6.00	6.15
4.	Bihar	0.00	19.56	0.00	6.64	56.38	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	41.02	34.73	38.06	33.92	57.11	NR
6.	Delhi	0.00	NR	0.00	NR	2.63	NR
7.	Goa	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.38	0.13
8.	Gujarat	13.38	28.90	0.00	34.64	69.89	69.50
9.	Haryana	45.64	60.04	38.60	68.18	182.74	159.04
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15.03	10.67	26.77	18.05	24.62	25.58
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.71	0.00	10.30	NR	1.00	NR
12.	Jharkhand	0.06	33.28	14.62	14.99	41.81	31.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Karnataka	124.08	139.09	165.91	159.10	306.22	320.85
14.	Kerala	176.63	211.27	202.33	205.31	377.94	NR
15.	Madhya Pradesh	226.32	152.79	209.89	230.91	115.45	194.98
16.	Maharashtra	128.04	146.74	112.62	132.67	198.93	457.34
17.	Manipur	1.23	5.11	8.24	0.48	16.18	NR
18.	Meghalaya	8.22	10.61	5.52	5.88	15.59	8.93
19.	Mizoram	8.22	4.75	0.00	NR	7.59	NR
20.	Nagaland	22.03	19.51	6.79	10.12	30.62	30.54
21.	Orissa	135.46	134.26	128.31	122.67	167.99	216.91
22.	Punjab	55.67	52.75	0.00	0.00	64.92	68.58
23.	Rajasthan	109.97	126.83	124.90	127.14	244.11	244.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	155.27	168.16	156.28	NR	311.79	NR
25.	Tripura	22.70	20.44	20.39	20.56	33.69	35.92
26.	Uttar Pradesh	422.85	446.25	388.87	388.87	659.39	625.47
27.	Uttarakhand	64.16	56.63	83.49	78.26	81.14	NR
28.	West Bengal	29.10	41.01	4.96	21.60	256.85	248.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.55	0.49	0.89	0.09	1.17	0.27
30.	Chandigarh	3.98	1.43	1.15	0.87	1.03	2.30
31.	Daman and Diu	0.03	NR	0.11	NR	0.10	NR
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.19	NR	0.12	NR	0.45	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	0.05	NR	0.04	NR	0.07	NR
34.	Puducherry	0.57	2.22	3.38	3.51	8.63	NR
35.	Sikkim	0.89	0.46	0.52	NR	3.08	NR
	Total	2082.12	2148.42	1947.16	1684.99	3550.12	2746.92

NR—Not Reported by State/Union Territory Government/Administration.

*Including the funds released and utilized for new component "Pre Selection Motivational Camp."

[English]

Assistance to Minority Communities

479. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance provided by Government to the people belonging to Minority Communities for setting up Small and Medium Industries along with the beneficiaries thereunder during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the budgetary provisions made for the purpose for the financial year 2007-08 and 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The promotion of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, the Government of India supports and supplements the efforts of the State Governments/ UT Administrations through various Schemes/Programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial development, assistance for procurement preference to Micro and small Enterprises (MSEs) in purchases by the Government, providing institutional assistance for curtailing endemic problem of delayed payments of MSEs, etc. These schemes are for overall development of the MSE Sector and are implemented across the board all over the country. Nevertheless, wherever feasible, the Government makes specific allocations and assigns specific targets for assisting the disadvantaged groups of society, notably those belonging to Minority communities. Government of India does not maintain the number of beneficiaries for certain schemes State-wise since the schemes are demand driven and are not based on State-wise allocation of resources. The people belonging to Minority Communities however, are benefited under some schemes.

Under the scheme of Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme/Entrepreneurship Development Programme/Management Development Programme, 5028 persons belonging to the minority communities were trained during 2007-08. This data was not maintained prior to 2007-08.

Under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, 1419 entrepreneurs belonging to minority communities were benefited during the year 2007-08. This data was not maintained prior to 2007-08.

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Budgetary provision (Rs. in lakh)	
		2007-08	2008-09
1.	Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme/Entrepreneurship Development Programme	50.00	No specific allocation but Rs. 50.00 lakh are likely to be spent.
2.	Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme/ Augmentation of Portfolio Risk Fund under MFP	50.00	The contribution of GoI is provided towards the corpus credit under the scheme.

Mid-day Meal Programme

480. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State and Union Territories who have failed to lift their allocation for the Mid-day Meal Programme during each of the last three years indicating the reasons therefor;

(b) its impact on the Mid-day Meal Programme;

(c) whether the allocations in such cases is treated as lapse; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) All States/UTs except UT of Lakshadweep lifted foodgrains allocations under the MDM programme during the last three years *i.e.* 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. The UT of Lakshadweep did not lift any

foodgrains under the Mid Day Meal Scheme during the year 2005-06. The MDM Scheme in UT of Lakshadweep was implemented by procuring foodgrains from the non-plan funds of the Lakshadweep Administration. However, the UT lifted its foodgrain allocation under the MDM scheme during 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Integrated Border Management

481. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for developing an integrated border management system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) As a part of the strategy to effectively manage the borders of the country, the Government has undertaken a number of measures which, *inter-alia*, include round the clock surveillance & patrolling on the borders of the country, construction of fencing, floodlighting & roads, Introduction of hi-tech surveillance equipments, upgradation of Intelligence set up and coordination with State Governments and concerned Intelligence agencies.

In addition, Government has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in identified border blocks as part of comprehensive approach to border management with focus on socio-economic development of border areas and to promote a sense of security amongst the people living there.

The Government has also decided to develop Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at 13 identified places in the country as a plan scheme in the XI Five Year Plan in order to promote and facilitate trade and commercial activities with the neghbouring countries.

Assistance for Elementary Education

482. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has urged the Central Government for special financial assistance for the development of elementary education for SCs, STs and minority students;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a national programme to attain universal elementary education in which special focus is given to SCs/STs/ Minority children and girls. For the year 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 95971.43 lakhs has been approved for the implementation of the SSA programme in Karnataka.

[Translation]

Survey of Gold and Diamond Reserves

483. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI KIREN RIJIJU:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has conducted any survey to explore new gold and diamond reserves in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to exploit such reserves based on the said survey;

(d) whether the Government proposes to involve prviate companies for this purpose; and

(e) 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) Geological Survey of India (GSI) has conducted regional exploration for gold in the States of Rajasthan, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttaranchal. GSI has also conducted search for kimberlite/ lamproite rocks, the source rock for diamond.

(b) Details of investigation carried out for gold and diamond by GSI during the last five years (2003-04 to 2007-08) are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Exploitation of reserves of all minerals whether surveyed by the GSI or by other agency is done in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 which provides for the grant of mineral leases to Indian Nationals or companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956. The Act provides for prior approval of the Central Government in respect of Minerals included in the first Schedule which includes gold and diamond. Mining leases are granted by State Governments.

(e) Details of individuals and companies who during the last 10 years have been accorded prior approval by the Central Government for grant of mining lease by State Governments is available in the Ministry website http://www.mines.nic.in.

Statement

Investigations for Gold and Diamond carried out by GSI during the last five years (Field Season 2003-04 to Field Season 2007-08)

State	Area of Investigation	No. of Investigations
1	2	3
Gold		
Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Warangal and Kurnool districts	11
Karnataka	Raichur, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Gadag, Bellary, Devangere, Dharwar, Belgam, North Kannara districts	35
Tamil Nadu	Nilgiri, Krishnagiri and Thiruvanamalai districts	4
Rajasthan	Banswara, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Jaipur and Dungarpur districts	19
Jharkhand	Ranchi and West Singhbhum, Saraikela and Kharsawan	17
Madhya Pradesh	Katnni, Jabalpur and Balaghat districts	5
Chhattisgarh	Kanker, Mahasamund and Raipur districts	7
Kerala	Palakkad, Malappuram and Waynad districts	3
West Bengal	Bankura district	3
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra and Jhansi districts	6
Maharashtra	Bhandara and Nagpur districts	2
Gujarat	Jamnagar district	2
Uttaranchal	Chamoli district	1
Diamond		
Orissa	Bargarh, Jarsuguda, Sundergarh, Sambalpur and Nuapara districts	5
Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur, Khammam, Nalgonda, Mahaboobnagar, Warangal and Kurnool districts	22
Karnataka	Raichur and Bellary districts	5
Chhattisgarh	Kanker, Bastar, Durg, Raipur, Raigarh and Mahasamund districts	6
Madhya Pradesh	Datia district	1

Educationally Backward Districts

484. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified the educationally backward districts in the country;

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

(c) whether any scheme is being formulated by the Government for the said educationally backward districts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount earmarked/allocated for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has identified 374 educationally backward districts in the country, the list of which, State-wise, is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) In order to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) by five percentage points 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. 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. 2.67 crore) 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

   Upper 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

Kinnaur

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

Uttara Kannada

15. **Kerala**

Kasaragod

Malappuram

Palakkad

Wayanad

16. **Lakshadweep**

Lakshadweep

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

Umaria

Vidisha

West Nimar

18. **Maharashtra**

Buldana

Gadchiroli

Hingoli

Jalna

Raigarh

Ratnagiri

Sindhudurg

19. **Meghalaya**

East Garo Hills

Jaintia Hills

Ri Bhoi

South Garo Hills

West Khasi Hills

20. **Mizoram**

Champhai

Kolasib

Lawngtlai

Lunglei

Mamit

Saiha

Serchhip

21. **Nagaland**

Mon

22. **Orissa**

Angul

Bolangir

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

Dharmapuri

Dindigul

Erode

Kancheepuram

Kanniyakumari

Karur

Madurai

Nagapattinam

Perambalur

Pudukkottai

Ramanathapuram

Salem

Sivaganga

Thanjavur

The Nilgiris

Theni

Thiruvallur

Thiruvarur

Thoothukkudi

Tirunelveli

Tiruvannamalai

Vellore

Viluppuram

Virudhunagar

28. **Tripura**

North Tripura

South Tripura

West Tripura

Dhalai

29. **Uttar Pradesh**

Bahraich

Balrampur

Banda

Barabanki

Bareilly

Basti

Bijnor

Budaun

Bulandshahr

Chitrakoot

Etah

Farrukhabad

Fatehpur

Gonda

Hamirpur

Hardoi

Hathras

Jyotiba P. Nagar

Kannauj

Kanpur Dehat

Kaushambi

Kheri

Kushinagar

Lalitpur

Maharajganj

Mahoba

Mathura

Moradabad

Muzaffarnagar

Pilibhit

Rae Bareli

Rampur

Saharanpur

Sant Kabir Nagar

Shahjahanpur

Shrawasti

Siddharthnagar

Sitapur

Sonbhadra

Sultanpur

Unnao

30. **Uttaranchal**

Bageshwar

Champawat

31. **West Bengal**

Bankura

Bardhaman

Birbhum

Dakshin Dinajpur

Darjeeling

Haora

Hugli

Jalpaiguri

Cooch Bihar

Maldah

Medinipur

Murshidabad

Nadia

North 24 Parganas

South 24 Parganas

Uttar Dinajpur

Total Districts = 374

Telecasting of Cricket Match

485. SHRI RAGHUVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's One Day and Test Cricket Matches are not telecast on Doordarshan regularly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by the common man due to sale of telecast rights of matches to private channels;

(d) if so, the steps taken to make available live telecast of these matches on Doordarshan;

(e) whether any specific rule/law has been framed in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Doordarshan telecasts cricket matches as per notification dated 3.10.2007 in this regard issued under the provisions of the Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the difficulties faced by common man, the Government has provided for mandatory sharing of sports signals with Prasar Bharati by rights holders of sporting events of national importance notified as per provisions contained in the Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007 and policy guidelines issued for downlinking of TV channels. Government has notified sporting events of national importance for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the said Act vide notifications dated 3.10.2007 and 8.2.2008.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Government has enacted the Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007 and rules framed thereunder which providing for mandatory sharing of sports broadcasting signals by rights owner with Prasar Bharati of such sporting events which have been notified as sporting events of national importance. The above mentioned Act, Rules and notifications are available on this Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in.

[English]

Production and Export of Tea

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

(a) the quantity and value of tea produced and exported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and country-wise; and

(b) the effect of the above on tea price indicating the tea price level for the said period?

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) Production and Export of tea from India during the last three years along with the current year so far over the same period of last year are as under:—

Year	Production (in million kgs.)	Export	
		Quantity (M.Kgs.)	Value (Rs. in Crs.)
2005	945.97	199.05	1830.98
2006	981.80	218.73	2006.53
2007*	944.68	178.75	1810.11
2008 (Jan.-August)*	599.73	124.04	1314.55

*Provisional.

State-wise Production of Tea during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The quantum of tea exported from India to various countries during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

(b) The prices of tea at domestic auctions have shown an improvement since mid of 2005 and the trend continue during the current year. The price scenario since 2005 till August 2008 is given below:—

Prices of Tea at All Indian Auctions

Year	All India	
	Qty. (M.Kgs.)	Avg. Price (Rs./Kg.)
2005	510.23	58.05
2006	499.07	66.01
2007	514.38	67.40
2008 (Jan.-Aug.)	298.77	79.26

Statement I

State-wise Production of Tea during the last three years

State	Production (Million Kgs.)		
	2005	2006	2007
Assam	487.49	502.04	479.92
West Bengal	217.55	237.11	231.44
Others@	13.38	14.09	13.33
Total North India	718.42	753.24	724.69
Tamil Nadu	163.68	163.66	153.13
Kerala	58.50	59.46	61.83
Karnataka	5.37	5.44	5.03
Total South India	227.55	228.56	219.99
All Total	945.97	981.81	944.68

@Includes smaller States such as Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Sikkim, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa.

Statement II

The quantum of tea exported from India to various countries during last three years

(Figures in million Kgs.)

Name of the Countries	Jan. to Dec. 2007 (Estimated)	Jan. to Dec. 2006 (Actual)	Jan. to Dec. 2005 (Actual)
Russian Federation	42.08	37	35.89
Kazakhstan	9.57	10.39	10.93
Ukraine	1.54	0.85	0.89
Uzbekistan	0.03	0.41	0.08
Other CIS	0.27	0.46	0.34
Total CIS	53.49	49.11	48.13
United Kingdom	17.87	23.21	21.36
Netherlands	2.72	2.93	2.90
Germany	5.83	4.36	4.85
Ireland	2.01	2.42	2.21
Poland	4.39	3.67	4.12
U.S.A.	9.55	8.54	9.08
Canada	0.04	1.13	1.61
U.A.E.	24.55	21.88	26.54
Iran	13.13	8.67	6.62
Iraq	2.53	41.33	35.82
Saudi Arabia	1.56	1.06	1.15
A.R.E.	5.14	2.75	0.37
Turkey	0.14	0.16	0.06
Afghanistan	8.26	7.41	3.06
Singapore	0.4	0.51	0.60
Sri Lanka	3.93	3.19	2.09
Kenya	3.25	8.74	1.54
Japan	2.40	2.66	3.05
Pakistan	5.47	14.73	11.00
Australia	4.87	4.46	4.91
Other Countries	7.22	5.81	7.98
Total	178.75	218.73	199.05

Statement III

Current Year major country-wise Exports of Tea from India

Name of the Countries	Jan. to June 2008 (Estimated)		
	Qty (M.Kgs.)	Value (Rs. in Crs.)	U.P. (Rs./Kg.)
Russian Federation	21.61	190.62	88.21
Kazakhstan	5.21	57.10	109.60
Ukraine	0.64	5.07	79.22
Uzbekistan	0.06	0.80	133.33
Other CIS	0.18	2.64	146.67
Total CIS	27.7	256.23	92.5
United Kingdom	4.31	41.89	97.19
Netherlands	0.83	17.68	213.01
Germany	1.50	26.95	179.67
Ireland	0.34	13.13	386.18
Poland	1.93	19.65	101.81
U.S.A.	4.73	67.24	142.16
Canada	0.44	6.15	139.77
U.A.E.	12.21	120.63	98.80
Iran	5.99	64.84	108.25
Iraq	0.02	0.15	75.00
Saudi Arabia	1.12	10.16	90.71
A.R.E.	7.15	48.39	67.68
Turkey	0.05	0.42	84.00
Afghanistan	5.54	35.8	64.62
Singapore	0.13	2.70	207.69
Sri Lanka	2.47	19.80	80.16
Kenya	1.25	7.26	58.08
Japan	0.71	16.46	231.83
Pakistan	3.43	20.41	59.50
Australia	2.38	47.35	198.95
Other Countries	3.18	40.04	125.91
Total	87.41	883.33	101.05

January to June 2008 includes the actual figures of Jan. to March 2008.

[Translation]

Linking of Madarsas with Open Schooling

487. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has included Bihar in the first phase of the scheme of linking Madarsas with open school;

(b) if so, the names of the districts in Bihar which have been covered under this scheme;

(c) whether the curricula of Madarsas will be changed under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) The erstwhile scheme for madrassa modernization has been revampled as "The Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)" for the XI Plan period under which madrassas volunteering for the opportunity to acquire edcuation 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 etc.

State Governments would need to send proposals for madrassas to be assisted, as per the guidelines of the revamped scheme.

[English]

Women Education Centres

488. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of women education centres set up for illiterate women in the country including Gujarat during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of women benefited therefrom during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the amount allocated and utilised in the country including Gujarat, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Under Mahila Samakhya programme, Manila Shikshan Kendras (MSKs) have been opened to provide condensed quality and gender sensitive education to adolescent girls who have never gone to school, school drop outs and young women in the most backward regions. A statement showing details of State-wise Mahila Shikshan Kendras set up, number of women benefited and amount released and utilized during the last three years is enclosed.

Statement

State	Number of Mahila Shikshan Kendras established			Number of beneficiaries			Amount released and utilized (Amount in lakhs)					
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
							Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
Andhra Pradesh	11	13	11	1441	1770	2112	350.00	346.14	312.00	395.00	500.00	440.77
Assam	6	6	6	180	365	553	249.00	294.43	353.00	308.83	350.00	314.46
Bihar	7	9	22	1621	1969	2775	—	—	300.00	257.40	500.00	380.54
Gujarat	6	4	4	126	141	120	180.00	189.00	100.00	168.00	230.00	171.00
Jharkhand	5	2	4	237	66	137	—	—	100.00	72.33	105.00	111.64
Karnataka	1	—	2	41	34	74	375.00	357.54	400.00	759.57	550.00	509.11
Kerala	2	4	4	58	58	78	85.00	110.00	210.00	72.00	50.00	74.24
Uttar Pradesh	12	12	15	514	514	605	475.00	521.09	600.00	612.89	735.00	692.32
Uttarakhand	3	6	6	67	99	180	180.00	185.85	200.00	207.03	335.00	326.04

Nilgiri Tea

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide Geographical Indicator Status to Nilgiris Tea on the lines of Darjeeling Tea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a long pending demand to fix minimum support price for tea;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to hold more Tea Marketing Festivals in the country; 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) Yes Sir, Tea Board has filed an application for registration of Nilgiri Orthodox Tea under the Geographical Indications (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999.

(c) and (d) There is a demand to fix minimum support price for tea. The quality of tea leaves and the made tea vary from one tea growing area to another depending upon the climatic and soil conditions, method of manufacture etc. Price of raw tea leaves and processed tea depend on their quality, gradation and demand in domestic and international market. In this situation it is not possible to fix minimum support price for raw tea leaves. However, a price sharing formula between the green tea leaf growers and the tea manufacturers is already in place under which both get a reasonable price based on sale proceeds of made tea.

(e) and (f) The India International Tea Convention was held last year in Guwahati in November, 2007. The next Indian International Tea Convention will be held in Cochin from the 19th to 21st February 2009. Tea Board of India and the United Planters' Association of Southern India (UPASI) under the aegis of the Consultative Committee of Plantation Association (CCPA) will be organizing this convention.

[Translation]

Export of Flowers

490. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of Floriculture products exported to various countries during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise and item-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase their exports; and

(c) if so, the details along with the steps taken by the Government to increase the export of flowers from various States including Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and J&K?

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 quantity and value of floriculture products exported during the last three years is given below:

(Quantity in metric tons; Value: Rupees in crore)

2005-06		2006-07		2007-08*	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
35186.00	299.41	42016.60	649.83	33407.03	304.44

Source: DGCI&S.

*Provisional for April-February 2008.

(ii) Details of export of floriculture products to major importing countries of Indian produce are given below:

(Quantity in metric tons: Value : Rupees in crore)

Country	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Japan	3,384.51	56.41	8,323.46	325.53	1625.65	29.84
United States of America	13,175.83	75.88	9,652.08	74.98	8883.91	66.06
Netherlands	2,233.16	27.41	4,334.18	44.72	4347.82	38.59
United Kingdom	3,791.80	30.85	4,297.69	36.00	3880.76	35.00
Germany	2,986.43	24.33	3,848.71	30.97	3903.67	31.73
Ethopia	55.01	3.22	360.84	11.27	1228.69	18.00
Italy	1,224.60	9.07	1,765.20	11.14	1094.98	8.15
United Arab Emirates	651.45	6.29	960.4	8.56	518.49	-5.43
Belgium	557.45	5.31	646.16	7.15	446.86	4.52
Spain	481.65	4.77	687.55	6.71	733.79	7.36
Australia	226.95	4.65	252.59	6.61	498.93	5.93

*Provisional for April 2007—February 2008.

(iii) Item wise details of export of floriculture products to major importing countries of Indian produce are given below:

(Quantity in metric tons: Value : Rupees in crore)

Country	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fresh cut flowers and flower buds						
Japan	3121.79	53.51	8,188.69	288.98	1,747.73	30.99
United Arab Emirates	240.86	2.30	465.31	4.57	356.85	3.51
United Kingdom	165.80	1.28	132.28	1.67	244.07	1.99
Netherlands	297.57	3.39	911.15	4.83	998.51	1.95
Dried, dyed or otherwise prepared cut flower and buds for ornamental purposes						
United States of America	3408.48	18.16	2057.07	13.73	2891.71	16.96
Germany	747.31	7.25	1565.93	11.90	1114.52	7.79
Italy	422.20	2.89	468.89	3.62	409.45	3.01
Netherlands	747.46	7.11	1141.77	9.49	1356.83	13.00
United Kingdom	1381.61	10.31	981.67	8.56	934.68	9.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Foliage, branches not fresh and other art of plants without flowers for ornamental purposes						
United States of America	9363.57	51.26	7382.64	52.92	6302.31	46.85
United Kingdom	2290.47	18.27	3131.58	24.74	2953.47	25.82
Netherlands	1129.37	10.52	2215.16	20.06	2163.46	18.38
Germany	2090.40	14.79	2176.36	16.38	3009.55	23.00
France	2838.09	2.88	371.29	3.51	459.06	4.13
Other live plants						
China	717.89	1.75	5.06	0.30	164.64	0.65
United Arab Emirates	34.47	0.86	19.60	0.23	63.63	0.73
Germany	6.04	0.39	21.23	1.27	2.56	0.37
Netherlands	9.33	0.7	21.67	0.55	0.60	0.11

Export figures for curent year are not available.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has been taking various measures to promote export of floriculture products. These include:

(i) Setting up of centres for parishable cargo at International Airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Thiruvananthapuram.

(ii) Assistance for setting up wholesale market-cum-flower auction centres at Bangalore, Mumbai, Noida and Kolkata.

(iii) Setting up of AEZs for floriculture products.

(iv) Participating in international trade fairs.

(v) Financial assistance to its registered exporters under tis schemes for financial assistance for Infrastructure Development, Market Development, Quality Development, Research & Deveolopment and Transport Assistance.

(vi) Duty Credit Scrip benefits are available on exports of cut flowers under the Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY).

[English]

Strengthening of Fire and Rescue Services

491. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments for strengthening and modernisation of the Fire and Rescue Services; and

(b) if so, the name of the States alongwith the total funds required/provided for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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

(b) The total funds required from the 24 States are Rs. 19174.04 crores in 2006-07 and two States are Rs. 88.75 crores in 2007-08, as given in the enclosed Statement.

A proposal to strengthen fire and rescue services with a Central assistance of Rs. 200 crores during the 11th Plan period is under process.

Statement

Details of the requirement of funds projected by the State Governments and provided by the MHA, GoI for the Modernization of Fire Services during the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and Current Year (2008-09)

Sl.No.	State	Year 2005-06	Year 2006-07	Year 2007-08	Year 2008-09	Funds provided by the MHA, GoI
1.	Andhra Pradesh		123.77			Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			57.95		Nil
3.	Assam		104.75			Nil
4.	Bihar		3831.90			Nil
5.	Chhattisgarh					Nil
6.	Goa		17.45			Nil
7.	Gujarat		164.03			Nil
8.	Haryana			30.80		Nil
9.	Himachal Pradesh		87.15			Nil
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		480.00			Nil
11.	Jharkhand		49.95			Nil
12.	Karnataka		1169.11			Nil
13.	Kerala		92.39			Nil
14.	Maharashtra		5239.37			Nil
15.	Madhya Pradesh		—			Nil
16.	Manipur		28.58			Nil
17.	Meghalaya		27.45			Nil
18.	Mizoram		17.85			Nil
19.	Nagaland		211.00			Nil
20.	Orissa		5268.20			Nil
21.	Punjab		320.80			Nil
22.	Rajasthan		203.10			Nil
23.	Sikkim		33.91			Nil
24.	Tripura		33.68			Nil
25.	Tamil Nadu		499.69			Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh		493.06			Nil
27.	Uttaranchal		172.38			Nil
28.	West Bengal		504.47			Nil
	Total		19174.04	88.75		

[Translation]

Free Trade Agreement

492. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Association of South East Asian Nations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom?

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.

[English]

24-Hour Weather Channel

493. SHRI K. C. PALLANI SHAMY:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to launch a 24- hour weather channel in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the above channel is likely to be launched;

(d) whether all the weather offices of the country is likely to be connected with this channel through a network;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to develop a Weather Monitoring System to cater to the needs of Commonwealth Games-2010; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has initiated actions to set up a dedicated weather channel under public-private partnership. Accordingly, a suitable broadcaster as a private partner will be selected through a bidding process. It is planned to telecast all weather and climate related information and forecast assessments duly customized to meet emerging requirements of public, targeted users and agencies covering various sectors.

(c) A 3-phase implementation strategy is being worked out so as to start with 6-hour telecasts of the channel by early next year.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. It is planned to connect entire observational network and forecast offices of IMD under the ongoing modernisation plan of the weather services which will be linked to the proposed weather channel so that real time observations and forecasts are available for use by the channel.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) A detailed project report is being prepared to upgrade various types of observational systems in and around Delhi and NCR in support of venue specific weather monitoring and forecast system for Commonwealth Games-2010.

[Translation]

Licence for Arms

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply to parts (f) to (h) of Unstarred Question No. 473 dated 20 November, 2007 regarding licencing of arms and to state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints pertaining to irregularities/corruption in the matter of extension of the validity of arms licences issued in Delhi to the entire country received by the Ministry so far;

(d) the action taken thereon;

(e) whether the Ministry has received any complaint about circulation of fake, unauthorised guidelines regarding extension of the validity of arms licences issued in Delhi to the entire country;

(f) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(g) whether the guidelines issued by the Government in 1995 for extending the validity of licences throughout the country is not being complied with; and

(h) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. As per the information received from the Government of NCT of Delhi, three complaints were received. The allegations were examined by the Government of NCT of Delhi which concluded that the allegations were baseless and no malpractices or corrupt practices, as alleged by the complainant were noticed in the Home Department of Government of NCT of Delhi. The case of the complainant was not found to be covered under the guidelines for the grant of area validity of arm licences on an all India basis.

(e) to (h) It has been brought to the notice of the Central Government that Government of NCT of Delhi is following the erstwhile guidelines issued in 1989, in the matter of extension of validity of arms licences. The Government of NCT of Delhi has been advised to follow the revised guidelines issued on 11.10.1995.

[English]

Chennai-Bangalore Industrial Corridor

495. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare Chennai-Bangalore corridor as Industrial Corridor;

(b) if so, the details along with the deadline for the opening of the proposed corridor; and

(c) the expected increase in the volume of trade with the development of the aforesaid corridor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Chennai-Bengalooru-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project is currently at the conceptual stage. The Concept Report on Chennai-Bengalooru-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is under finalization in consultation with the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Supply of KVIC Products to Railways

496. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

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

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

(b) if so, the details and quantity of each item ordered and quality standards, if any, prescribed by the Indian Railways therefor;

(c) whether KVIC has the capacity to deliver the ordered products in terms of quality standards and quantity ordered;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been receiving orders for supplying khadi items, polyvastra bed sheets and pillow covers, VI products and Kulhars etc. to the Indian Railways from time to time. However, KVIC does not execute these orders directly but these are executed through various khadi and village industry institutions under its purview. The details of the items supplied during the last three years and the current year (upto September 2008) are given below:—

Sl.No.	Item	Amount (Rs. in crores)			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*
1.	Khadi items	15.32	16.09	18.50	-
2.	Polyvastra Bedsheets, Pillow Covers etc.	2.06	6.78	7.93	4.95
3.	VI Products	1.76	1.45		-
4.	Kulhars	0.15	0.16	0.72	-
	Total	19.29	24.48	27.15	4.95

*Figures upto September 2008 only.

Some of the quality standards are (i) blend of polyester and cotton to be in the ratio of 67:33, (ii) thread/dm of warp and wept 260% and 190% respectively, (iii) width 70 c.m., (iv) crease recovery ankle after three repeated washing at 240, and (vi) colour fastness.

(c) and (d) KVIC is not engaged in direct production/ supply of the items and such production/supply are effected through its aided institutions which have sufficient infrastructure to supply goods as per specification made by Railways. These institutions are being encouraged by KVIC for Government supply, as well as to produce items as per the standard specified under ISI.

(e) Does not arise.

Setting up of Mini-Tea Processing Factories

497. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted any new scheme to set up mini tea processing factories for small and medium tea growers in non-traditional tea producing zones in the country through the Tea Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any programme to increase the productivity of tea in non-traditional tea producing zones; 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 under its Quality Upgradation and Product Diversification Scheme has approved a subsidy @ 40% of the total cost for setting up of micro-mini factories by the Self Help Groups. For modernization of the processing factories a subsidy @ 25% of the actual cost of machinery is provided.

(c) and (d) The Government has set up Special Purpose Tea Fund for financing replantation and rejuvenation of old tea bushes aimed at improving the productivity of the tea gardens. Under the Scheme, the borrowers is required to contribute 25% of the cost, 50% of the cost will be loan from Special Purpose Tea Fund and remaining 25% of the cost will be provided as subsidy from the Government. The scheme is expected to result in increasing the yield, lowering the cost of production and in improving the quality of teas leading to higher price realization.

Export of Shrimp

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

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

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase shrimp cultivation with a view to increase the exports following the increase in demand in the international markets;

(c) whether any new variety of shrimp is proposed to be cultivated for export purpose in any State; 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) Details are given in the enclosed statement-I, II and III.

(b) The Government, through MPEDA is focusing on the development of aquaculture in the costal States for increasing shrimp/scampi production for export by implementing various technical and financial assistance schemes for our aqua farmers. MPEDA has also formed a society named National Centre for Sustainable Aquaculture (NaCSA) based at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh to constitute small-scale farmers into registered aqua societies for production of quality shrimps in a sustainable manner. Under the "Mission Mode Action Plan" MPEDA is also giving special thrust in the coastal States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa for covering more area under shrimp/scampi farming.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Initially, the Ministry of Agriculture had permitted only two firms in the State of Andhra Pradesh to import SPF vannamei brood stock to carry out experimental production, of pacific shrimp *Litopenaeus vannamei*. After deliberations and wider consultations based on the results of culture of this species, Ministry of Agriculture has recently notified the guidelines on Quarantine for breeding, rearing and farming of *Litopenaeus vannamei* under the Coastal Aquaculture Act, 2005 for regular cultivation of this variety into the country.

Statement I

Country-wise Export of White Shrimp and Black Tiger during the last 3 Years and Current Year (April-August 2008)

(Q: Quantity in tonnes, V: Value in Rs. Lakh, US Dollar Million)

Country		Export of White Shrimp				Export of Black Tiger			
		April-August 2008	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	Apr.-Aug. 2008	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06
Japan	Q	1027	3275	3349	3467	4487	11980	12735	11299
	V	3914.73	11922.48	13899.89	13248.46	16200.61	43258.15	53965.54	40480.67
	$	9.35	29.73	30.55	30.16	38.99	107.58	118.61	92.22
USA	Q	0	2	79	114	1952	10563	11810	18440
	V	0.00	5.53	211.43	324.15	6873.17	40197.74	51818.27	70293.12
	$	0.00	0.01	0.47	0.74	16.54	99.91	113.60	160.23
European Union	Q	714	2421	1975	2196	4387	20061	15953	11323
	V	1578.59	5274.51	5522.63	5933.48	13411.12	62274.42	57120.44	34403.22
	$	3.77	13.10	12.15	13.46	32.58	155.10	125.89	78.15
China	Q	27	47	0	51	9	171	47	251
	V	111.11	183.83	0.00	90.48	42.43	525.18	170.86	815.74
	$	0.26	0.44	0.00	0.21	0.11	1.31	0.38	1.87
South East Asia	Q	47	82	10	119	181	2233	2304	4326
	V	184.06	306.65	25.25	379.65	603.38	7214.74	8457.15	14837.91
	$	0.44	0.77	0.06	0.87	1.46	17.93	18.69	33.69
Middle East	Q	181	719	544	800	415	1663	1256	922
	V	592.74	2535.53	2051.79	3066.82	1386.59	5683.73	4758.03	3049.70
	$	1.44	6.26	4.55	6.99	3.38	14.15	10.58	6.89
Others	Q	157	575	440	139	1463	9038	7558	5708
	V	374.90	1512.77	1062.11	324.89	3981.93	26137.62	25594.58	16589.70
	$	0.91	3.76	2.33	0.74	9.64	64.95	56.47	37.71
Total	Q	2152	7122	6397	6886	12895	55709	51663	52269
	V	6756.12	21741.30	22773.10	23367.93	42499.22	185291.59	201884.86	180470.04
	$	16.17	54.07	50.10	53.18	102.69	460.94	444.22	410.76

Statement II

Country-wise Export of Scampi and Other Categories of Shrimps During the Last 3 years and the current year (April-August 2008)

(Q: Quantity in tonnes, V: Value in Rs. Lakh, US Dollar Million)

Country		Export of Scampi				Export of other Categories of Shrimp			
		April-August 2008	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	Apr.-Aug. 2008	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06
Japan	Q	1	153	196	200	3334	11724	10143	11460
	V	5.02	569.73	482.80	427.92	11730	31473.79	30390.51	32336.71
	$	0.01	1.44	1.06	0.97	28	78.34	67.26	73.28
USA	Q	261	643	1333	1973	4726	8322	11475	15219
	V	1269.80	2755.22	6328.87	8464.65	18150	32392.35	49721.84	57189.55
	$	3.10	6.83	14.02	19.24	43	80.51	109.72	129.79
European Union	Q	1026	2508	3488	2942	13991	34532	34892	35171
	V	4172.58	10264.54	15277.60	11286.15	30947	69583.93	76060.29	67890.40
	$	10.18	25.49	33.82	25.57	74	173.45	168.82	153.85
China	Q	1	0	0	9	439	2372	3235	3713
	V	5.00	0.00	0.18	24.00	985	4852.65	5762.77	5929.32
	$	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.06	2	11.99	15.61	13.59
South East Asia	Q	104	384	89	177	219	926	1008	1716
	V	378.16	1366.21	328.58	680.85	691	2604.85	2683.55	3907.16
	$	0.92	3.38	0.73	1.56	2	6.50	5.93	8.86
Middle East	Q	164	307	350	281	2184	4949	5222	4807
	V	611.61	1141.17	1635.01	1256.82	5920	11902.23	12307.94	10260.02
	$	1.50	2.83	3.64	2.83	14	29.48	27.37	23.25
Others	Q	252	578	672	739	2426	5995	7233	7619
	V	966.29	2259.45	3098.93	3182.66	6315	15962.91	21871.30	20476.54
	$	2.33	5.64	6.88	7.25	15	39.72	48.47	46.41
Total	Q	1810	4572	6129	6321	27319	68819	73208	79705
	V	7408.44	18356.32	27151.97	25323.05	74737	168772.71	198798.22	197989.73
	S	18.05	45.62	60.15	57.47	179	419.99	443.18	449.02

Statement III

Export of Total Frozen Shrimp

(Q: Quantity in tonnes, V: Value in Rs. Lakh, US Dollar Million)

Country		Export of Total Frozen Shrimp			
		April-August 2008	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06
Japan	Q	8848	27132	26423	26427
	V	31850.39	87224.16	98738.74	86493.77
	$	76.37	217.10	217.48	196.63
USA	Q	6939	19531	24697	35745
	V	26292.57	75350.84	108080.41	136271.47
	$	63.06	187.27	237.81	310.00
European Union	Q	20118	59522	56308	51632
	V	50108.79	147397.41	153980.96	119513.25
	$	102.88	367.14	340.68	271.03
China	Q	476	2589	3282	4024
	V	1143.77	5561.66	5933.81	6859.54
	$	2.78	13.74	15.99	15.73
South East Asia	Q	552	3624	3411	6338
	V	1856.47	11492.45	11494.53	19805.57
	$	4.47	28.58	25.41	44.98
Middle East	Q	2944	7638	7372	6810
	V	8511.16	21262.66	20752.77	17633.36
	$	20.66	52.71	46.14	39.96
Others	Q	4298	16187	15903	14205
	V	11637.69	45872.75	51626.92	40573.78
	$	28.13	114.08	114.15	92.10
Total	Q	44176	136223	137397	145180
	V	131400.85	394161.92	450608.15	427150.75
	$	316.35	980.62	997.65	970.43

Maoist Threat on State Borders

499. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maoists are targeting the border of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Maoists keep shifting their area of activities, which are predominantly spread over in hostile terrain and along inter-state borders of some States including Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Concerned State Governments take necessary action to deal with naxalite activities.

The Central Government supplements their efforts and resources by a variety of measures that include deployment of central paramilitary forces which work under the control of the State Government concerned, sanctioning of India Reserve battalions, assistance for strengthening of the State police and Intelligence agencies, reimbursement of security-related expenditure, filling critical gaps in infrastructure, assistance in training of State police forces, sharing of intelligence and bringing about inter-State coordination and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of various Ministries.

Pilferage of Food Items for Relief

500. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a large scale looting and pilferage of food items sent as relief to flood affected people of Bihar in August, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up any Committee to examine such cases;

(d) if so, the details of the report submitted by such committee after enquiry; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities and ensure that relief materials reach the needy people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) No complaint about large scale looting and pilferage of food items sent as relief to flood affected people of Bihar has been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Government of Bihar has informed that no such incident has been reported so far.

(b) to (e) Questions do not arise.

Entrance Tests for Admission

501. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

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

(a) whether some States conduct their own entrance tests for admission of students in engineering, medical and other technical education institutions in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring uniformity in admission for engineering, medical and other technical educational institutes in the country;

(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) Yes, Sir. Many States conduct their own entrance tests for admission of students in engineering, medical and other technical education institutions under their administrative control. Central Board of Secondary Education, however, conducts All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE) every year for admission in some centrally funded institutes like National Institutes of Technology (NITs) etc. AIEEE is also being used by some States for admission of students in their technical institutions; by many Deemed to be Universities; and also by States for admissions against seats meant for students from other States/UTs in State Level Institutions.

[Translation]

Opening of Hostels

502. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:

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

(a) the details of funds being allocated by the Government for running boys and girls hostels in the country, separately; State-wise;

(b) the criteria fixed for providing grants to them;

(c) the details of the hostels proposed to be opened for the students of Class IX to XII in various backward districts of the country, State-wise;

(d) whether any scheme is pending with the Planning Commission to open 500 hostels;

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

(f) the time by which these hostels are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Funds are allocated by different Ministries in Government of India as well as by the State Governments, for running of boys' and girls' hostels for different target groups, under the different schemes. A centralized data of such fund allocation is not maintained in this Ministry.

(c) Government of India has, recently, approved a centrally sponsored scheme of girls' hostels for students of secondary and higher secondary schools. Under this scheme, hostels with capacity of 100 inmates are to be opened in 3500 educationally backward blocks.

(d) to (f) A proposal to set up hostels in 500 of the proposed model schools in the second phase has been sent to the Planning Commission. There is no State-wise break-up of this number. No time limit has been fixed for this second phase activity.

[English]

Education Programme for Mentally Challenged Children

503. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched inclusive education programme for mentally challenged children under SSA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked, allocated and utilized under the scheme 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) and (b) The Framework for Implementation under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan provides for inclusive education for children with special needs in the 6-14 years age group. Rs. 1200/- per child per year is provided over and above other SSA interventions, to meet the educational requirements of such children. The interventions under SSA for inclusive education include, *inter alia*, identification of such children by category of disability, their functional and formal medical assessment, appropriate educational placement in schools, home based education or bridge courses, preparation of individualized educational plans, provision of aids and appliances, teacher training, resource support, removal of architectural barriers such as ramps etc. and monitoring and evaluation.

(c) The State and Union Territory-wise funds utilized for inclusive education during each of the last three years and the current year (upto June, 2008) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Expenditure on Inclusive Education in SSA during last three years and current year (upto June, 2008)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2005-06 Expenditure	2006-07 Expenditure	2007-08 Expenditure	2008-09 Exp. (as reported upto 30.06.08)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.04	0.57	0.19	N.A.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	412.46	N.A.	371.03	56.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.83	63.22	4.2	N.A.
4.	Assam	232.24	N.A.	564.01	N.A.
5.	Bihar	368.47	N.A.	622.76	N.A.
6.	Chandigarh	0.01	4.43	34.32	4.42
7.	Chhattisgarh	123.94	N.A.	180.09	N.A.
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Daman and Diu	N.A.	0.70	0.15	N.A.
10.	Delhi	12.00	20.57	40.02	N.A.
11.	Goa	9.34	N.A.	4.74	N.A.
12.	Gujarat	502.33	792.14	614.81	44.44
13.	Haryana	373.77	294.44	226.14	7.18
14.	Himachal Pradesh	310.02	303.10	198.77	3.21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	132.00	N.A.	178.26	N.A.
16.	Jharkhand	53.56	40.73	102.3	2.04
17.	Karnataka	982.30	0.00	1468.05	209.75
18.	Kerala	688.34	864.98	1166.97	50.47
19.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	0.11	N.A.
20.	Madhya Pradesh	549.78	N.A.	208.91	18.71
21.	Maharashtra	1054.67	5010.59	2273.23	139.84
22.	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	17.55	N.A.
23.	Meghalaya	N.A.	10.62	102.86	1.9
24.	Mizoram	40.75	57.03	62.32	N.A.
25.	Nagaland	2.79	13.40	37.85	0.99
26.	Orissa	722.67	828.02	1056.6	N.A.
27.	Pondicherry	8.67	18.60	40.09	2.5
28.	Punjab	459.50	178.24	310.15	14.26
29.	Rajasthan	402.91	1682.78	1460.29	N.A.
30.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	1016.46	947.46	1300.82	28.64
32.	Tripura	74.57	N.A.	15.1	N.A.
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2699.16	2212.47	2221.97	338.92
34.	Uttaranchal	170.26	313.73	173.55	N.A.
35.	West Bengal	625.97	867.66	874.08	105.4

N.A—Not available.

[Translation]

Admission in NIT

504. SHRI HEMLAL MURMU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any fresh directions in view of the complaints regarding admission to the National Institute of Technology under which merit has been deemed to be the primary consideration for admission to the Institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Admission in NITs are based on the results of AIEEE conducted by CBSE. 50% of the seats in an NIT are filled from the eligible candidates of the State where the NIT is situated. Rest 50% of the seats till 2007 used to be filled from the eligible candidates of other States/UTs as per seats allocated to them. From 2008 onwards, admissions in the NITs for these rest 50% of the seats is on all India merit of AIEEE. Representations received from various quarters apprehended that the students from those States/UTs which do not have an NIT or those which are educationally backward will be deprived of opportunities for getting admission in NITs, in view of the changed admission guidelines issued in 2008.

In view of these representations, a review was made to assess the number of seats filled in NITs by students from each State/UT as agianst the seats earmarked for them in 2007-08. Accordingly, 475 supernumerary seats in NITs were released for students of thirteen (13) States/ UTs to make good for the shortfall. Additional 10 and 45 number of degree level seats in other technical institutions were also allocated to J&K and Tripura, respectively.

[English]

Reforming Jail Inmates

505. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether absence of professionally structured training to lower level staff in Indian jails is adversely affecting the reform process amongst the prisoners;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to issue suitable comprehensive guidelines and giving financial support to State Governments in this regard with a view to helping jail staff to handle issues relating to reforming the jail inmates in a better way; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

Providing training to prison staff is an integral part of the prison management and more so for effecting reform process amongst the prisoners. Since prisons is a "State" subject, the State Governments are responsible for providing adequate training to its officials involved in prison management including implementation of measures involving reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners. Most of the State Governments have their established training

institutes for providing requisite training to the lower level prison staff.

There is a Regional Institute of Correctional Administration at Vellore, Tamil Nadu which imparts training to prison officals of the southern States namely Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Besides, the Government of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs is managing the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh which provides training to various prison officers from all over the country. The Institute also acts as a regional institute for imparting regular/periodic training to prison officials from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Jammu and Kashmir.

The Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh is fully funded by the Government of India.

The scheme is under the consideration of Ministry of Finance*.

[Translation]

Amarnath Shrine Board Dispute

506. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:
SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facts involving dispute regarding transfer of land to Amarnath Shrine Board;

(b) whether there were incidences of violence in reaction to this dispute;

(c) if so, the number of journalists/civilians/police personnels injured and killed in the said violence; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provdie compensation to the injured and killed persons and to solve this dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, vide an order dated 26 May, 2008 approved the diversion of around 40 hectares (800 kanals) of forest land in Batal-Domail area for use by Shri Amarnathji Shrine Board (SASB) to raise temporary structures and facilities for Amarnath yatris. The order of State Government led to misgivings and misperceptions about the true purport and import of the order, which were exploited by the separatist elements to propagate that the said order amounted to a permanent transfer of the land to the SASB with the intention of making permanent constructions and settling people thereon, and thus change the demographic profile in the Valley. All this led to widespread protests and agitation in the Kashmir Valley and consequent law and order problems and confrontation with the police.

To resolve the controversy, the Governor (who is ex-officio-Chairman of the SASB) initiated the process of consultation with all the political parties and the State Government, with a view to exploring various options for the provision of facilities for the Amarnath Yatris. In the light of these discussions and consultations, the State Cabinet in its meeting held on 1st July, 2008 resolved to make all arrangements for the Yatra, except the religious aspects (which would be left to the SASB), through the Tourism Department, and decided to cancel the earlier order dated 26.5.2008.

The decision of the State Cabinet cancelling the order for diversion of land, led to series of protests and widespread agitatation in the Jammu region, spearheaded by the Shri Amarnathji Yatra Sangharsh Samiti (SAYSS). The agitation led by bandhs and hartals, confrontations and clashes with police leading to loss of life and widespread damage to public and private property, imposition of curfew in various towns of the Jammu region, and disruption in the movement of goods and supplies to the valley and outward movement of goods and products, particularly fruits from the Valley. While firm measures were taken by the Government to ensure free movement of goods and traffic on the Highway, the temporary obstructions over a few days were exploited by the separatist elements in the valley to indulge in large scale propaganda, and protests against the alleged "economic blockage" of the Valley. This led to a renewal of the agitation and widespread protests in the Kashmir Valley and large scale mobilization of the people leading to confrontations and clashes with the law enforcement agencies, loss of life, damage to property, etc.

The Central Government called an All Party meeting in Delhi, which was followed by the visit of delegation of

*Part (a) to (c) of the reply was subsequently corrected through a correcting statement made in the House on 17.2.2009, in which the last Para has been deleted.

various parties to Jammu and Kashmir for discussions with different stakeholders, with the aim of developing a consensus for resolution of the issues. At the State Government level, the Governor, in order to resolve the controversy and diffuse the situation held meetings with the representatives of the Political Parties and also invited SAYSS for dialogue. Towards this end, he also set up a 4-member Committee led by an Adviser to hold talks with SAYSS. The talks led to an agreement on the issue on 30/31.8.08. As per the agreement, it was *inter-alia*, decided that the State Government shall set aside for the use by SASB, exclusively, the land in Baltal and Domail comprising an area of 800 kanals, traditionally under use for the annual Yatra purposes; the proprietary status/ownership/title of the land shall not undergo any change; and that the Board shall use the aforesaid land for the duration of the Yatra (including the period of making the required arrangements and winding up of the same). Consultations were also held in the matter with various other stakeholders. Following the agreement the agitation was called off.

As per the information made available by the State Government, 51 civilians died during the agitation in two provinces of Jammu and Kashmir. No Police personnel or Journalist died during the agitation. 1473 civilians, 333 Police/PMF personnel and 10 Pressmen were injured during the agitation. A Working Group has also been set up by the State Government to address all compensation relating issues relating both to Jammu and Kashmir Divisions.

Duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme

507. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to discontinue the Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) Scheme meant for promotion of cement exporters as reported in the *Dainik Jagran* dated 4 June, 2008;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this export promotion meausre is affecting the prices of cement in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons for discontinuing the said scheme?

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) DEPB rate for cement was withdrawn w.e.f. 27.3.2008 vide Public Notice No. 130 dated 27.3.2008 as a measure to curtail exports and inflation.

FM Radio Service

508. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether FM radio services are not available in many parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to start FM Services at places where it is not available including Amreli region of Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At present, only 171 FM transmitters of All India Radio (AIR) are functioning in the country covering only 24.56% by area and 35.76% by population of the country. State-wise details of coverage are given in the enclosed statement. In addition 241 private FM channels are also in operation in different parts of the country.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Upgradation of 27 existing FM stations & installation of 151 new FM stations of AIR (including 100 numbers of 100 watt FM transmitters in North Eastern Region) for improvement of FM coverage in the country have been approved. At present there is no proposal to start AIR FM Service at Amreli, Gujarat due to constraint of funds and manpower. The recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regarding expansion of FM radio broadcasting through private agencies is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

State-wise existing coverage of All India Radio FM Transmitters

Sl.No.	State	Area%	Population % (2001 census)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.76	26.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.86	10.97
3.	Assam	36.83	38.05
4.	Bihar	20.5	19.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	9.1	13.8
6.	Goa	90	90
7.	Gujarat	14.93	36.9
8.	Haryana	39.5	38.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	48.91	88.03
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.5	63.1
11.	Jharkhand	35.09	36.02
12.	Karnataka	25.63	36.36
13.	Kerala	41.57	45.85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23.74	28
15.	Maharashtra	24.3	44.15
16.	Manipur	42.13	65.62
17.	Meghalaya	46.32	48.12
18.	Mizoram	45.71	58.14
19.	Nagaland	41.75	43.38
20.	Orissa	13.74	17.76
21.	Punjab	55.44	59.97
22.	Rajasthan	25.36	31.55
23.	Sikkim	1.05	2.45
24.	Tamil Nadu	53.67	62.41
25.	Tripura	72.89	86.19
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16.2	22.04
27.	Uttarakhand	30.08	46.43
28.	West Bengal	29.49	41.9
	Union Territory		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36.3	28
2.	Chandigarh	99	99
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	26.77
4.	Delhi	90	98.9
5.	Daman and Diu	64.28	61
6.	Lakshadweep and Minicoy Islands	0	0
7.	Puducherry	92.07	93.52
	National Average	24.56	35.76

Exodus from Kashmir

509. SHRI KIREN RIJIJU:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people are migrating out from the Kashmir valley due to threats from separatists;

(b) if so, the number of persons migrated from valley during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to halt such migrations of people from the valley and to rehabilitate the migrated people including Kashmiri Pundits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) According to information provided by the State Government no such reports about a large number of people migrating from the Kashmir Valley due to threats from separatists.

(b) 21 families belonging to various communities are reported to have migrated from the Kashmir Valley and registered with the Relief Commissioner, Jammu during the last 3 years.

(c) As a result of concerted action by the Police and security forces to contain terrorist activities, the security situation in Jammu and Kashmir has improved significantly over the recent years. However, necessary vigilance continues to be maintained, and security arrangements have been made by way of deployment of security force pickets and patrolling, etc. in vulnerable areas, inhabited by numbers of the minority communities.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir provides relief to migrants in the form of cash assistane @Rs. 1000 per person per month subject to a ceiling of Rs. 4000 per family and free ration which includes 9 kg rice and 2 kg atta per person per month besides 1 kg sugar per family per month. For the families who had migrated earlier in the nineties and have been living in camps in Jammu, out of 5242 new flats to be built, 1024 have been constructed and 4218 are under construction at Jagti and Nagrota and other places to provide better living conditions. In addition, with the aim facilitating the permanent return of the migrants, and their rehabilitation, the Hon'ble Prime Minsiter, in April 2008, has announced a package of Rs. 1618.00 crore comprising financial assistance, construction/renovation of houses, revival of horticulture/agriculture operations, setting up income generating units, and waiver of interest on loans before migration, besides measures for providing employment to unemployed migrant youths.

[English]

Misuse of Funds by the Pharma Companies

510. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether pharma companies especially the M/s. Cadila Health Care, Lupin and Nicholas Piramal have been provided funds to the tune of Rs. 200 crores under the New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative Scheme of CSIR;

(b) if so, whether the CSIR has also provided Rs. 50 crores to Lupin to develop new anti-TB molecule;

(c) if so, the details of the progress reports submitted by the aforesaid companies;

(d) whether the Government have received reports/ complaints regarding misuse of funds by the pharma companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to check such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No Sir. Pharma companies such as M/s Cadila Health Care and M/s. Nicholas Piramal have not been provided any funds under the New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative Scheme of CSIR. M/s. Lupin Limited, however, has been provided a soft loan of Rs. 26.60 crore to execute two projects; one to develop new anti-TB molecule as well as Dry Powder Inhalation (DPI) delivery of anti-TB drugs and other on development of anti-psoriatic formulation.

(b) No Sir. CSIR has not provided Rs. 50 crore to M/s. Lupin to develop new anti-TB molecule. It has provided only Rs. 12.29 crore as soft loan to develop new anti-TB molecule and Dry Powder Inhalation (DPI) delivery of anti-TB drugs.

(c) NMITLI projects are monitored regularly and progress reports received from the partners. The current status of these projects is as under:

A single plant based oral formulation for psoriasis is currently under Phase-III clinical trial.

In the case of tuberculosis, the new molecule has completed Phase-I clinical studies and awaiting the regulatory authorities clearance to enter into Phase-II clinical studies. Pre-clinical studies on Dry Powder Inhalation delivery of anti-TB drugs have been completed and soon an Investigational New Drugs (IND) application will be filed.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Threat to Vital Installations

511. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the threat perception of terrorist attacks on vital installations including nuclear installations, ports, oil refineries etc. in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to thwart such attacks in the light of terrorist activities?

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

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose these facts.

(c) Various steps have been taken by the Government to thwart such attacks, the details of which, in the public interest, cannot be disclosed.

Foreign Technological Universities

512. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:
SHRI HARILAL MADHAVJI BHAI PATEL:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

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

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to allow Foreign Technological Universities to collaborate with Indian Universities and Institutes to conduct joint programme;

(b) whether suitable regulations in this regard have been brought out by the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), it has received 56 proposals from Indian education providers to conduct technical education programmes in collaboration with Foreign Universities/Institutions. Six institutions have been registered by AICTE for providing technical education in India in collaboration with six foreign universities/ institutions. Indian Universities being autonomous have, since 2004, been allowed to enter into MoU for collaborative research programmes with foreign universities/institutions of higher learning, and no prior permission of Central Government/State Governments or the University Grants Commission is necessary in that regard.

(b) and (c) At present, only All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has framed regulations, which were last revised in the year 2005, for the entry and operation of foreign universities/institutions for imparting technical education in India. A legislative proposal for regulating the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions in India is under consideration of the Government.

Loopholes in Criminal Justice System

513. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crimes against women are increasing due to loopholes in the existing laws which helps the culprits to go scot-free in the court of laws;

(b) if so, the rate of conviction in such cases for the last three years;

(c) whether any study has been made by the Government or social organisations to suggest reform in existing laws to ensure speedy time bound trials and increased rate of convictions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (d) As per the information received from National Crime Research Bureau a total 155553, 164765, 185312 cases of crime against women were reported in the country during 2005 to 2007. A number of Committees namely—Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice System, Madhav Menon Committee on the Draft National Policy on Criminal Justice have gone into the various aspects of the Criminal Justice System in the country and have suggested measures for better administration of all criminal laws so that quick and affordable justice may be available to all sections of society including women. A statement showing State/UT-wise cases registered, cases convicted and conviction rate for crime against women during 2005-07 is enclosed.

Statement

Cases Registered, Cases Convicted & Conviction Rate for Crimes Against Women During 2005-07

Sl.No.	State	2005			2006			2007*		
		Cases Reported	Convicted	Conviction Rate	Cases Reported	Convicted	Conviction Rate	Cases Reported	Convicted	Conviction Rate
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20819	5353	40.1	21484	3579	33.1	24738	3911	29.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150	38	56.7	168	16	41.0	185	16	48.5
3.	Assam	6027	524	19.4	6801	692	22.4	6844	821	22.8
4.	Bihar	6019	626	18.2	6740	801	19.9	7548	764	18.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	3599	1085	37.1	3757	881	42.3	3775	580	29.2
6.	Goa	121	47	64.4	96	29	50.9	80	10	27.8
7.	Gujarat	6343	345	11.1	7279	276	9.5	8260	298	9.4
8.	Haryana	4161	741	32.2	4617	791	36.4	4645	636	28.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	793	73	10.3	792	69	15.4	1018	53	11.3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2144	104	9.5	2432	170	14.2	2521	123	11.6
11.	Jharkhand	2544	475	22.7	2979	629	24.8	3317	829	30.9
12.	Karnataka	6057	1238	24.9	6084	716	15.9	6569	685	16.1
13.	Kerala	6762	461	12.9	7554	617	14.1	7837	470	9.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14529	3301	32.1	14321	3705	38.8	15370	3737	36.6

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9
15.	Maharashtra	13370	616	7.5	14452	584	8.1	14924	597	8.1
16.	Manipur	140	0	0.0	171	3	75.0	188	1	12.5
17.	Meghalaya	131	4	26.7	176	7	20.6	172	16	53.3
18.	Mizoram	95	29	72.5	125	209	94.6	151	84	89.4
19.	Nagaland	37	34	51.5	43	26	96.3	32	38	95.0
20.	Orissa	6249	377	12.8	6825	535	16.2	7304	547	17.2
21.	Punjab	1969	224	24.6	2242	276	27.3	2694	274	27.3
22.	Rajasthan	11657	2383	43.8	12934	2719	44.0	14270	2446	44.3
23.	Sikkim	62	6	37.5	47	3	42.9	55	2	18.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	8648	4630	57.2	6489	2923	49.5	7811	2116	41.5
25.	Tripura	840	111	21.1	964	106	23.2	1067	133	16.2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14875	6484	59.5	16375	6800	58.7	20993	6918	56.5
27.	Uttarakhand	786	183	48.4	1038	207	50.0	1097	329	56.8
28.	West Bengal	11887	812	18.1	12785	1001	15.3	16544	467	9.4
	Total State	150814	30304	32.7	159770	28370	31.3	180009	26901	28.9
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	1	14.3	36	1	12.5	56	3	27.3
30.	Chandigarh	205	12	21.1	224	24	26.7	230	28	28.3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	0	0.0	32	2	18.2	18	1	7.7
32.	Daman and Diu	10	0	0.0	9	1	16.7	11	1	20.0
33.	Delhi UT	4351	473	24.2	4544	565	30.9	4804	646	33.6
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	—	1	0	—	5	0	—
35.	Puducherry	127	36	55.4	149	35	56.5	179	32	40.0
	Total UT	4739	522	24.7	4995	628	31.3	5303	711	33.4
	Total All India	155553	30826	32.5	164765	28998	31.3	185312	27612	29.0

Source: Crime in India.

*Provisional Data.

Note: Information in disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

ISI Activities

514. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) has established its network in the Northern and Southern States of the country and is planning subversive activities by employing nuclear, biological and chemical weapons in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States in India where ISI inspired terrorists have become active and the names of the cities where they had struck till September, 2008; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to curb the activities of ISI in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Linkages between the ISI and various terror groups based in Pakistan, and operating in India, are well-known and well documented through revelations by terrorists apprehended from time to time. Inputs indicate that Pakistan based groups continue to have designs to create trouble in India by targeting vulnerable installations, facilities, etc., in various parts of the country, including Southern India

(c) Inquiries and investigations into various acts of terrorism in the recent past have indicated linkages of elements involved in the terrorist incidents in the States of U.P., Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Delhi with ISI. No inputs have been received regarding specific threats entailing the use of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons in the country by terrorists. However, Government is aware of and vigilant towards possible such threats of this nature in the future.

(d) The Government has been pursuing a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach to tackle the activities of the ISI which, *inter-alia*, include, strengthening vigilance on the borders to check infiltration and illegal cross border activities, gearing up the intelligence machinery to interdict Pakistani agents, close interaction and coordination between different agencies of the Centre and the State Governments for neutralizing plans of militants and ISI/anti-national elements, modernization and strengthening and upgradation of State police and security forces.

Freedom Fighters' Pension

515. SHRI P. KARUNAKRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the strikes and struggles identified by the Government for eligibility to freedom fighters' pension;

(b) the total number of freedom fighters in the country who are receiving freedom fighters' pension, State-wise;

(c) the details of facilities being provided by the Government to freedom fighters;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to enhance the facilities of such freedom fighters; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) A list of movements, mutinies, strikes and conspiracies etc. recognized for the purpose of grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension, cash award, etc. is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Since inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972 till 30.9.2008, Samman pension has been sanctioned by the Government to 1,70,375 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents. State-wise break-up of freedom fighters/dependents who have been sanctioned pension is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Since pension is disbursed through Treasuries and Public Sector Banks spread all over the Country, and the power to release dependent family pension to eligible dependents of deceased freedom fighters has been delegated to the pension disbursing authorities, the total

number of Freedom Fighters who are receiving pension is not maintained/available in this Ministry.

(c) Besides Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension, freedom fighters are provided a number of other facilities as per details given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) At present, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Statement I

I. List of Movements, Mutinies, Strikes and Conspiracies etc. Recognised for Grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension

1. Suez Canal Army Revolt in 1943 during Quit-India Movement
2. Ambala Cantonment Army Revolt in 1943.
3. Jhansi Regiment Case in Army (1940).
4. Rani Jhansi Regiment and Azad Hind of INA (1943-45).
5. Hollwell Monument Removal Movement conducted by Netaji in 1940 at Calcutta.
6. Royal Indian Navy Mutiny, 1946.
7. Khilafat Movement.
8. Harsha Chhina Mogha Morcha (1946-47).
9. Mopla Rebellion (1921-22).
10. Arya Samaj Movement in the erstwhile Hyderabad State (1938-39).
11. Madurai Conspiracy Case (1945-47).
12. Border Camp Cases in erstwhile Hyderabad State (1947-48).
13. The Ghadar Movement.
14. The Gurudwara Reform Movement (1920-25) including:—
    (a) Taran Taran Morcha.
    (b) Nankana Tragedy of February (1920).
    (c) The Golden Temple Ke Affairs (Morcha Chabian Saheb).
    (d) Guru ka Bagh Morcha.
    (e) Babar Akali Movement.
    (f) Jaito Morcha.
    (g) Bhai Pheru Morcha; and
    (h) The Sikh Conspiracy (Golden Temple) of 1924.
15. Praja Mandal Movement in the erstwhile Princely States (1939-49).
16. Kirti Kisan Movement (1927).
17. Navjavan Sabha (1926-31).
18. Quit India Movement (1942).
19. INA and IIL (1942 to 1946).
20. Merger Movement in the former French and Portuguese possessions in India.
21. Peshawar Kand in which members of the Garhwal Rifles took part.
22. Red Leaf Conspiracy Case (1931).
23. Chauri Chaura Kand (1922).
24. Aranya Satyagraha of Karnataka (1939-40).
25. Goa Liberation Movement.
26. Kalipattanam Agitation (1941-42).
27. Kallara-Pagode case.
28. Kadakkal Riot case.
29. Chengannur Riot case.
30. Vattiyoorkavu Conference.
31. Anti-Independent Travancore Movement (1947).
32. Punnapra-Vayalar Movement.

33. Karivelloor Movement.

34. Kauvambai Movement.

35. Kayyur Movement.

36. Morazha Movement.

37. Malabar Special Police Strike (MSP Strike).

38. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Movement.

39. Arzi Hukumat Movement, 1947.

Statement II

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned Pension (as on 30.9.2008)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,605
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4,438
4.	Bihar	24,874
5.	Jharkhand	
6.	Goa	1,441
7.	Gujarat	3,598
8.	Haryana	1,685
9.	Himachal Pradesh	624
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,806
11.	Karnataka	10,086
12.	Kerala	3,286
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,468
14.	Chhattisgarh	
15.	Maharashtra	17,787
16.	Manipur	62
17.	Meghalaya	86
18.	Mizoram	04
19.	Nagaland	03
20.	Orissa	4,190
21.	Punjab	7,015
22.	Rajasthan	811
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4,103
25.	Tripura	887
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17,992
27.	Uttarakhand	
28.	West Bengal	22,486
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03
30.	Chandigarh	90
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	83
32.	Daman and Diu	33
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	2,044
35.	Pondicherry	317
	Indian National Army (INA)	22,468
	Total	1,70,375

Statement III

Details of other Facilities provided to Freedom Fighters

(i) Free railway pass (1st Class/AC Sleeper) for freedom fighter and widower/widow, along with a companion. for life;

(ii) Free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and hospitals run by Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Bureau of Public Enterprises. Central Government Health Scheme facilities have also been extended to freedom fighters and their dependents;

(iii) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;

(iv) General Pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to freedom fighters living in Delhi. Widow/widower of the freedom fighter is also permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after the death of the freedom fighter;

(v) Accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home set up at New Delhi for freedom fighters who have no one to look after them;

(vi) In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters are also entitled to the following facilities:

(a) free voyage facility for freedom fighter and widow, to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion; and

(b) free air travel facility for freedom fighter, to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion.

(vii) All major facilities provided to freedom fighters are also extended to their widows/widowers.

[Translation]

Exploration of Diamond and Gold

516. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is laying special emphasis on extraction/exploration of diamond and gold so as to reduce its import;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of diamond and gold imported into and produced in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and mineral-wise;

(d) the number of employees working in the Panna diamond and Gold mines in 2008; and

(e) the number of employees granted voluntary scheme?

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) Mining of minerals depends broadly on availability of mineral resources, economic viability, demand of the market etc. The Central Government has enunciated the new National Mineral Policy, 2008 which envisages streamlining and simplifying the procedures in grant of mineral concessions in order to attract investment into mining sector.

(c) As per avialable information, data on import of diamond and gold from the year 2004-05 to 2006-07 are given below:

Super Group Commodity Name	Commodity Name & Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (P)
Diamond	Diamond (Industrial) (Carat)	14705	12244	4503
	Diamond (Mostly cut) (Carat)	138786704	124743440	119625535
	Diamond Powder (Thousand Carat)	27372	47795	56848
Gold	KG	782864	723780	725817

State wise production of gold is given below:

(in Tonnes)

State	2005-06	2006-07 (Revised)	2007-08 (Provisional)	2008-09 (upto August) (Provisional)
Karnataka	2.846	2.334	2.831	1.162
Jharkhand	0.201	0.154	0.027	0.008
Gujarat (as by product)	6.710	10.335	9.135	2.571
Total	9.757	12.823	11.993	3.741

Production of diamond was limited to one State and details are given below:

(in carats)

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (Provisional)	2008-09 (upto September) (Provisional)
Madhya Pradesh	44170	2179	586	367

(d) and (e) As per available information, 251 employees are working in Panna diamond mines and no employee was granted voluntary retirement scheme in 2008.

[English]

Adult Education Programme

517. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on Adult Education Programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of performance of Government agencies *vis-a-vis* NGOs therein;

(c) the monitoring mechanism put in place to examine the performance; and

(d) the steps being taken for effective implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) A statement indicating grants sanctioned during the last three years and during the current year is enclosed.

(b) to (d) Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), Post Literacy Programmes (PLP) and Continuing Education Programmes (CEP) are implemented by Zilla Saksharta Samitis (ZSSs), which are autonomous organizations registered under the Societies Registration Act. The Zilla Saksharta Samitis have an Executive Committee headed by the District Magistrate or the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. As per the National Literacy Mission (NLM) guidelines, the Executive Committee consists of educationists, social activists, persons drawn from voluntary agencies, teachers, women, youth and also identified district level officials. The ZSS plans, implements and monitors the adult education programmes. 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. District level monitoring is undertaken at the ZSS level, and State

Directorates of Adult/Mass Education (SDAE) monitor the programme at the State level. Monthly Monitoring Meetings (MMMs) are held on pre-determined dates at the State level in which ZSS representatives participate in order to discuss the monthly progress reports. At the national level, the Directorate of Adult Education (DAE) monitors the literacy programmes. In addition, DAE/NLM organizes Regional Review Meetings of State Education Secretaries/Directors of Adults/Mass Education every year to review the progress of adult education programmes in the States. The scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan to promote vocational training among illiterate and neo-literate people is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The performance of NGOs is monitored through periodic progress reports received from them.

Statement

Grants Sanctioned During the Last Three Years and Till Date Under Various Schemes of National Literacy Mission (NLM)

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (as on 16.10.2008)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2485.82	2200.59	2417.30	757.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.44	38.05	34.54	12.50
3.	Assam	103.73	249.01	193.21	53.74
4.	Bihar	1048.37	473.73	638.26	119.98
5.	Chhattisgarh	387.33	716.59	384.20	365.34
6.	Goa	26.80	23.19	24.48	12.50
7.	Gujarat	1121.58	333.39	432.17	132.04
8.	Haryana	461.88	193.88	312.06	154.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	70.02	37.67	35.62	10.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	158.96	218.29	121.40	41.32
11.	Jharkhand	1169.97	371.57	937.66	69.29
12.	Karnataka	2071.06	1819.42	2529.14	231.83
13.	Kerala	498.70	677.97	615.55	365.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	635.50	3202.16	761.81	363.54
15.	Maharashtra	3314.32	1020.62	861.68	317.25
16.	Manipur	157.80	107.71	134.43	25.00
17.	Meghalaya	33.35	157.26	47.30	19.66
18.	Mizoram	18.73	107.79	22.65	12.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	24.97	23.93	24.13	12.45
20.	Orissa	669.47	303.63	582.98	1043.23
21.	Punjab	470.26	209.80	112.44	230.92
22.	Rajasthan	972.20	1517.23	3598.39	680.40
23.	Sikkim	36.60	12.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	1268.76	1377.85	1105.14	136.16
25.	Tripura	31.14	82.25	39.41	16.25
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3206.66	1792.79	3096.84	1207.40
27.	Uttaranchal	891.64	760.01	440.48	83.65
28.	West Bengal	2017.65	2196.71	1492.80	984.52
29.	Chandigarh	28.61	148.10	29.97	15.00
30.	Delhi	133.87	105.37	111.86	38.76
31.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	38.70	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	17.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	23633.20	20478.56	21176.60	7512.20

Ramanujan Fellowships

518. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Ramanujan fellowships awarded to brilliant scientists and engineers of Indian origin in their respective fields from all over the world during the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 to take up scientific research positions in Indian Universities and Scientific Institutions;

(b) the scientists who have acquired high positions in the Indian Universities and Scientific Institutions after getting such fellowships; and

(c) the extent to which the country is being benefited from the contribution of these scientists?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Details may please be seen in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The lone scientist, who had received the Ramanujan Fellowship in 2006-07, has acquired a high position in the National Chemical Laboratory, Pune after getting the Ramanujan Fellowship. The scientists, who received fellowships in 2007-08 are continuing with their studies/research.

(c) The Ramanujan Fellowships have encouraged and enabled these scientists to return to India with experience and expertise acquired abroad in emerging areas of scientific research. These fellowships have enabled even

the recipients from within the country to focus their creative energies on frontline research by freeing them from their other academic engagements. The country has benefited by way of enhanced intellectual contribution by these scientists in some of the most challenging areas of research. They have made several important contributions already—for example, establishing zebrafish as a viable animal model for biological studies, identifying a novel alternatively-spliced gene that may play a crucial role in the patho-physiology of Parkinson's disease, studying photoluminescence properties of nanomaterials, studying important aspects of string theory, quantum chromodyanamics, strongly correlated electron systems, high temperature superconductors, etc.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Scientist/ Engineer	Where working before joining the Ramanujan Fellowship	Field of research	Where availing/availed Ramanujan Fellowship in India
		2006-07		
1.	Dr. S.B. Ogale	USA	Physical Sciences	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune.
		2007-08		
2.	Dr. S.V. Kalivendi	USA	Life Sciences	Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad.
3.	Dr. M.S. Sonawane	Germany	Life Sciences	National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bangalore.
4.	Dr. V.B. Shenoy	India	Physical Sciences	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
5.	Dr. Vikram Tripathi	India	-do-	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai.
6.	Dr. Kedar Damle	India	-do-	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai.
7.	Dr. Saumen Datta	USA	-do-	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai.
8.	Dr. Amitava Patra	India	Chemical Sciences	Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata.
9.	Dr. D.T. Nair	USA	Life Sciences	National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bangalore.
10.	Dr. K. Vijaya Kumar	India	Life Sciences	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad.
11.	Dr. Anthony Addlagatta	USA	Chemical Sciences	Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad.
12.	Dr. Sudip Sen	Japan	Mathematical Sciences	North Bengal University, Darjeeling.

Custodial Deaths

519. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:
ADV. SURESH KURUP:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of torture, custodial deaths and Human Rights violation in prison and police custody are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of cases received and inquired into by the National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commissions during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise separately;

(c) the total number of such cases investigated disposed of, number of persons arrested, cases pending and persons convicted during the said period, State-wise alongwith the action taken to clear all the pending cases;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation for police reforms and to set up a comprehensive monitoring mechanism to check the instances of Human Rights violations in police and judicial custody and to sensitise police personnel on Human Rights issues; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), has issued guidelines to all State Governments/Union Territories to inform the Commission about incidents of custodial deaths within twenty four hours of occurrence. As per information made available by the NHRC, the total number of alleged custodial death cases registered during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Statement II and III showing the total number of complaints of custodial torture and other complaints relating to prison and police custody for the last three years are enclosed.

(c) As per data maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau, the number of cases reported, police personnel charge-sheeted and police personnel convicted under the custodial deaths and human rights violations State-wise during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-IV and V.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken a number of steps to check the instances of human rights violations in police and judicial custody and to sensitise police personnel on human rights issues.

The Ministry has circulated the important guidelines as directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of D.K. Basu Vs. State of West Bengal which are to be followed by all authorities concerned while making the arrests. Amendment have also been proposed in the Cr. P.C. through the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006 which are, *inter-alia*, aimed at incorporate the above guidelines, and certain other provisions regarding arrests, in the Code. It has also been proposed to insert a new section 357 (A) in Cr.P.C. to provide for compensation to the victims of all types of crimes including custodial crimes.

Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been amended *vide* the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 to provide that in case of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while in the custody of police, there shall be a mandatory judicial inquiry and in case of death, examination of the dead body shall be conducted within twenty four hours of death.

Components relating to human rights have been incorporated in the training curriculum for police and Central Para Military Forces and police at all levels are being sensitized to issues related to human rights, including custodial violence/deaths, at the training stage itself. Seminars and Works are also regularly conducted by both the Bureau of Police Research and Development as well as the State Police authorities on human rights issues.

Statement I

State-wise Number of Alleged Custodial Cases Registered During the Last Three Years and the Current Year (Upto 12.10.2008)

Sl.No.	Name of State & UT	Alleged Custodial Death-Judicial Custody					Alleged Custodial Death-Police Custody				
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (upto 12.10.2008)	Total	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (upto 12.10.2008)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	6	3	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	1	3	4	9	6	5	3	3	17
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	5
7.	Haryana	0	0	1	3	4	3	2	2	1	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	7
10.	Karnataka	2	2	0	0	4	2	3	2	2	9
11.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	2	1	7	3	2	3	3	11
13.	Maharashtra	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	2	5
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
16.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	2
19.	Punjab	0	0	5	1	6	1	1	2	2	6
20.	Rajasthan	0	0	5	1	6	4	2	1	1	8
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	2	0	2	3	3	5	1	12
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6	9	18	21	54	29	26	19	10	84
25.	West Bengal	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	4
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
28.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
33.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	3
34.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	6
35.	Uttarakhand	1	1	3	2	7	2	2	2	1	7
	Total	13	18	47	33	111	62	56	62	37	217

Statement II

Number of Cases Registered Related to Jails (Prisons) during the Last Three Years and the Current Year (Upto 12.10.2008)

Year	Custodial Torture	Other Complaints	Total
2005-06	262	381	643
2006-07	288	471	759
2007-08	393	671	1,064
2008-09	183	450	633

Statement III

Number of Alleged Police Custodial Torture and Other Complaints Registered during the Last Three Years and the Current Year (Upto 12.10.2008)

Year	Custodial Toruture	Other Complaints	Total
2005-06	252	27,987	28,239
2006-07	230	30,755	30,985
2007-08	445	37,724	38,169
2008-09	377	18,577	18,954

Statement IV

Custodial Death Cases Registered (CR), Policemen Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Policemen Convicted (PCV) Under Custodial Deaths During 2005-07

		2005			2006			2007*		
Sl.No.	State	CR	PCS	PCV	CR	PCS	PCV	CR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53	0	0	28	0	0	23	2	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	5	4	7	6	0
15.	Maharashtra	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
20.	Orissa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0
25.	Tripura	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8	1	3	6	2	7	9	19	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total State	81	4	3	50	7	11	56	34	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	All India Total	81	4	3	50	7	11	57	35	0

Source: Crime in India.*Data is provisional. Note: Policemen charge-sheeted and convicted may be out of cases registered in previous year also.

Statement V

Cases Registered (CR), Policemen Charge-sheeted (CS) and Policemen Convicted (CV) Under Human Rights Violation by Police During 2005

Sl.No.	State/UT	Disappearance of Persons			Illegal Detention/ Arrests			Fake Encounter Killings			Violation Against Terrorists/Extremists			Extortion			Torture		
		CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0
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
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
33.	Delhi	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (All-India)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	4	0

Source: Crime in India. Note: Policemen Charge-sheeted and convicted may be out of cases registered in previous year also.

Cases Registered (CR), Policemen Charge-sheeted (CS) and Policemen Convicted (CV) Under Human Rights Violation by Police During 2005

Sl.No.	State/UT	False Implication			Failure in Taking Action			Indignity to Women			Atrocities on SC/ST			Others			Total		
		CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	0	11	10	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	3	2	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	9	7	0
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
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
33.	Delhi	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (All India)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	19	16	0	34	21	0

Cases Registered (CR), Policemen Charge-sheeted (CS) and Policemen Convicted (CV) under Human Rights Violation by Police During 2006

Sl.No.	State/UT	Disappearence of Persons			Illegal Detention/ Arrests			Fake Encounter Killings			Violation Against Terrorists/Extremists			Extortion			Torture		
		CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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
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
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (All India)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Cases Registered (CR), Policemen Charge-sheeted (CS) and Policemen Convicted (CV) Under Human Rights Violation by Police During 2006

Sl.No.	State/UT	False Implication			Failure in Taking Action			Indignity to Women			Atrocities on SC/ST			Others			Total		
		CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	12	0	15	13	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	5	3	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
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
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
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (All India)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	1	0	18	15	0	29	28	0

*Cases Registered (CR), Policemen Charge-sheeted (CS) and Policemen Convicted (CV) Under Human Rights Violation by Police during 2007**

Sl.No.	State/UT	Disappearance of Persons			Illegal Detention/ Arrests			Fake Encounter Killings			Violation Against Terrorists/Extremists			Extortion			Torture		
		CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	11	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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
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
33.	Delhi	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (All India)	2	0	0	11	0	0	10	16	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0

*Data is provisional.

*Cases Registered (CR), Policemen Charge-sheeted (CS) and Policemen Convicted (CV) Under Human Rights Violation by Police During 2007**

Sl.No.	State/UT	False Implication			Failure in Taking Action			Indignity to Women			Atrocities on SC/ST			Others			Total		
		CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV	CR	CS	CV
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	10	9	0	21	20	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	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	6	7	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	22	9	0
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
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
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
33.	Delhi	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (All India)	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	11	10	0	20	9	0	64	37	0

*Data is provisional.

[Translation]

Rank of Indian Education System

520. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether Indian Education System is ranking at a better place in comparison to world class universities;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government so far to raise the standards of education in the country to the international level; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There are no authentic rankings of universities by UNESCO or other multi lateral bodies.

(c) and (d) For promotion of higher education, in the XI Plan, a target has been set to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of the students in the eligible age group of 18-24 years in higher education by 5 percentage points by the end of XI Plan. Within the constraint of availability of resources an amount of Rs. 84,943 crores has been provided by the Central Government in the XI Plan for various schemes for enhancing access to quality higher education, while ensuring equity. A substantial allocation has been made in the XI Plan for expansion of educational institutions, including setting up of 16 new Central Universities to cover the hitherto uncovered States, 14 new Central Universities aimed at world class standards, new Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research and new degree colleges in districts having a GER less than the National average. Schemes aimed at providing assistance on a sharing basis to the Universities/Colleges to raise their standards so as to become eligible for central assistance through the University Grants Commission under Section 12B of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 has also been envisaged. Various reforms measures such as introduction of semester system, credit transfer, rationalization of admission procedure for Ph.D. programmes have also been initiatied.

[English]

Crime against Women, Children and Female Foreigners

521. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRIMATI LAKSHMI JHANSI BOTCHA:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crime against women, children and female foreigners is on the increase in the country as per the findings of the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB);

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and crime-wise;

(c) the total number of accused persons arrested and action taken against them during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether some States have set up any juvenile police units and Women and Child Protection Bureau, to deal with such crimes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of measures taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) According to the information furnished by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) there has been mixed trend in crime against Women & Children. While such cases have increased in some States, these have decreased in others. Information on crime committed against female foreigner is not maintained by NCRB separately.

(b) and (c) National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) complies data on crime on annual basis. According to NCRB the number of cases registered, number of persons arrested, charge-sheeted and convicted during the last three years i.e. 2005, 2006 & 2007 State-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) The information is being collected from States/UTs.

(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 Government. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and impresses upon State Government and UT Administration from time to time, to give focused attention to the prevention and control of crimes within their jurisdiction with special emphasis on prevention of crime against vulnerable sections of the society, including Women and Children.

Statement I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes against Women during 2005

Sl.No.	State/UT	Rape						Kidnapping & Abduction						Dowry Deaths					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	935	933	154	1415	1348	197	995	655	55	1230	1036	98	443	473	118	1280	1329	202
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	32	15	38	32	19	39	29	6	28	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1238	867	170	1406	995	167	1456	726	113	2250	1324	167	99	61	15	174	99	31
4.	Bihar	1147	823	145	1455	1113	207	929	512	71	1518	1217	124	1014	680	110	2323	2162	223
5.	Chhattisgarh	990	919	338	1107	1086	493	184	157	23	223	218	37	100	91	26	296	289	60
6.	Goa	20	18	7	34	33	7	12	6	0	18	7	0	2	3	0	2	9	0
7.	Gujarat	324	286	37	501	475	47	916	604	51	1147	1106	73	48	48	10	136	139	16
8.	Haryana	461	375	96	627	617	147	344	164	49	274	252	67	212	185	52	481	502	141
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141	123	24	176	190	30	102	49	2	115	88	5	2	1	1	6	3	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	201	174	5	248	237	5	658	455	7	741	715	7	5	7	1	26	23	1
11.	Jharkhand	753	595	117	732	262	155	283	160	13	207	271	37	257	166	71	503	421	118
12.	Karnataka	343	296	87	381	424	119	312	151	11	270	247	13	261	233	63	578	538	129
13.	Kerala	478	451	48	506	520	55	129	94	4	179	262	17	21	18	10	31	19	18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2921	2780	702	3900	3895	888	604	486	177	1047	1037	358	739	715	262	1992	2023	716
15.	Maharashtra	1545	1441	177	2227	2111	208	851	571	34	1338	1221	53	341	336	34	1379	1315	72
16.	Manipur	25	7	0	12	7	0	69	2	0	68	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	63	37	2	65	34	2	19	3	0	16	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
18.	Mizoram	37	33	15	36	28	72	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	4	2	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	17	9	15	19	21	27	9	10	18	6	8	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	799	681	114	838	822	156	547	324	23	530	520	37	334	268	35	708	714	72
21.	Punjab	398	328	71	553	503	120	329	163	17	361	295	34	99	89	28	246	248	89
22.	Rajasthan	993	772	227	1110	1109	320	1549	494	155	926	933	362	361	281	119	560	559	256
23.	Sikkim	18	13	3	8	13	3	2	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	571	507	141	744	732	212	783	347	73	911	964	146	215	212	71	492	507	152
25.	Tripura	162	144	35	157	132	54	43	37	8	69	59	11	34	28	7	43	35	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1217	1029	657	1683	1666	980	2256	1538	721	3593	3260	1517	1564	1367	678	4523	4233	1900
27.	Uttaranchal	133	119	21	225	215	46	125	65	39	223	136	69	63	48	14	160	135	43
28.	West Bengal	1686	1649	74	2085	1997	100	1039	799	66	1565	1442	211	446	389	94	956	805	173
	Total State	17651	15441	3497	22288	20617	4836	14584	8604	1736	18856	16643	3468	6665	5703	1821	16896	16107	4417
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	8	1	8	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	33	20	4	43	26	7	45	12	0	39	26	0	3	4	0	6	9	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	6	0	6	8	0	9	3	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	658	570	140	856	848	228	1106	279	15	419	305	31	114	95	40	267	227	158
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	6	6	3	10	8	3	3	6	1	2	10	1	4	2	0	4	5	0
	Total UT	708	610	148	924	898	240	1166	301	16	470	351	32	122	102	40	277	241	158
	Total All India	18359	16051	3645	23212	21515	5076	15750	8905	1752	19326	16994	3500	6787	5805	1861	17173	16348	4575

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested(PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Women during 2006

Sl.No.	State/UT	Rape						Kidnapping & Abduction						Dowry Deaths					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1049	821	154	1360	1252	226	1329	709	71	1326	1250	156	519	426	73	1274	1062	248
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	29	1	40	29	3	51	37	3	51	37	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1244	794	176	1290	941	203	1544	798	102	1848	1011	113	105	74	30	201	144	33
4.	Bihar	1232	772	178	1451	1111	232	1084	643	118	1961	1350	218	1188	749	138	2674	2255	355
5.	Chhattisgarh	995	994	235	1211	1208	276	178	156	45	177	175	57	103	99	23	273	267	69
6.	Goa	21	14	0	20	20	0	10	10	0	12	12	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
7.	Gujarat	354	332	50	539	551	69	945	654	76	1142	1152	135	50	43	3	150	133	5
8.	Haryana	608	497	97	772	749	153	431	263	55	395	403	64	255	215	69	533	514	169
9.	Himachal Pradesh	113	96	27	131	121	39	109	45	6	77	75	7	3	4	1	12	13	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	250	211	13	301	301	15	723	571	18	862	853	18	10	8	0	12	13	0
11.	Jharkhand	799	599	185	943	1119	207	410	250	25	378	289	42	281	170	60	557	474	140
12.	Karnataka	440	351	51	475	435	55	328	198	8	357	310	15	244	213	41	587	521	81
13.	Kerala	601	495	58	666	594	80	202	149	4	219	175	10	25	21	6	39	37	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2900	2779	748	3878	3858	1139	617	515	215	869	860	337	764	735	280	2203	2187	663
15.	Maharashtra	1500	1351	163	2162	2049	222	921	609	36	1324	1157	60	387	374	27	1348	1266	76
16.	Manipur	40	2	0	20	2	0	79	0	1	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	74	35	2	71	41	2	25	10	0	27	15	0	6	3	0	0	2	0
18.	Mizoram	72	69	68	77	73	74	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	23	20	11	29	24	10	3	3	2	5	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	985	790	135	1020	995	186	577	396	46	558	536	63	457	317	44	969	990	123
21.	Punjab	442	373	90	618	578	129	418	162	19	471	282	43	130	106	31	331	259	106
22.	Rajasthan	1085	740	262	1085	1083	377	1553	546	225	1011	1012	571	394	327	127	665	672	357
23.	Sikkim	20	16	1	17	14	1	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	457	413	108	573	546	146	718	350	58	1052	691	174	187	169	48	457	403	98
25.	Tripura	189	177	25	167	145	20	62	27	8	61	42	5	35	22	10	25	11	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1314	1094	637	1770	1701	999	2551	1815	903	4270	3965	2018	1798	1464	695	5280	4944	2206

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27.	Uttaranchal	147	128	29	233	215	57	183	133	49	314	255	138	80	51	18	227	187	66
28.	West Bengal	1731	1520	137	2045	1774	160	1199	830	120	1660	1251	180	445	478	57	1058	1039	129
	Total State	18682	15512	3641	22964	21529	5080	16258	9892	2205	20477	17163	4437	7467	6069	1781	18875	17394	4946
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	7	1	7	10	1	5	7	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	19	20	9	27	31	11	57	27	5	50	46	7	10	9	0	30	24	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	3	1	5	3	2	14	9	0	7	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
33.	Delhi	623	798	152	778	647	209	1066	247	40	402	390	74	137	134	47	320	309	192
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	9	6	1	9	7	4	13	8	0	20	14	0	3	7	2	7	9	6
	Total UT	666	837	165	828	701	230	1156	299	45	490	469	81	151	151	49	359	343	198
	Total All India	19348	16349	3806	23792	22230	5310	17414	10191	2250	20967	17632	4518	7618	6220	1830	19234	17737	5144

Source: Crime in India Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Women during 2007 (Provisional)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Rape						Kidnapping & Abduction						Dowry Deaths					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1070	1066	128	1436	1467	199	1564	1003	60	1674	1424	129	613	573	97	1562	1450	252
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	29	5	57	37	7	44	33	4	51	37	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1437	904	191	1477	965	180	1471	886	250	1721	1034	225	100	72	20	172	139	29
4.	Bihar	1555	1103	167	1816	1446	212	1260	787	78	2085	1742	157	1172	1082	167	3265	2512	375
5.	Chhattisgarh	982	939	162	1146	1126	238	181	148	16	196	198	38	100	106	23	247	241	131
6.	Goa	20	15	1	25	16	1	7	2	2	8	2	3	2	0	0	8	0	0
7.	Gujarat	316	289	50	503	479	59	1089	789	55	1356	1310	87	42	38	4	121	139	11
8.	Haryana	488	432	114	607	616	180	554	311	50	490	463	95	269	238	62	572	581	160
9.	Himachal Pradesh	159	105	14	197	156	19	150	51	3	106	75	7	8	5	1	31	29	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	288	238	8	331	318	7	707	496	2	959	956	2	9	7	0	21	21	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	855	692	318	886	832	206	534	339	125	549	487	129	303	223	92	559	518	131
12.	Karnataka	436	364	58	518	514	59	390	194	13	373	337	25	251	189	27	582	620	66
13.	Kerala	512	546	74	555	655	88	177	147	9	194	214	14	27	27	4	40	52	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3010	2898	688	4131	4132	1133	701	585	146	906	920	301	742	738	279	2127	2120	727
15.	Maharashtra	2451	1404	151	2097	2026	178	967	676	53	1286	1243	79	436	376	30	1349	1286	89
16.	Manipur	20	2	0	12	2	0	83	1	1	59	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	82	32	8	76	34	17	22	3	4	12	15	6	2	1	0	4	1	0
18.	Mizoram	83	78	28	87	95	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	13	12	26	15	15	31	6	3	2	12	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	939	784	175	1026	1000	181	660	402	28	681	684	61	461	338	31	958	866	175
21.	Punjab	519	392	76	709	518	121	545	210	26	592	381	63	133	119	43	316	291	141
22.	Rajasthan	1238	854	236	1201	1205	300	1694	556	132	942	944	270	439	330	118	683	674	215
23.	Sikkim	24	19	0	30	21	0	9	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	523	434	87	615	591	131	1097	453	53	1107	835	118	208	189	64	503	457	117
25.	Tripura	157	180	30	165	161	56	81	66	5	81	80	12	36	21	11	42	40	23
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1648	1293	573	2283	1980	962	3363	1948	804	5683	4166	1843	2076	1768	739	7310	6018	2551
27.	Uttaranchal	117	101	48	171	156	75	227	120	37	363	269	76	70	74	28	244	225	81
28.	West Bengal	2106	1832	101	2409	2433	100	1590	931	31	1722	1549	56	451	459	46	1068	1184	76
	Total State	20096	17037	3518	24581	22996	4772	19173	11142	1989	23231	19380	3809	7950	6919	1886	21784	19428	5358
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	1	3	3	1	9	3	0	6	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	22	19	11	24	25	14	46	23	10	45	31	13	1	2	3	3	7	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	6	0	5	6	0	6	5	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
33.	Delhi UT	598	541	163	731	657	227	1167	277	38	352	204	80	138	123	56	313	272	211
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	9	9	4	14	12	8	-	9	1	14	18	3	2	3	1	8	7	3
	Total UT	641	580	179	782	708	250	1243	318	49	427	266	96	143	129	60	329	289	222
	Total All India	20737	17617	3697	25363	23704	5022	20416	11460	2038	23658	19646	3905	8093	7048	1946	22113	19717	5580

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Women during 2005

Sl.No.	State/UT	Molestation						Sexual Harassment						Cruelty by Husband and Relatives					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3595	3203	451	4003	3703	575	2508	2410	1030	2963	2856	1214	8696	6991	603	15409	15475	1797
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67	54	16	51	44	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	1	12	9	1
3.	Assam	899	663	68	1268	1012	162	19	14	1	9	6	1	2206	1460	148	3439	2362	216
4.	Bihar	451	363	51	715	598	66	13	12	1	27	18	1	1574	1193	163	3151	2528	250
5.	Chhattisgarh	1450	1418	454	1734	1730	500	132	128	40	173	175	50	732	693	183	1923	1902	501
6.	Goa	30	15	4	42	18	4	8	9	0	9	10	0	11	10	0	14	22	0
7.	Gujarat	802	762	100	1084	1052	106	104	89	12	125	125	13	4090	3989	135	13272	13161	300
8.	Haryana	380	333	104	506	496	118	597	587	343	755	768	392	2075	1181	92	3303	3299	258
9.	Himachal Pradesh	286	250	31	357	349	37	29	27	3	34	35	4	228	211	12	541	539	25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	830	736	17	1563	1531	31	371	343	74	442	400	92	76	64	0	130	124	0
11.	Jharkhand	293	245	123	299	310	55	36	24	7	88	21	11	590	403	120	965	473	221
12.	Karnataka	1585	1358	52	2066	2034	119	71	39	3	53	51	2	1883	1536	74	3334	3257	141
13.	Kerala	2339	2083	168	2842	2660	369	175	165	21	198	282	45	3283	2812	136	6287	5810	297
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6426	6317	1282	7762	7757	1677	792	680	189	878	876	254	2989	2909	665	8498	8533	1901
15.	Maharashtra	3228	3021	158	3865	3816	181	919	901	35	1256	1229	39	6233	6076	161	22959	22607	334
16.	Manipur	25	1	0	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	0	18	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	44	20	2	21	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	1	0
18.	Mizoram	49	49	10	43	38	90	4	1	0	6	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	7	6	1	7	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	2238	1838	72	3318	3273	143	184	166	11	293	293	12	1671	1388	86	2671	2632	185
21.	Punjab	308	224	41	361	321	54	43	18	6	42	27	7	729	510	48	1544	1469	175
22.	Rajasthan	2503	1986	981	2885	2885	1351	28	22	17	38	38	19	5997	3621	822	6799	6812	1545
23.	Sikkim	38	11	2	28	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	3	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1764	1581	799	2515	2609	1112	665	749	419	787	809	446	1650	1307	196	2606	2384	338
25.	Tripura	161	130	18	156	135	28	1	1	0	1	1	0	439	402	43	882	728	95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1835	1708	937	2600	2543	1342	2881	2841	1834	4469	4373	2908	4505	3375	1452	14154	13279	5210
27.	Uttaranchal	100	95	27	149	143	54	89	88	30	179	184	41	272	185	47	698	638	113
28.	West Bengal	1572	1453	55	2027	1781	69	54	52	3	66	65	3	6936	6699	466	12201	10946	571
	Total State	33305	29923	6024	42294	40873	8268	9723	9366	4079	12891	12645	5556	56901	47045	5655	124816	118991	14474
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	4	0	14	8	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	5	1	0	7	5	0
30.	Chandigarh	31	24	7	36	30	8	9	10	1	13	21	2	75	67	0	142	123	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	5	0	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	13	11	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	7	9	0
33.	Delhi UT	762	562	74	968	777	99	225	219	18	255	221	35	1324	703	84	2572	2511	109
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	60	53	10	101	85	15	26	27	14	30	30	14	6	3	0	3	3	0
	Total UT	870	649	91	1130	909	122	261	257	33	301	274	51	1418	783	84	2744	2662	109
	Total All India	34175	30572	6115	43424	41782	8390	9984	9623	4112	13192	12919	5607	58319	47828	5739	127560	121653	14583

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Women during 2006

Sl.No.	State/UT	Molestation						Sexual Harassment						Cruelty by Husband and Relatives					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4534	3528	398	4431	3917	895	2411	2090	655	2816	2790	759	9164	6258	687	15531	13663	1533
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	63	33	9	40	38	11	2	1	0	2	1	0	14	8	3	8	9	3
3.	Assam	1290	749	121	1716	1097	260	10	8	1	10	8	0	2548	1476	235	3200	2081	309
4.	Bihar	530	449	80	720	743	117	53	43	5	55	47	10	1689	1237	206	3124	2609	490
5.	Chhattisgarh	1598	1554	362	1880	1850	495	143	135	27	179	178	41	717	705	186	1932	1893	548
6.	Goa	18	20	4	25	30	4	7	4	0	6	6	0	14	10	0	34	23	0
7.	Gujarat	736	700	26	957	950	38	138	118	15	143	139	19	4977	4674	95	14878	14287	204
8.	Haryana	486	393	115	653	618	133	491	475	342	584	581	384	2254	1329	100	3538	3455	327
9.	Himachal Pradesh	275	266	19	391	404	23	31	26	5	34	35	5	259	205	11	506	497	22
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	960	897	65	2015	2015	113	347	350	82	469	469	119	135	100	2	222	222	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	414	344	62	445	625	69	44	28	5	33	66	5	668	462	259	1141	678	0
12.	Karnataka	1683	1535	73	2445	2294	101	38	33	9	42	40	7	2129	1829	97	3488	3359	185
13.	Kerala	2543	2273	231	2951	2893	322	222	178	16	230	220	19	3708	3200	239	6771	6461	507
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6243	6172	1184	7235	7229	1465	762	759	259	970	973	467	2989	2938	1001	8416	8406	1941
15.	Maharashtra	3479	3240	168	4246	4074	197	984	914	41	1195	1188	43	6738	6189	134	24060	22924	424
16.	Manipur	42	1	2	29	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	57	34	5	50	38	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	6	0	8	5	0
18.	Mizoram	51	56	134	60	62	49	0	2	3	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	3	3	4	4	2	6	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	5	4	3
20.	Orissa	2415	2097	144	3565	3435	244	247	214	20	311	306	20	694	1103	96	2661	2522	241
21.	Punjab	314	262	44	422	361	69	60	43	19	75	63	29	801	594	67	1683	1377	276
22.	Rajasthan	2582	2048	958	2975	2976	1243	31	26	16	33	33	16	7038	4223	1054	8277	8288	2153
23.	Sikkim	14	10	1	16	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	4	3	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1179	1072	588	1667	1655	730	852	745	203	857	838	348	1248	1081	162	2392	2355	480
25.	Tripura	207	153	13	162	130	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	471	455	50	857	564	110
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2096	1914	998	2785	2763	1575	2714	2715	1716	3852	3825	2312	5204	3782	1559	14590	13286	5630
27.	Uttaranchal	153	140	51	204	202	82	113	113	35	186	185	94	358	268	25	989	828	83
28.	West Bengal	1837	1529	119	2004	1704	142	63	51	16	76	55	20	7414	6941	469	15354	12218	1350
	Total State	35802	31472	5978	44093	42120	8410	9765	9072	3491	12160	12051	4722	61264	49078	6740	133675	122017	16823
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	13	0	19	19	0	4	4	0	6	8	0	7	8	0	7	16	0
30.	Chandigarh	20	19	6	28	25	6	13	12	3	20	20	3	102	40	0	190	105	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	4	1	5	9	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	5	5	0	6	10	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	14	14	0
33.	Delhi UT	718	670	98	887	679	131	144	114	19	163	41	33	1728	739	113	3256	3068	167
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	56	48	14	79	67	23	39	38	9	70	70	9	19	12	4	31	27	5
	Total UT	815	755	119	1023	801	161	201	169	31	260	140	45	1864	806	117	3505	3260	172
	Total All India	36617	32227	6097	45116	42921	8571	9966	9241	3522	12420	12191	4767	63128	49884	6857	137180	125277	16995

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Women during 2007 (Provisional)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Molestation						Sexual Harassment						Cruelty by Husband and Relatives					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4406	3599	654	4893	4967	773	3316	2785	917	3614	3654	964	11335	9738	979	18016	17322	2495
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72	48	7	72	59	8	1	2	0	5	6	0	20	16	0	18	16	0
3.	Assam	789	586	94	1466	1045	114	10	7	2	16	7	2	3000	1652	247	3818	2479	265
4.	Bihar	853	724	82	1360	1118	123	12	11	2	19	18	2	1635	1507	154	3973	2968	304
5.	Chhattisgarh	1549	1507	228	1831	1809	261	111	106	26	129	130	30	824	806	116	2195	2149	294
6.	Goa	20	9	2	24	13	2	7	6	1	6	8	1	14	9	1	47	27	1
7.	Gujarat	822	804	27	1227	1220	30	120	96	11	179	157	9	5827	5694	151	18050	18053	385
8.	Haryana	417	403	87	572	584	125	409	394	229	576	575	269	2412	1493	79	3880	3676	255
9.	Himachal Pradesh	322	263	23	404	357	27	33	9	1	12	8	1	342	292	10	718	673	18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	986	973	30	2306	2306	55	353	352	83	465	466	117	176	124	0	320	321	0
11.	Jharkhand	342	290	92	402	352	78	15	14	0	23	24	0	801	539	130	1193	1078	211
12.	Karnataka	1828	1664	67	2456	2442	105	28	32	10	44	40	9	2507	1981	91	4182	4032	220
13.	Kerala	2624	2463	165	2959	3049	228	262	232	13	281	284	16	3999	3626	138	6626	6650	250
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6772	6697	1451	8053	8061	2058	780	772	263	1104	1104	455	3294	3275	890	9424	9407	2185
15.	Maharashtra	3306	3079	176	3864	3725	206	1039	964	31	1291	1242	33	7356	6647	121	24745	23719	429
16.	Manipur	70	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	45	25	4	24	15	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	5	0	13	5	0
18.	Mizoram	66	62	56	64	67	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
19.	Nagaland	8	5	5	10	9	8	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
20.	Orissa	2775	2439	102	3713	3699	277	241	218	14	317	815	24	728	758	131	2089	1805	434
21.	Punjab	427	245	38	472	352	90	48	48	16	59	62	21	971	606	64	1911	1522	237
22.	Rajasthan	2477	1932	766	2753	2748	1041	28	19	14	34	34	15	8170	4780	1129	8486	8473	2235
23.	Sikkim	13	9	0	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	2	8	7	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1540	1237	477	1945	1788	840	875	790	302	931	921	333	1976	1489	206	3538	3145	431
25.	Tripura	244	248	24	197	155	21	4	4	0	4	4	0	545	559	63	618	735	110

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2522	2244	1164	3485	3212	1676	2882	2864	1649	4149	4124	2301	7650	5013	1764	23485	18692	7214
27.	Uttaranchal	146	130	90	306	239	136	63	58	50	128	123	62	463	319	75	1437	1000	366
28.	West Bengal	2281	1585	87	1712	1839	87	99	64	17	118	98	26	9900	9448	162	14700	15030	293
	Total State	3772	33270	5998	46628	45239	8439	10738	9848	3651	13505	13405	4690	73988	60381	6703	153486	142986	18634
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	20	1	32	30	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	10	1	34	14	4
30.	Chandigarh	32	18	2	39	24	2	11	6	0	15	10	0	112	53	1	143	108	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	4	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	19	17	0
33.	Delhi UT	868	716	138	1143	1027	144	167	123	44	181	179	48	1787	699	126	2688	2153	188
34.	Lakshadweep	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	89	92	8	160	179	11	32	31	13	52	52	23	17	22	0	39	41	0
	Total UT	1012	848	151	1375	1264	160	212	160	57	248	241	71	1942	790	128	2926	2337	193
	Total All India	38734	34118	6149	48003	46503	8599	10950	10008	3708	13753	13646	4761	75930	61171	6831	156412	145323	18827

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Women during 2005

Sl.No.	State/UT	Importation of Girls						Immoral Traffic (P) Act						Dowry Prohibition Act					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	0	5	5	0	681	646	288	1691	1517	723	306	242	39	452	394	76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	3	3	0	3	3	0	25	17	1	69	45	3	82	45	8	122	88	15
4.	Bihar	74	42	7	90	62	9	28	16	2	43	38	6	789	606	76	1898	1517	149
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	19	19	11	5	5	15	16	16	31
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	36	36	110	97	94	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	56	0	265	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	86	5	319	320	36	7	3	0	10	10	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	26	31	0	1	2	0	12	7	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	4	1	0	35	11	0	13	7	0	37	19	0	313	187	21	566	579	124
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	1241	1244	935	3178	3169	1823	361	245	13	730	615	29
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	219	59	503	450	106	4	2	0	3	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	0	4	4	0	19	17	1	79	79	7	36	32	23	94	94	35
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	245	15	1046	940	52	23	23	1	75	74	4
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	26	2	107	88	7	446	324	34	1059	1026	81
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	48	13	185	162	19	5	1	0	11	2	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	1	0	0	3	115	116	48	408	408	173	1	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	2777	2907	2854	3649	3872	3586	193	233	68	512	534	147
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	34	32	200	188	153	586	424	172	1498	1464	526
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	10	10	13	2	1	1	4	4	3
28.	West Bengal	61	2	0	75	5	0	74	101	48	151	168	118	18	32	6	97	90	16
	Total State	148	53	8	212	90	12	5742	5841	4353	12115	11890	6936	3178	2407	477	7159	6515	1236
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	9	4	0	27	12	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	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	1	0	0	0	0	0	151	117	97	501	335	125	9	7	5	15	14	13
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	6	18	18	14	17	7	2	23	18	7
	Total UT	1	0	0	0	0	0	166	127	103	550	369	139	26	14	7	38	32	20
	Total All India	149	53	8	212	90	12	5908	5968	4456	12665	12259	7075	3204	2421	484	7197	6547	1256

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Women during 2006

Sl.No.	State/UT	Importation of Girls						Immoral Traffic (P) Act						Dowry Prohibition Act					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	657	617	263	1830	1772	704	474	342	28	705	515	71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	30	8	124	66	18	31	58	19	49	77	19
4.	Bihar	42	36	8	68	60	13	13	15	0	30	31	0	909	544	68	1674	1621	156
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	3	3	0	13	12	2	72	72	3	9	9	1	31	30	2
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	24	25	62	74	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	70	7	377	352	64	1	1	3	2	2	8
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	77	13	359	324	78	7	6	0	23	21	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	5	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	14	13	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	2	0	0	15	0	11	10	1	34	35	3	345	244	32	578	432	60
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	786	740	409	2545	2495	1014	476	353	28	1096	1040	51
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	174	47	459	452	166	5	5	1	5	6	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	14	2	69	69	13	32	36	15	107	108	36
15.	Maharashtra	1	1	0	2	2	0	378	284	14	1645	1207	38	55	51	1	178	167	4
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	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	7	19	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	12	0	0	0	0	0	44	38	3	131	141	18	1394	896	47	1193	1254	62
21.	Punjab	2	0	0	6	0	0	67	45	6	269	168	45	7	3	0	7	6	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	3	0	4	4	0	143	141	52	387	389	237	3	1	1	5	5	4
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1732	1696	1631	2241	2292	2385	81	44	104	193	167	596
25.	Tripura	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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	70	26	491	536	127	628	400	266	1682	1579	843
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	23	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
28.	West Bengal	1	11	1	2	23	1	66	59	72	168	124	79	25	18	10	27	38	18
	Total State	67	54	10	85	107	14	4417	4132	2589	11353	10655	5064	4487	3014	624	7556	7074	1933
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	3	6	1	7	16	6	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	1	1	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	185	89	376	369	103	15	21	7	23	12	16
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	3	42	42	28	2	12	2	2	14	2
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	200	93	430	432	137	17	33	9	25	26	18
	Total All India	67	54	10	85	107	14	4541	4332	2682	11783	11087	5201	4504	3047	633	7581	7100	1951

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Women during 2007 (Provisional)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Importation of Girls						Immoral Traffic (P) Act						Dowry Prohibition Act					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	612	614	141	1700	1610	361	817	591	26	1201	1176	35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	20	4	52	46	13	16	21	13	75	40	23
4.	Bihar	56	53	5	87	83	10	27	19	3	55	39	5	978	681	106	2295	1896	237
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	15	1	73	73	6	14	10	8	38	38	40
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	3	27	22	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	53	0	229	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	91	15	353	361	27	8	6	0	21	20	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	8	4	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	9	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	12	1	59	50	1	453	274	71	857	706	98
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	612	617	395	1908	1874	876	517	535	23	1239	1190	52
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	184	47	518	486	175	9	3	0	6	4	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	4	105	105	39	52	46	15	140	140	28
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	322	326	35	1266	1223	59	45	41	0	141	158	0
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	1	1	0	1	1	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	4	3	5	20	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	12	0	0	0	0	40	39	3	131	129	24	1460	1108	63	1509	1404	215
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	49	11	145	227	35	6	3	0	7	5	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	91	13	320	320	22	2	1	1	4	4	2
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1199	1050	893	1964	1828	1282	368	293	28	971	853	75
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	48	21	304	274	134	803	448	203	1612	1512	710
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	1	60	45	8	2	1	0	2	2	0
28.	West Bengal	5	17	0	8	44	0	62	64	17	253	192	11	40	17	5	145	79	15
	Total State	61	82	5	95	127	10	3487	3332	1613	9563	9189	3085	5595	4081	562	10271	9231	1532
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	1	21	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	97	76	217	225	112	16	11	5	23	22	12
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	24	24	21	11	7	0	26	18	0
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	109	82	298	276	135	28	18	5	50	40	12
	Total All India	61	82	5	95	127	10	3568	3441	1695	9861	9465	3220	5623	4099	567	10321	9271	1544

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes against Women during 2005

Sl.No.	State/UT	Indecent Representation of Women						Sati Prevention Act						Total Crimes Committed					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2657	2671	2615	2688	2706	2661	0	0	0	0	0	0	20819	18226	5353	31136	30369	7543
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	122	38	129	105	45
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6027	3876	524	8760	5934	762
4.	Bihar	0	20	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6019	4267	626	11220	9280	1035
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3599	3417	1085	5491	5435	1683
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	97	47	229	196	105
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6343	5834	345	16510	16314	555
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4161	2914	741	6275	6264	1159
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	793	668	73	1267	1242	102
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2144	1781	104	3163	3039	136
11.	Jharkhand	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2544	1790	475	3432	2367	721
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6057	5102	1238	10590	10335	2375
13.	Kerala	108	85	15	120	151	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	6762	5929	461	10669	10155	929
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14529	13939	3301	24254	24298	5836
15.	Maharashtra	8	11	1	11	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13370	12625	616	34156	33326	944
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	11	0	127	11	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	62	4	106	53	4
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	89	29	85	70	169
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	29	34	37	40	49
20.	Orissa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6249	5015	377	9524	9368	693
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1969	1381	224	3303	3027	498
22.	Rajasthan	109	100	13	94	94	13	1	1	0	18	18	0	11657	7393	2383	12838	12856	4042
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	26	6	42	25	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	30	34	9	59	60	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	8648	7877	4630	12275	12471	6152
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	840	742	111	1308	1090	192

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14875	12316	6484	32720	31006	14537
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	786	603	183	1648	1465	382
28.	West Bengal	1	23	0	4	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11887	11199	812	19227	17324	1261
	Total State	2916	2946	2654	2976	3076	2711	1	1	0	18	18	0	150814	127330	30304	260521	247465	51914
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	14	1	32	23	2
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	141	12	306	247	17
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	18	0	35	33	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	0	17	18	0
33.	Delhi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4351	2552	473	5853	5238	798
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	109	36	191	177	54
	Total UT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4739	2843	522	6434	5736	871
	Total All India	2917	2946	2654	2976	3076	2711	1	1	0	18	18	0	155553	130173	30826	266955	253201	52785

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Women during 2006

Sl.No.	State/UT	Indecent Representation of Women						Sati Prevention Act						Total Crimes Committed					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1347	1348	1250	1387	1396	1300	0	0	0	0	0	0	21484	16139	3579	30660	27617	5892
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	108	16	141	114	22
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6801	3987	692	8438	5425	955
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6740	4488	801	11757	9827	1591
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3757	3665	881	5758	5676	1491
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	83	29	159	166	65
7.	Gujarat	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7279	6592	276	18188	17566	543
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4617	3255	791	6857	6665	1308
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	792	645	69	1151	1153	97
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2432	2142	170	3896	3887	268

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	2	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2979	2110	629	4117	3733	526
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6084	5252	716	11035	10494	1509
13.	Kerala	59	70	15	66	88	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	7554	6565	617	11406	10926	1159
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14321	13950	3705	23753	23696	6061
15.	Maharashtra	9	7	0	37	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14452	13020	584	36197	34067	1064
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	3	3	104	3	2
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	88	7	158	101	10
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	128	209	138	139	128
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	36	26	64	52	38
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6825	5851	535	10408	10179	957
21.	Punjab	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2242	1588	276	3882	3094	697
22.	Rajasthan	120	100	24	104	103	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	12934	8155	2719	14546	14565	4987
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	34	3	39	34	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	35	28	21	51	40	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	6489	5598	2923	9483	8987	4991
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	964	834	106	1272	892	159
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16375	13254	6800	34720	32599	15710
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1038	836	207	2176	1895	523
28.	West Bengal	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12785	11445	1001	22398	18226	2077
	Total State	1561	1556	1311	1663	1668	1404	0	0	0	0	0	0	159770	129851	28370	272901	251778	52833
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	39	1	49	63	1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224	133	24	352	267	33
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	22	2	25	31	3
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	1	28	26	3
33.	Delhi	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4544	2909	565	6207	5537	925
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	139	35	260	250	77
	Total UT	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4995	3251	628	6922	6174	1042
	Total All India	1562	1557	1311	1665	1670	1404	0	0	0	0	0	0	164765	133102	28998	279823	257952	53875

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes against Women during 2007 (Provisional)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Indecent Representation of Women						Sati Prevention Act						Total Crimes Committed					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1005	998	909	1025	1018	885	0	0	0	0	0	0	24738	20967	3911	35121	34088	6093
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	128	16	203	155	20
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6844	4148	821	8797	5755	851
4.	Bihar	0	28	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7548	5941	764	14955	11842	1425
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3775	3637	580	5855	5764	1038
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	48	10	145	88	14
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8260	7763	298	21665	21625	581
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4645	3368	636	7071	6876	1111
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1018	727	53	1476	1302	76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2521	2192	123	4411	4398	183
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3317	2383	829	4528	4047	854
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6569	5576	686	11302	11049	1412
13.	Kerala	26	39	20	31	46	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	7837	7267	470	11210	11440	805
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	15370	15030	3737	25990	25989	6932
15.	Maharashtra	2	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14924	13516	597	36040	34625	1073
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	3	1	133	3	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	67	16	130	71	30
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	142	84	152	163	95
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	25	38	58	40	49
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7304	6098	547	10424	9902	1391
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2694	1672	274	4211	3358	708
22.	Rajasthan	131	130	37	125	126	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	14270	8693	2446	14548	14528	4138
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	33	2	63	44	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	25	28	6	27	31	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	7811	5963	2116	11601	10449	3338
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1067	1078	133	1107	1175	222

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20993	15626	6918	48291	39978	17392
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1097	810	329	2711	2059	804
28.	West Bengal	10	7	1	20	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	16544	14424	467	22175	22423	667
	Total State	1199	1233	976	1229	1255	976	0	0	0	0	0	0	180009	147325	26901	304373	283236	51305
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	36	3	80	50	6
30.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	128	28	290	232	40
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	14	1	21	17	1
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	1	57	30	1
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4804	2587	646	5648	4739	1022
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	2	2	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	178	32	337	351	69
	Total UT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5303	2952	711	6435	5421	1139
	Total All India	1200	1233	976	1229	1255	976	0	0	0	0	0	0	185312	150277	27612	310808	288657	52444

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Children during 2005

Sl.No.	State/UT	Murder (Including Infanticide)						Rape						Kidnapping & Abduction					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	63	9	85	107	16	315	303	55	378	369	56	332	205	19	448	385	38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	11	2	11	11	2	12	9	0	13	9	0
3.	Assam	13	13	2	16	16	2	90	43	3	90	40	4	18	16	0	18	13	0
4.	Bihar	26	1	0	43	4	0	8	5	0	5	6	0	72	23	0	74	51	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	37	33	15	33	33	20	382	373	66	343	341	60	110	101	11	95	95	10
6.	Goa	4	2	0	2	2	0	15	15	4	29	30	4	11	6	1	12	8	2
7.	Gujarat	76	39	2	75	63	2	90	88	10	123	124	9	285	241	9	369	365	16
8.	Haryana	38	18	3	33	33	4	131	118	14	162	158	20	101	40	2	60	58	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	4	0	5	9	0	58	46	10	79	75	10	37	25	0	52	44	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	0	5	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	48	19	0	19	19	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	33	27	12	13	13	0	22	15	8	51	44	5	11	7	3	18	20	1
12.	Karnataka	47	30	1	31	31	2	48	50	2	56	63	2	35	30	0	45	38	0
13.	Kerala	45	40	4	32	62	5	140	196	21	127	145	21	45	81	23	107	87	23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	150	108	84	158	150	160	870	851	233	1112	1107	263	240	216	62	351	357	75
15.	Maharashtra	192	111	8	214	181	9	634	579	24	757	703	28	420	346	12	503	494	16
16.	Manipur	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	3	1	0	13	0	0	11	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	9	2	0	2	0	0	51	15	0	27	6	0	11	4	0	2	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	10	7	0	14	12	0	28	18	4	18	17	5	16	13	1	25	22	3
21.	Punjab	26	18	3	34	24	5	51	45	7	61	57	8	59	46	6	90	70	7
22.	Rajasthan	57	46	6	49	49	8	246	221	15	254	254	24	132	63	6	85	88	18
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	1	0	0	14	5	1	8	4	0	2	1	0	2	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	54	55	14	51	56	28	115	98	25	97	109	27	69	37	5	68	58	9
25.	Tripura	1	1	0	1	1	0	20	15	5	6	15	2	6	5	0	17	16	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	390	385	192	627	634	368	394	373	240	531	520	346	749	629	292	1192	1115	568
27.	Uttaranchal	6	3	1	6	6	1	18	17	3	25	22	3	41	22	1	50	36	1
28.	West Bengal	2	2	0	4	3	0	6	8	0	6	19	0	102	70	0	124	78	0
	Total State	1287	1010	356	1536	1494	630	3764	3509	752	4359	4240	899	2977	2255	453	3850	3529	797
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	6	0	6	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	3	2	2	3	2	2	21	13	2	23	17	2	23	8	1	29	28	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	1	4	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	4	3	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4	4	0
33.	Delhi	34	40	9	41	48	23	235	206	47	243	244	62	507	139	23	157	146	87
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	4	0	4	6	0	3	3	0	5	3	0
	Total UT	40	47	13	50	68	27	262	229	49	277	273	64	541	154	24	199	184	88
	Total All India	1327	1057	369	1586	1562	657	4026	3738	801	4636	4513	963	3518	2409	477	4049	3713	885

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes against Children during 2006

Sl.No.	State/UT	Murder (Including Infanticide)						Rape						Kidnapping & Abduction					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	6	4	0	4	6	0	4	4	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	61	47	6	88	83	20	412	323	54	434	374	62	498	281	37	600	489	78
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	27	12	0	18	11	0
4.	Bihar	11	11	4	15	15	6	61	39	8	61	39	8	25	18	2	25	18	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	9	4	11	20	4	17	13	0	11	13	0	25	30	5	44	42	8
6.	Goa	1	2	2	2	3	2	8	10	6	7	8	6	43	18	5	29	24	6
7.	Gujarat	48	45	13	81	81	23	448	446	102	455	453	94	113	109	24	115	114	18
8.	Haryana	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	10	9	0	10	11	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	62	40	13	71	61	18	448	330	59	466	311	60	1114	334	33	396	170	34
11.	Jharkhand	3	2	0	7	6	0	14	10	0	15	14	0	10	11	0	14	15	0
12.	Karnataka	87	46	0	87	87	0	112	101	10	158	155	13	360	259	8	391	387	16
13.	Kerala	29	25	6	39	37	6	176	159	29	206	207	28	158	88	20	123	118	21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	2	2	2	2	1	41	42	18	52	57	14	52	19	0	41	41	0
15.	Maharashtra	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	7	7	0	72	55	0	57	57	0
16.	Manipur	10	0	2	10	10	2	28	26	5	42	44	11	11	8	1	23	17	0
17.	Meghalaya	63	50	2	39	37	2	84	77	5	84	78	5	62	41	0	50	56	0
18.	Mizoram	51	29	5	111	82	6	219	147	8	388	302	10	73	52	1	126	98	4
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	207	151	14	226	238	16	655	601	30	768	756	38	552	431	13	612	561	17
21.	Punjab	6	0	0	1	0	0	15	0	0	7	0	0	32	0	0	30	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	6	5	0	7	5	0	47	23	0	13	7	0	13	8	0	1	1	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	35	35	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	180	115	50	189	195	178	829	818	221	1085	1070	185	237	215	24	304	285	36
25.	Tripura	3	1	1	2	1	1	11	10	10	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13	9	4	15	16	2	101	80	6	83	74	7	17	13	1	23	23	2
27.	Utttaranchal	1	0	0	2	0	0	8	4	0	11	5	0	13	8	0	23	18	0
28.	West Bengal	24	23	7	22	25	10	58	51	17	73	68	21	169	73	16	67	47	13
	Total State	867	613	135	1027	1004	297	3844	3360	623	4473	4086	598	3691	2100	191	3127	2608	256
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	77	58	8	68	68	8	311	266	35	288	281	43	392	225	17	255	254	32
30.	Chandigarh	4	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60	42	14	58	54	36	125	127	26	134	129	29	118	71	15	146	96	18
32.	Daman and Diu	3	0	0	3	1	0	37	25	4	28	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
33.	Delhi UT	426	413	223	635	645	405	347	338	209	480	494	288	734	624	304	1120	1061	601
34.	Lakshadweep	10	8	0	17	17	0	23	22	9	39	42	2	5	15	2	7	16	2
35.	Pondicherry	3	2	1	4	3	1	20	15	2	33	29	2	156	111	8	233	170	10
	Total UT	583	523	246	785	788	450	877	793	285	1016	985	365	1411	1046	347	1761	1597	664
	Total All India	1450	1136	381	1812	1792	747	4721	4153	908	5489	5071	963	5102	3146	538	4888	4205	919

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Children during 2007 (Provisional)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Murder (Including Infanticide)						Rape						Kidnapping & Abduction					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76	69	10	122	116	20	363	375	24	463	423	34	609	447	35	654	651	54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	3	8	0	3	5	0
3.	Assam	2	1	5	5	3	5	34	16	10	34	16	10	29	24	10	29	22	10
4.	Bihar	88	23	1	161	47	2	110	38	3	129	44	0	421	130	6	603	243	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	45	38	10	60	60	18	368	357	75	376	375	99	103	82	9	87	85	14
6.	Goa	3	1	1	2	2	1	15	11	1	16	12	1	7	3	2	5	3	3
7.	Gujarat	83	60	5	80	76	5	98	90	12	160	158	13	436	317	18	505	464	19
8.	Haryana	20	12	4	28	20	8	122	39	17	148	150	42	107	31	5	138	141	28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	4	2	8	9	2	48	35	2	40	34	1	61	32	2	32	29	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	10	0	9	9	0	8	20	0	9	9	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	2	1	4	5	11	23	30	5	24	24	22	7	8	6	6	7	17
12.	Karnataka	53	39	3	46	41	1	84	68	7	86	82	6	62	46	1	62	54	1
13.	Kerala	38	38	8	22	38	8	183	176	19	204	208	22	73	58	4	96	91	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	160	106	59	171	173	175	1043	1012	308	1304	1335	352	283	205	47	271	285	85
15.	Maharashtra	213	125	13	276	220	15	615	562	23	762	696	31	590	415	8	680	614	13
16.	Manipur	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	42	0	0	17	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	12	1	0	5	2	0	41	24	0	30	11	0	9	3	0	7	3	0
18.	Mizoram	3	2	2	3	2	2	60	60	60	60	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	3	4	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	1
20.	Orissa	30	27	1	15	14	1	92	90	4	98	105	5	36	29	0	36	34	0
21.	Punjab	29	26	16	28	34	21	135	101	19	127	100	24	296	127	12	165	128	29
22.	Rajasthan	89	73	3	81	80	3	406	340	23	349	354	24	589	278	19	300	298	23
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	1	0	0	17	5	0	17	6	0	5	1	0	3	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	54	37	16	60	43	17	141	106	17	159	119	25	197	84	3	197	115	12
25.	Tripura	9	10	0	36	33	0	33	36	3	14	17	4	11	8	2	9	8	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	397	305	222	667	568	403	471	384	222	694	567	343	1041	729	372	1563	1240	607
27.	Uttaranchal	14	11	2	13	9	4	17	16	10	22	17	4	46	31	6	49	38	13
28.	West Bengal	15	6	1	14	6	1	92	36	2	43	30	1	88	38	1	110	51	1
	Total State	1449	1020	387	1913	1604	724	4630	4022	868	5312	4957	1126	5161	3156	569	5638	4622	957
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	3	3	1	7	2	0	6	3	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	1	4	1	3	4	8	11	6	11	8	6	30	8	10	36	20	14
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	3	0	6	4	0	4	4	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	56	35	15	77	70	22	398	371	67	423	408	77	1161	236	41	410	383	48
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	2	2	0	2	2	0	3	8	0	5	14	0	12	13	0	10	17	0
	Total UT	62	39	19	83	77	26	415	396	74	444	436	84	1216	263	51	466	427	62
	Total All India	1511	1059	406	1996	1681	750	5045	4418	942	5756	5393	1210	6377	3419	620	6104	5049	1019

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Children during 2005

Sl.No.	State/UT	Foeticide						Abetment of Suicide						Exposure and Abandonment					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	6	4	0	99	7	0	14	8	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	21	8	1	8	8	0	8	7	0	13	13	1	6	0	0	1	1	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
7.	Gujarat	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	141	10	3	14	11	1
8.	Haryana	8	5	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	4	2	3	3	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	2	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	2	4	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12	3	2	7	7	3	7	6	2	7	7	2	95	17	0	29	31	1
15.	Maharashtra	4	3	1	3	9	1	11	11	0	17	17	0	321	72	4	72	72	6
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	12	3	0	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	5	2	0
22.	Rajasthan	10	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	5	1	5	5	2
23.	Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	1	2	3	3	2
25.	Tripura	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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total State	83	26	5	49	45	5	43	34	2	58	51	3	876	122	12	153	141	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	3	3	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	1	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	3	3	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	4	3	2	1	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	3	3	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	5	3	5	4	2
	Total All India	86	29	5	55	51	5	43	34	2	58	51	3	933	127	15	158	145	16

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes against Children during 2006

Sl.No.	State/UT	Foeticide						Abetment of Suicide						Exposure and Abandonment					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	0	4	5	0	11	8	0	18	15	0	89	46	0	46	47	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	3	2	2	3
7.	Gujarat	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	14	10	0	3	3	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	36	3	2	2	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	1	2	2	2
12.	Karnataka	6	2	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	150	9	1	9	12	1
13.	Kerala	9	2	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	3	0	7	7	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	1	0	5	4	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	12	2	0	6	2	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	1	0	2	1	0
18.	Mizoram	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	7	4	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	10	5	0	11	11	0	7	3	0	8	4	0	255	48	2	76	52	2
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	14	4	2	6	6	1	12	4	0	6	6	0	105	11	0	11	11	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	22	2	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
	Total State	98	30	3	64	60	2	42	22	0	47	33	0	756	137	9	173	144	10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	3	1	8	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	11	3	14	14	6
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	12	1	0	2	1	1
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	2	2	1	5	5	2	3	3	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
	Total UT	27	5	2	13	13	3	3	4	0	5	9	0	153	12	3	19	15	7
	Total All India	125	35	5	77	73	5	45	26	0	52	42	0	909	149	12	192	159	17

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Children during 2007 (Provisional)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Foeticide						Abetment of Suicide						Exposure and Abandonment					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	7	9	0	35	10	0	53	54	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	4	2	8	7	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	7	4	2	2	1	1
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	17	1	23	24	1
8.	Haryana	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	12	5	0	6	6	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	8	5	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	2	0	1	2	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	8	6	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	7	0	11	11	0	5	6	1	8	8	1	141	21	5	20	20	4
15.	Maharashtra	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	2	13	16	3	297	45	1	57	70	1
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	5	4	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	35	8	0	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	1	0
22.	Rajasthan	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	10	1	12	12	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	1	0	3	1	0
25.	Tripura	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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
	Total State	92	26	3	40	39	4	24	29	6	33	43	9	873	126	10	190	200	8
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	1	0	0	1	0	0	12	1	3	1	1	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	35	5	1	5	4	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	4	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	50	6	4	6	5	4
	Total All India	96	27	3	41	40	4	26	29	6	34	43	9	923	132	14	196	205	12

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Children during 2005

Sl.No.	State/UT	Procuration of Minor Girls						Buying of Girls for Prostitution						Selling of Girls for Prostitution					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48	33	4	53	47	5	9	9	0	19	19	0	2	2	0	4	4	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
4.	Bihar	5	4	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	4	4	0	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	7	7	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	21	9	0	23	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	3	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	18
15.	Maharashtra	5	5	0	4	9	0	6	1	0	17	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	4	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	5	8	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttaranchal	9	9	2	22	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	20	15	0	28	23	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	44	16	0	45	16	0
	Total State	145	94	16	154	137	20	19	14	0	43	26	0	50	22	8	53	24	18
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
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
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total All India	145	94	16	154	137	20	28	14	0	43	26	0	50	22	8	53	24	18

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Children during 2006

Sl.No.	State/UT	Procuration of Minor Girls						Buying of Girls for Prostitution						Selling of Girls for Prostitution					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	35	2	47	44	3	5	2	1	17	17	3	6	4	1	7	7	1
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	4	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	9	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	26	16	1	30	29	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	35	20	1	35	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	15	10	0	49	16	0	23	14	1	43	31	2	1	1	0	2	2	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	4	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	15
25.	Tripura	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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Total State	139	93	6	176	123	9	29	16	3	60	48	5	9	6	12	11	10	16
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	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	1	0	0	1	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
33.	Delhi	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	13	13	5	32	37	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	77	19	0	88	27	0	4	1	0	6	2	0	114	51	3	120	53	3
	Total UT	92	33	7	122	65	6	6	2	0	7	3	0	114	51	3	120	53	3
	Total All India	231	126	13	298	188	15	35	18	3	67	51	5	123	57	15	131	63	19

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Children during 2007 (Provisional)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Procuration of Minor Girls						Buying of Girls for Prostitution						Selling of Girls for Prostitution					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	22	2	66	52	5	0	3	0	3	3	0	11	9	0	38	26	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	36	25	1	49	34	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	25	15	0	19	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	3	1	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	25	20	2	21	23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	8	3	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	22	21	1	26	29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16	17	0	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	6	6	0
15.	Maharashtra	13	3	0	11	37	0	31	39	0	51	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	8	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	5	0	0	6	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttaranchal	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	54	29	2	49	32	2	6	2	0	5	4	0	55	35	3	24	22	1
	Total State	253	160	17	287	260	24	38	45	0	63	77	0	69	47	3	69	55	1
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
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
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total All India	253	160	17	287	260	24	40	45	0	66	77	0	69	47	3	69	55	1

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Children during 2005

Sl.No.	State/UT	Child Marriage Restraint Act						Other Crimes Committed						Total Crimes Committed					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	3	0	13	7	2	74	80	14	76	87	17	950	708	101	1097	1037	134
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	20	2	24	20	2
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	36	11	70	36	6	199	112	17	202	109	13
4.	Bihar	4	1	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	11	0	115	39	0	131	80	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	5	13	13	11	430	422	90	551	551	169	997	947	188	1057	1055	271
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	12	4	30	13	4	53	35	9	76	53	10
7.	Gujarat	25	25	7	112	114	27	202	178	7	273	271	11	836	583	38	968	950	66
8.	Haryana	7	6	0	28	28	0	57	45	9	67	66	9	374	236	30	362	355	45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	0	13	9	0	14	10	5	11	10	0	131	88	15	162	148	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	57	21	0	24	24	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	29	6	24	24	0	97	82	29	116	110	6
12.	Karnataka	3	0	0	2	0	0	25	15	0	19	21	0	191	132	3	160	160	4
13.	Kerala	3	0	0	3	0	0	127	78	15	131	153	41	386	407	63	428	467	90
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18	16	5	58	56	12	2324	2304	604	3223	3291	949	3721	3525	1001	4949	5010	1483
15.	Maharashtra	22	17	3	123	102	8	689	613	32	840	798	40	2305	1759	84	2551	2386	108
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	0	16	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	81	27	0	31	7	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	28	4	43	39	6	86	66	9	100	90	14
21.	Punjab	11	6	0	13	7	0	36	16	6	32	25	11	211	136	22	251	194	31
22.	Rajasthan	3	2	2	12	12	7	7	5	1	5	5	2	580	344	32	414	417	64
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	25	8	1	12	7	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	2	1	1	1	1	39	41	1	42	50	9	288	235	48	263	278	76
25.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	2	28	23	7	24	35	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	1	13	13	18	259	222	294	483	463	507	1801	1621	1027	2852	2753	1817
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	10	4	4	22	76	53	17	107	85	29
28.	West Bengal	2	2	0	3	3	0	57	25	2	69	28	2	236	141	2	283	174	2
	Total State	122	88	24	411	368	86	4500	4175	1117	5994	5950	1807	13866	11349	2745	16660	16005	4279
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	5	0	8	7	0	17	12	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	3	1	57	26	6	61	53	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	8	18	1
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	6	5	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	102	10	141	119	13	1026	494	92	590	564	187
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	8	10	2	11	12	2
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	106	12	156	129	15	1109	544	101	693	664	196
	Total All India	122	88	24	411	368	86	4697	4281	1129	6150	6079	1822	14975	11893	2846	17353	16669	4475

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Children during 2006

Sl.No.	State/UT	Child Marriage Restraint Act						Other Crimes Committed						Total Crimes Committed					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	14	0	53	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	0	10	8	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	203	120	339	278	80	1386	968	221	1653	1402	247
3.	Assam	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	14	0	18	12	0
4.	Bihar	2	2	0	0	2	0	147	48	16	147	48	16	252	122	33	256	126	35
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	5	1	19	19	5	6	3	0	9	8	0	66	62	9	80	90	12
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	64	34	17	42	39	19
7.	Gujarat	12	12	8	39	37	31	604	601	96	744	741	111	1238	1219	236	1420	1414	251
8.	Haryana	7	5	0	24	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	10	0	12	12	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	2	3	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	489	307	16	457	191	17	2160	1019	123	1394	736	131

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	15	1	31	27	1	54	39	2	69	64	3
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	206	14	294	290	21	977	637	41	985	975	82
13.	Kerala	1	1	0	0	3	0	59	41	6	69	57	6	462	323	61	477	458	61
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	1	10	12	5	18	15	3	26	24	2	136	82	23	143	131	17
15.	Maharashtra	15	18	1	100	114	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	85	61	0	65	65	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	29	1	10	10	0	112	79	10	130	123	15
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	2	0	0	15	12	0	21	19	0	276	183	7	198	193	7
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	115	18	183	118	20	553	366	33	850	630	41
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	3	2	0	2	2	0	1101	899	31	1229	1124	43	2841	2181	92	3124	2909	120
21.	Punjab	9	5	0	22	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	38	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	2	7	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	36	0	23	13	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	35	35	35	35
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	0	0	11	0	0	2572	2518	765	3448	3303	1078	3939	3693	1075	5062	4891	1499
25.	Tripura	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	12	12	5	2	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	25	3	17	21	3	154	130	14	142	138	14
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	25	14	1	39	25	1
28.	West Bengal	6	5	1	11	10	1	31	17	4	19	30	7	329	171	44	211	183	51
	Total State	99	77	14	305	284	52	5777	5059	1096	7049	6294	1408	15337	11505	2089	16483	14677	2643
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	951	571	66	647	639	98
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	14	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	21	29	29	11	353	272	76	381	312	95
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	27	5	31	11	1
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	245	276	408	431	502	1767	1625	1015	2653	2641	1801
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	51	58	17	95	112	10
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	26	3	68	41	4	432	231	18	566	336	21
	Total UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	307	301	510	506	519	3630	2784	1197	4387	4051	2026
	Total All India	99	77	14	305	284	52	6127	5366	1397	7559	6800	1927	18967	14289	3286	20870	18728	4669

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Crimes Against Children during 2007 (Provisional)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Child Marriage Restraint Act						Other Crimes Committed						Total Crimes Committed					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	18	0	39	44	0	341	264	65	344	317	65	1499	1225	136	1729	1695	178
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	0	4	6	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	1	0	0	101	55	27	101	61	29	167	96	54	170	102	56
4.	Bihar	8	4	0	20	12	0	11	6	2	12	10	2	675	227	13	975	391	22
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	2	1	4	4	2	481	478	118	539	542	158	1024	970	219	1081	1079	296
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	15	2	47	32	2	70	30	6	71	49	7
7.	Gujarat	14	14	13	56	59	44	304	289	24	397	399	26	1110	803	73	1241	1199	108
8.	Haryana	4	2	0	7	6	0	55	44	8	63	74	7	325	135	34	394	401	85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	0	6	10	0	26	15	0	25	24	0	151	95	6	114	113	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	5	5	1	26	34	0	24	24	1
11.	Jharkhand	4	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	3	20	18	3	74	72	17	75	77	56
12.	Karnataka	4	0	0	0	0	0	23	16	0	27	22	0	266	174	12	225	204	9
13.	Kerala	1	0	2	0	0	2	163	135	15	156	153	25	487	431	49	512	525	66
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	4	4	11	11	16	2625	2549	612	3477	3617	1102	4290	3929	1036	5305	5492	1735
15.	Maharashtra	7	7	1	28	30	2	932	799	34	1279	1092	37	2707	2005	82	3157	2841	102
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	21	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	28	0	43	16	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	64	63	63	64	63	63
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	5	6	9	5
20.	Orissa	1	1	0	2	2	0	37	31	1	49	49	5	201	182	6	208	212	11
21.	Punjab	5	7	0	16	29	0	18	19	5	27	27	8	527	289	52	373	327	82
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	1252	704	46	745	747	51
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	31	7	0	26	9	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	5	0	5	10	0	17	16	11	27	20	23	441	250	47	460	309	77
25.	Tripura	1	1	0	1	1	0	9	8	0	10	8	0	63	63	5	70	67	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	337	264	295	623	535	477	2248	1684	1118	3553	2916	1841
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	14	0	16	16	0	101	72	19	101	80	23
28.	West Bengal	9	2	0	24	8	0	40	21	7	73	42	7	361	170	16	343	196	13
	Total State	96	69	21	221	226	66	5606	5057	1230	7324	7066	1978	18291	13757	3114	21090	19149	4897
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	1	9	6	1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	8	2	0	8	53	21	32	52	32	39
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	0	6	7	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	•6	2	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	211	42	328	349	44	2019	859	166	1247	1215	192
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	6	0	23	28	0	22	39	0
	Total UT	0	0	1	0	0	4	368	216	50	338	355	52	2119	921	199	1342	1301	232
	Total All India	96	69	22	221	226	70	5974	5273	1280	7662	7421	2030	20410	14678	3313	22432	20450	5129

Infiltration on Borders

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

(a) whether instances of infiltration is on the rise in recent times on the borders including Jammu and Kashmir;

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

(c) the details of infiltrators arrested, border-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) Available information about apprehension of infiltrators indicates a decline in cross border infiltration on the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders. There is no significant incidence of infiltration on the other borders. The details of apprehension of infiltrators made by Border Security Force on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh International Borders during the last three years and the current year (till September, 2008) are as under:

Year	Indo-Pakistan Border	Indo-Bangladesh Border
2005	208	8490
2006	133	5785
2007	130	4553
2008	110	2571

The details of estimated infiltration that took place in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from across the border during the last three years and the current year (till August, 2008) are given below:

Year	No. of estimated infiltrators
2005	597
2006	573
2007	535
2008	202

(d) The Government have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain infiltration from across the borders which, *inter-alia*, includes round the clock surveillance & patrolling on the borders and establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing & floodlighting; introduction of modern & hi-tech surveillance equipments; upgradation of intelligence set up and coordination with the State Government & concerned intelligence agencies.

Export and Import of Agricultural Products

523. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI AJIT JOGI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

(a) the quantity and value of agricultural products imported and exported during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise, State-wise and item-wise;

(b) the details of the agricultural products and machinery which can be imported/exported freely after paying some duty separately;

(c) the policy of the Government with regard to export and import of agricultural products including rice alongwith its effect on exports;

(d) whether the Government has decided to restrict or ban the export of some agricultural products including Joha rice;

(e) if so, the details and reasons therefor, item-wise and country-wise;

(f) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority (APEDA) for enlisting "Joha" rice as a new variety of export quality rice; and

(g) if so, the details alongwith the steps taken by the Government to boost the export of agricultural 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) The quantity and value of agricultural products imported and exported during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise and item-wise is available at the websites www.commerce.gov.in, www.dgciskol.nic.in and www.apeda.com. No state-wise details of exports and imports of agricultural products is available.

(b) to (e) All agricultural products are open under Open General License (OGL) regulated under Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09. However, from time to time Government puts restrictions on the import & export of agricultural products to maintain availability in the domestic market. Joha rice is Non-Basmati rice and export of Non-Basmati rice other than PUSA-1121 variety, is prohibited.

The current status of Import and Export Policy of the Major food items is as given below:

Sl.No.	Item	Import Policy	Export Policy
1	2	3	4
1.	Wheat and wheat products	Free	Prohibited
2.	Rice	Canalised through Food Corporation of India (FCI)	Export of Non-basmati rice except PUSA-1121 variety, prohibited
3.	Maize	Canalised through Food Corporation of India (FCI)	Free
4.	Pulses	Free	Prohibited till 31.03.2009 except Kabali Chana
5.	Edible Oils (Except Coconut Oil)	Free	Prohibited except the following: (i) Export of Castor Oil

1	2	3	4
			(ii) Export of Coconut Oil through Kochi Port (iii) Deemed export of edible oils to 100% Export Oriented Units with the condition that final products be non-edible. (iv) Export of edible oil produced out of minor forest produce such as fixed vegetable oils *viz.* Morwah oil/dat/ kokumoil/fat sal oil/sal fat/stearine, dhup oil, neemseed oil, nigerseed oil, mango kernel oil/fat/olein/steraine, sal fat, shellac wax. (v) Export of edible oil from Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) to Special Economic Zones (SEZ) to be consumed by the SEZ units for manufacture of processed food products.
6.	Coconut Oil	Canalised through Food Corporation of India (FCI)	—
7.	Sugar	Free	Free, however, export to EU and USA are subject to Preferential Quota released by EU and USA through Directorate of Sugar/ Indian Sugar Exim Corporation Ltd.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Encouraging export is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage export of agro products through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. Further, in order to boost export of Indian products, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes, namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence, etc. Trade delegations are sent abroad and Buyer-Seller meets are organized in this direction. Besides, the Government is operating following schemes to boost the export of agricultural products:

1. Scheme for Infrastructure Development;
2. Scheme for Quality Development;
3. Scheme for Market Development;
4. Scheme for Research & Development; and
5. Scheme for Transport Assistance.

Import of Milk and Milk Products from China

524. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that a large number of children have died in China after consuming toxic milk products recently;

(b) if so, whether China is exporting huge quantity of milk and milk products to India;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to ban import of milk and milk products from China; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidence 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) India's import of milk and milk products from China under ITC (HS) code: 0401, 0402, 0403, 0404, 0405 and 0406 during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Quantity in kgs.	Value in Rs.
2005-06	186	20,059
2006-07	665	1,43,965
2007-08	7,062	6,19,757
2008-09* (upto September, 2008)	88,002	85,10,475

*Data is provisional and subject to change.
Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has issued Advisory to the concerned Ministries/ Departments for imposing immediate restrictions on import of all dairy products from China and entry of these products to be allowed only on batch-wise samples being certified to be free from melamine contamination. Accordingly, Department of Commerce *vide* Notification No. 46 dated 24th September, 2008 has prohibited for three months import from China of Dairy Products including milk and milk products.

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has also issued Advisory to the State Health Authorities to monitor melamine contamination in foods and to take special care and action to ensure the food products containing melamine are not present in the market to protect consumer health.

In the country the milk products are being regulated under Milk & Milk Products Order, 1992 (MMPO-92) by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has asked the MMPO Authorities to carry out sample testing of the Dairy plants licensed under MMPO for melamine contamination.

VIP Security

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

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government to provide security to VIP/VVIP in the country;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any new system to provide extra security cover to these persons on the basis of threat perception; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Security cover is provided to VIP/VVIPs based on threat perception or on positional basis.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of More Kendriya Vidyalayas

526. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI HITEN BARMAN:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR:

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

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is planning to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas with special focus on enrolling more students from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minority Communities during the Eleventh Plan period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the quality of education and the performance graph of students in these schools is much better than many of the public schools in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the places identified for the establishment of new Kendriya Vidyalayas, State-wise and the time by which these are likely to be started and which of them will give special thrust for SC/ST/OBC and Minority Communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) There are 978 functional Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country. The State-wise break-up is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) There is no such plan at present.

(d) and (e) A comparative study of the pass percentages in the Board Examination for the last five years both in respect of KVs and independent public schools signifying the quality of education being imparted in KVs, is given below:

Year	Class X		Class XII	
	Kendriya Vidyalayas	Public Schools	Kendriya Vidyalayas	Public Schools
2004	90.44%	84.8%	92.78%	80.5%
2005	89.95%	85.87%	92.47%	81.28%
2006	90.63%	85.94%	92.89%	82.35%
2007	95.64%	91.81%	93.14%	82.29%
2008	96.07%	91.77%	91%	81.68%

(f) No decision has been taken in the recent past for starting of new Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Statement

List indicating the State-wise number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the country (as on 16.10.2008)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Civil	Defence	Project	I.H.L.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	01	01	00	00	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26	19	05	00	50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	01	00	01	13
4.	Assam	21	14	14	01	50
5.	Bihar	32	06	02	00	40
6.	Chandigarh	00	05	00	00	05
7.	Chhattisgarh	16	00	09	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01	00	00	00	01
9.	Daman and Diu	01	00	00	00	01
10.	Delhi	30	08	02	01	41
11.	Goa	00	05	00	00	05
12.	Gujarat	17	15	09	01	42
13.	Haryana	16	10	01	00	27
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10	08	03	00	21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	16	03	00	35
16.	Jharkhand	21	04	05	00	30
17.	Karnataka	19	10	06	01	36
18.	Kerala	20	07	02	00	29
19.	Lakshadweep	01	00	00	00	01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	51	19	11	00	81
21.	Maharashtra	10	38	03	02	53
22.	Manipur	05	01	01	00	07
23.	Meghalaya	02	04	00	01	07
24.	Mizoram	02	00	00	00	02
25.	Nagaland	03	02	00	00	05
26.	Orissa	27	05	04	00	36
27.	Pondicherry	02	00	00	01	03
28.	Punjab	04	34	01	00	39
29.	Rajasthan	30	22	05	00	57
30.	Sikkim	01	00	01	00	02
31.	Tamil Nadu	17	15	02	03	37
32.	Tripura	05	00	01	00	06
33.	Uttar Pradesh	40	44	10	03	97
34.	Uttarakhand	21	13	05	02	41
35.	West Bengal	20	24	05	02	51
	Total	499	350	110	19	978

[Translation]

Share of Indian Export in International Market

527. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

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

(a) whether the demand for Indian goods is on the increase in the global market including Europe;

(b) the quantity and value of exports and imports made globally including Europe during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise and item-wise;

(c) whether the share of Indian exports has been very less in the global market including Europe during the above period;

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

(e) the name of the items registering highest export in value and quantity;

(f) the steps taken by the Gvoernment to further increase India's share in world export including Europe; and

(g) the success achieved therefrom?

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. During the last three years, India's merchandise exports have increased from US$103.1 billion in 2005-06 to US$ 162.9 billion in 2007-08. The details pertaining to quantity and value of exports and imports, country-wise and item-wise made globally including Europe during last three years are available in the official website of the Department of Commerce—www.commerce.nic.in. For the current year, the value of exports and imports, by principal commodities and countries are available for (April-May), 2008-09 (P) in this website. The annual trade data for the last three years is also available in the March issue of the publication "Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India" of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata.

(c) and (d) The Rank and Share of India's merchandise exports in the global exports has been increasing during last three years. India has improved its rank among the leading world exporters from 29th in 2005 to 26th 2007. Its share in the world exports has increased from 0.9 per cent to 1.0 per cent during the same period.

(e) The top five items of India's merchandise exports during 2007-08 were Petroleum (Crue and Products); Gems and Jewellery; Machinery and Instruments; Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals and RMG Cotton and Accessories.

(f) and (g) Development of India's international trade, particularly the promotion of exports, has all along been the constant endeavour of the government. Exprot promotion policies and strategies are accordingly formulated and export perfomance monitored on a regular basis. The key strategies adopted in the policy to enhance exports include simplification of procedures, reduction in transaction cost, neutralization of incidence of all levies and duties on inputs used for export, facilitating development of India as a global hub for manufacturing, trading and services and identifying and nurturing special focus areas like agriculture, handlooms, handicraft, gems & jewellery and leather, footwear etc. In order to boost exports, apart from government to government discussions to provide an environment conducive to trade, the government encourages business to business cooperation and participation of Indian exporters in international exhibitions and fairs. This has resulted in improvement in exports.

[English]

Export and Import of Iron Ore

528. SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

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

(a) the total quantity of various minerals including iron ore exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise, mineral-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to restrict/ban the export of iron ore, particularly high grade iron ore from the country;

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

(d) whether steel manufacturers are facing difficulties due to unavailability of indigenous iron ore, particularly high grade iron ore and resorting to import of iron ore;

(e) if so, the quantity and value of mineral particularly iron ore imported during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove such difficulties being faced by steel manufacturers?

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 total quantity exported and the foreign exchange earned in respect of major minerals during each of the last three years, and the current year, country-wise and mineral-wise is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There are no difficulties for steel manufacturers on account of unavailability of indigenous ore, as iron ore which is surplus after meeting the domestic demand is only exported. However, some sponge iron producers and pig iron producers are reporting problems in getting iron ore supply at affordable prices thereby affecting their economic viability.

(e) There are no restrictions on import of iron ore and some marginal quantities appear to have been imported. The quantity and value of iron ore imported during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-II. The details of iron ore imports during the current year are not available.

(f) Since the domestic price of high grade ore is the main issue as far as steel manufacturers are concerned, Ministry of Steel has taken up the matter with Ministry of Mines to impress upon the iron ore producers to enter into Long Term Agreements with domestic iron & steel producers for assured supply of iron ore with a suitable price mechanism.

Statement I

Country-wise Exports of Iron Ore

(Quantity in Million Tonnes: Value Rs. Crores)

Country	2005-06		2006-07 (Prov.)		2007-08 (Prov.)		2008-09 (Prov.) (Apr-Sep)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
China	74.13	15186.31	80.16	16609.22	91.982	31838.6	341.47	NA
Japan	10.33	1506.18	8.632	1492.42	7.703	1533.71	25.49	NA
S. Korea	1.32	158.18	1.908	280.64	1.763	331.23	6.41	NA
Taiwan	0.14	15.88	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Europe	2.1	350.28	2.069	303.22	1.618	234.62	1.12	NA
Others	1.25	158.17	1.021	150.57	1.204	162.24	4.75	NA
Total	89.27	17375	93.79	18836.07	104.27	34100.40	379.24	NA

Source: (1) Quantity: Goa Mineral Ore Exporters Association (GMOEA), Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL), National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC), MMTC Limited and Private Exporters.

(2) Value: Values are only estimates based on the quantities and price trend during the years and information by GMOEA, KIOCL & MMTC.

Country-wise Exports of Chrome Ore/Chrome Concentrate

(Source: MMTC Ltd.) (Qty. Million Tonnes & Value Rs. Lakhs)

Country	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (P) (upto 30.09.08)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
China	1.33	905.00	1.35	990.00	0.88	1,228.40	0.29	697.00
Total	1.33	905.00	1.35	990.00	0.88	1,228.40	0.29	697.00

Country-wise Exports of Manganese Ore

(Source: MMTC Ltd.) (Qty. Million Tonnes & Value Rs. Lakhs)

Country	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (P) (upto 30.09.08)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
China	0.15	22.58	0.08	18.27	0.112	31.96	0.07	54.10
Japan	0.05	14.31	0.06	14.43	0.023	5.58	-	-
S. Korea	0.03	9.08	-	-	0.033	6.02	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	0.03	8.18	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	0.01	0.90	-	-	0.002	0.57	-	-
Total	0.24	46.87	0.17	40.88	0.170	44.13	0.07	54.10

Statement II

Iron Ore Imports

Year	Quantity (Lakh Tons)	Value (Rs. Crores)
2005-06	6.11	273.42
2006-07	4.83	244.94
2007-08	2.90	177.45
2008-09	NA	NA

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

[Translation]

Drugs and Pharmaceutical Research Programme

529. SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the conditional loans/grants sanctioned by the Government under the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research Programme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued to promote research and development projects by small and medium Drug units in the area of bulk drugs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The details of conditional loans/grants sanctioned by the Government to pharma industries/ institutions under the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research Programme during each of the last three years (2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08) and the current year (2008-09) are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Department has issued guidelines to enable any Indian Pharma Industry which includes small and medium Drug units in the area of bulk drugs to avail conditional loans to promote research and development projects on new drug development and grants-in-aid for clinical trials (Phase-I, II & III) to develop new drugs for neglected diseases of tropical region under Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research Programme. This programme also provides grants-in-aid to public funded national laboratories, universities/other academic institutions for undertaking industry-institutional collaborative R&D projects and for establishing national facilities on drugs & pharma sector.

Statement

The details of the Conditional Loans/Grants Sanctioned by the Government to Phama Industries/Institutions under the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research Programme during each of the last three years (2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08) and the Current Year (2008-09)

Year	Loans (Rupees in Crores)	Grants-in-aid (Rupees in Crore)
2005-06	99.41	71.02
2006-07	43.71	43.86
2007-08	73.50	100.44
2008-09 (upto Sept., 2008)	28.47	9.98

Activities of SIMI

530. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Student Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) is running its activities in various States including Tamilnadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of SIMI acivists arrested or killed by security forces, State-wise; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Union Government to check such illegal activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Activities of Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) have come to notice in various States including Tamil Nadu. However, as per reports, no significant activity has been noticed in the Union Territory of Puducherry.

(b) According to available information, the number of SIMI activists arrested in various States during the last 3 years (till September, 2008) is as under:

State	No. of Arrests
Andhra Pradesh	03
Delhi	03
Gujarat	34
Kerala	08
Karnataka	15
Madhya Pradesh	129
Maharashtra	83
Rajasthan	14
Uttar Pradesh	02

Data regarding number of SIMI activities killed by security forces is not being compiled and maintained, centrally.

(c) The activities of all such Organisations having an adverse bearing on peace, communal harmony and security of the country are under constant watch of the law enforcement agencies and requisite action, including ban under the Unlawful activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, is being taken in a continuing basis to prevent and check such activities.

[English]

Package to Help Coffee Growers

531. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced a package to help coffee farmers to get relief regarding their debts in 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this package has not been implemented so far; 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) No package was declared by the Government exclusively for the benefit of coffee farmers in 2006. However, a package of relief measures for the debt stressed farmers was implemented by the banks in the 25 districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala (Prime Minister's relief package, announced in October 2006). This included 5 coffee growing districts, *i.e.* Chikmagalur, Hassan & Kodagu of Karnataka and Wayanad & Palakkad Districts of Kerala State.

Shortage of Teachers

532. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
ADV. SURESH KURUP:

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

(a) the details of requirement of teachers and their availability for primary, upper primary and secondary level schools, State-wise;

(b) whether the availability of required numbers of teachers has gone down in the country including the tribal areas;

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

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) The availability of teachers as reported by districts/States in the data base for District Information System for Education as of 2006, shows an increase in number of elementary school level teachers from 41.72 lakhs in 2004-05 to 52.18 lakhs in 2006-07 in the country. The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) for primary level has improved to 36:1 and for upper primary 32:1, as a result. The details are given in the enclosed statement. The States which still have a deficit of teachers are Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The PTR for secondary schools is 1:33 as per Selected Educational Statistics 2005-06.

Statement

Sl.No.	States	No. of Teachers (all schools)			PTR (2006-07)	
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Primary	Upper Primary
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	466725	462869	511579	25	19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8670	10741	12829	22	22
3.	Assam	155897	148869	221047	28	19
4.	Bihar	165309	207347	237449	65	67
5.	Chhattisgarh	104495	162707	155652	29	21
6.	Goa	—	5501	6854	25	26
7.	Gujarat	190955	206693	216564	35	36
8.	Haryana	59905	63051	78157	36	28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	52618	52778	59143	19	18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	71181	89408	101959	16	17

1		2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	71126	111288	131646	49	48
12.	Karnataka	227665	227785	249971	32	34
13.	Kerala	118948	114268	127672	26	28
14.	Madhya Pradesh	377420	378501	398744	39	32
15.	Maharashtra	450785	509402	552369	27	31
16.	Manipur	—	21920	22650	21	20
17.	Meghalaya	25363	25445	29873	19	17
18.	Mizoram	12582	13233	16025	16	12
19.	Nagaland	18306	19376	21075	24	25
20.	Orissa	158481	169232	150692	32	39
21.	Punjab	91484	72704	85118	36	27
22.	Rajasthan	296041	354439	396930	32	29
23.	Sikkim	7682	7908	9779	12	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	250214	331513	360463	31	26
25.	Tripura	30441	30344	31013	23	23
26.	Uttar Pradesh	400721	527035	608638	55	48
27.	Uttarakhand	52922	51507	49326	27	26
28.	West Bengal	232311	234278	263126	45	62

[Translation]

Funds to Universities

533. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA:
PROF. CHANDER KUMAR:
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI HITEN BARMAN:

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

(a) the number of Central/State/Deemed Universities functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the criteria for allocatingg funds to the various Universities by the University Grants Commission;

(c) the amount of funds released to these Universities during the last three years and the current year, University-wise;

(d) the progress made so far for opening of New Degree Colleges and Central Universities in each State;

(e) the name of places identified for setting up of Degree Colleges and Central Universities.

(f) the number of requests received from the State Governments for setting up of Central Universities and Degree Colleges, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As on 31.12.2007 there were 388 universities in the country. A state-wise list of these universities is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) allocates funds to Universities on the basis of their requirement, the pace of utilization of funds by them, the availability of funds with the Commission and the eligibility of each university under the relevant scheme for which assistance is sought by it.

(c) Statement-II indicating the general development grant released by UGC to Central Universities during the last three years and in the current year is enclosed.

(d) and (e) District have been identified for locating new colleges. States have been requested to indicate their preference for funding through the UGC for State Universities establishing constituent colleges or direct funding to State Governments by way of Centrally sponsored Scheme. A model project report has been prepared and each college is expected to have a cpaital outlay of Rs. 8.00 crores—one third of which will be Central funding and the balance by State Government either on its own or through private not for profit participation.

A draft legislation on setting up new Central Universities has been approved for introduction in Parliament. Site Selection Committees have been formed and visits of these Committees have already taken place in respect of Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh. States have been requested to suggest alternative sites for locating universities.

(f) and (g) While all States where new Central Universities are to be located have requested for the same, requests for new degree colleges being contingent on State's contribution of two-third of capital costs, no firm commitments have so far been received. States have been requested at the Conference of State Ministers for higher and technical education on 23rd-24th July, 2008.

Statement I

State-wise details of Universities/Colleges/Institutions as on 31st December, 2007

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of State Universities	No. of Central Universities	No. of Deemed Universities	No. of Private Universities	Institute of National Importance	Institute Established under State Legislature Act	No. of Colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	3	4	–	1	2	435
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	1	1	–	–	–	6
3.	Assam	4	2	–	–	2	–	212
4.	Bihar	13	–	2	–	1	1	323
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	–	–	–	1	–	143
6.	Goa	1	–	–	–	–	–	26
7.	Gujarat	17	–	2	3	1	–	373
8.	Haryana	7	–	3	–	1	–	147

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	–	–	1	1	–	49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	–	–	–	1	1	98
11.	Jharkhand	4	–	2	–	1	–	93
12.	Karnataka	16	–	8	–	1	–	577
13.	Kerala	7	–	1	–	2	–	224
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14	1	2	–	1	–	437
15.	Maharashtra	19	1	20	–	2	–	883
16.	Manipur	–	2	–	–	–	–	53
17.	Meghalaya	–	1	–	1	–	–	31
18.	Mizoram	–	1	–	1	–	–	20
19.	Nagaland	–	1	–	1	–	–	14
20.	Orissa	10	–	2	–	1	–	358
21.	Punjab	7	–	2	1	1	–	215
22.	Rajasthan	14	–	7	1	1	–	236
23.	Sikkim	1	1	–	1	–	–	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	19	–	20	–	3	–	332
25.	Tripura	–	1	–	1	1	–	16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19	4	8	5	2	1	831
27.	Uttarakhand	5	–	3	5	1	–	45
28.	West Bengal	15	1	1	–	3	–	388
29.	NCT of Delhi	1	4	11	–	2	–	80
30.	Chandigarh	1	–	1	–	2	–	18
31.	Puducherry	–	1	–	–	–	–	11
32.	A&N Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
33.	Lakshadweep	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35.	Daman and Diu	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Total	231	25	100	21	33	05	6680

Statement II

General Development Plan Grant released by UGC to Central Universities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the University	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total grant released (4+5+6+7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh						
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	1206.60	1920.70	2066.70	1260.13	6454.13
2.	Banaras Hindu University	1287.20	4834.00	5441.67	2366.65	13929.52
3.	B.R. Ambedkar University	0.00	868.00	1068.78	0.00	1936.78
4.	Allahabad University	0.00	2334.00	3396.27	11.50	5741.77
Assam						
5.	Assam University	600.00	234.00	1500.00	0.00	2334.00
6.	Tezpur University	225.00	1468.00	1723.76	2166.17	5582.93
Delhi						
7.	University of Delhi	849.00	3238.00	5283.33	2025.58	11395.91
	UCMS	387.99	0.00	226.19	0.00	614.18
8.	Jamia Millia Islamia	979.53	2250.00	3682.06	1618.75	8530.34
9.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	850.00	3868.00	3033.33	1361.86	9113.19
Meghalaya						
10.	North Eastern Hill Univ.	0.00	2716.20	3143.32	5021.39	10880.91
Mizoram						
11.	Mizoram University	1734.60	1597.62	4282.72	800.00	8414.94
Maharashtra						
12.	M.G.A. Hindi University	0.00	1387.00	652.03	0.00	2039.03
Nagaland						
13.	Nagaland University	600.00	668.00	1000.00	0.00	2268.00
Andhra Pradesh						
14.	M.A.N. Urdu University	146.90	1434.00	2873.37	1085.77	5540.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	University of Hyderabad	700.00	3517.00	2976.67	1849.76	9043.43
16.	The Eng. and Fore. Lang University			1701.18	0.00	
Puducherry						
17.	Pondicherry University	700.00	1781.00	1754.79	1079.17	5314.96
West Bengal						
18.	Visva Bharati University	487.50	834.00	2302.75	0.00	3624.25
Madhya Pradesh						
19.	I.G. National Tribal University				50.00	50.00
Manipur						
20.	Manipur University	79.72	2349.50	4779.20	1578.11	8786.53
Arunachal Pradesh						
21.	Rajiv Gandhi University			900.00	0.00	900.00
Tripura						
22.	Tripura University			1900.00	833.80	2733.80
Sikkim						
23.	Sikkim University			1300.00	0.00	1300.00
	Total	10834.04	37299.02	56988.12	23108.64	128229.82

[English]

Land for Strategic Partner of BALCO

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

(a) whether any proposal is pending with the Government regarding transfer of land for construction of a captive power plant from Bharat Aluminium Company Limited Bidhan Bag Unit to M/s Sterlite Industries (India) Ltd., a strategic partner of BALCO;

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

(c) the present ownership status of the land and assets of BALCO Bidhan Bag Unit?

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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited has informed that the present ownership of land and assets of its Bidhan Bag Unit continues to be with them.

Product Patent to Pharmaceutical Inventions

535. DR. R. SENTHIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is granting product patents to pharmaceutical inventions/innovations; and

(b) if so, the details of product patents granted for pharmaceutical inventions/innovations from 1 January, 2005 to 31 August, 2007 along with the title of the invention, name and address of the patentee, date of filing and granting of the patent and the related diseases for which these products are to be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Details of Pharmaceutical Patents Granted from 01.01.2005 to 31.08.2007

Sl.No.	Application No.	Country of Origin	Patent No.	J. Date	Disease	Year of filling	Title	Applicant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	83/MUM/2003	India	197696	20.01.2006	Antifungal	2003	Anti-Fungal Pharmaceutica Compositions for Therapeutic Use	Dr. Dinesh Shantilal Patel
2.	488/MUM/2000	India	198178	27.01.2006	Prophylactic treatment of migraine	2000	A Synergistic Aqueous Pharmaceutical Composition for Prophylactic Treatment of Migraine	Lupin Laboratories Ltd.
3.	738/BOM/1999	India	198002	10.02.2006	Antimaterial	1999	Novel Injectable Antimalerial Compositions of Artemisinin	Dr. Dinesh Shantilal Patel
4.	890/MUM/2003	India	198771	21.04.2006	Proton pump inhibitor	2003	A Novel Pharmaceutical Composition of Proton Pump Inhibitor with a Prokinetic Agent	Aristo Pharmaceutical Ltd.
5.	178/MUM/2004	India	197822	21.04.2006	Antibacterial	2004	A Synergistic Antibacterial Formulation and to a Method of making the same	Sanjeev Khandelwal
6.	In/PCT/2002/774/MUM	Germany	200067	05.05.2006	Antiviral medicaments	2002	Compounds of Thiazol Yl Amide Derivatives	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
7.	In/PCT/2002/1000 /MUM	Belgium	200075	05.05.2006	Neurological disorders; epilepsy	2002	A 2-Oxo-1-Pyrrolidine Compoundor Pharma-Ceutical Salts	UCB SA
8.	IN/PCT/2001/1296 /MUM	USA	200062	05.05.2006	Induce contraception or treat Progesterone-related carcinomas and adenocarcinomas	2001	A Compound of Formula (1)	Americal Home Product Corp.
9.	In/PCT/2000/497/ MUM	Sweden	200057	05.05.2006	Gastrointestinal inflammatory diseases	2000	Imidazo Pyridine Derivatives and a Process Thereof	Astrazeneca AB
10.	811/BOM/1999	USA	200054	05.05.2006	Opiate-mediated conditions	1999	3-Azabicyclo [3,1,0] Hexane Derivatives useful in Therapy	Pfizer INC
11.	1032/MAS/1997	Switzerland	196952	19.05.2006	PEG-IFNa conjugates	1997	A Physiologically Active Branched Peg-If Na Conjugate	F Hoffmannila Roche AG
12.	684/MUM/2003	India	200339	20.10.2006	Anti-inflammatory and analgesic topical	2003	Topical Pharmaceutical Gel Composition for Valdecoxib	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited
13.	IN/PCT/2002/246	Japan	201928	23.03.2007	Treatment of bacterial infections	2002	A compound with Antibacterial Activity	Sankyo Company Limited

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	IN/PCT/2001/819/ CHE	Danish	202383	02.02.2007	Protease inhibitor	2001	Subtilase Subtilase Enzymes of the ISI and IS2 Sub Groups Having an Additional Amino Acid an Active Site Loop and a Method of Producing the same	Novozymes A/S
15.	IN/PCT/2002/683/ CHE	USA	202441	02.02.2007	Estrogen receptor modulators	2002	Triphenylalkane Derivatives	Hormos Medical Corporation
16.	420/MAS/2002	India	202785	02.02.2007	Nutraceuticals, nutritional supplements,	2002	Novel Trans-Lutein Enriched Xanthophyall Ester Concentrate And a Process for its Preparation	Omniactive Health Tech Pvt. Ltd.
17.	792/MAS/2002	India	202812	02.02.2007	Hypolipidemic, antiobesity. Compounds Hypocholesterolemic	2002	Novel Hypolipidemic, Antiobesity, and antidGoatic and AntidGoatic Compounds	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd.
18.	42/MAS/2002	India	202817	02.02.2007	Antibacterial	2002	Novel Antibacterial Compounds, Process for their Preparation and Pharmaceutical Composition Containing them	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd.
19.	1054/CHE NP/2004	Switzerland	202989	02.02.2007	Controlling parasites on warm-blooded animals	2004	Compounds of Formula and a process for their Preparation	Novartis AG
20.	IN/PCT/2002/1337/ CHE	Germany	203540	02.02.2007	Treatment of disorders of the immune system	2002	4-Pyridal-and 2,4-Pyramidinyl-Substituted Pyrrole Derivatives and their use in pharmacy	Merckle Gmbh
21.	685/CHE NP/2004	Switzerland	202974	02.02.2007	Controlling parasites on warm-blooded animals	2004	A cyanoacetyl comp	Novartis AG
22.	1150/MAS/1996 2990/CHE	India	202816	02.02.2007	AntidGoatic compounds	1996	Novel Heterocyclic Compounds, Process for their preparation and Pharmaceutical Compositions Containing them	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd.
23.	NP/2004	Japan	203533	02.02.2007	DPPIV inhibitory activity	2004	Novel Condensed Imidazole Derivatives	EISAI Co Ltd.
24.	47/MAS/1997	USA	203534	02.02.2007	Antiviral activity	1997	A Pharmaceutical Tablet	Smith Kline Beecham PLC
25.	785/MAS/1996	Switzerla	203553	02.02.2007	K+channel openers, bronchodilators and asthma prophylactic agents	1996	Benzopyrans	Novartis AG
26.	IN/PCT/2002/354/ CHE	Switzerland	203558	02.02.2007	Lipase inhibitor	2002	A pharmaceutical Composition Comprising at Least One Lipase Inhibitor	F Hoffmann LA Roche AC
27.	124/MAS/1997	USA	203561	02.02.2007	Treatment and/or prevention of herpes Simplex virus infections	1997	A Pharmaceutical Combination Product Comprising Nucleoside And Immunosuppressant	Smith Kline Beecham PLC

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28.	IN/PCT/2002/1417/ CHE	Germany	203576	02.02.2007	Inhibiting hormone-sensitive lipase	2002	Substituted 3-phenyl-5Alkoxi-1,3, 4-Oxidiazol-zone and use theireof for Inhibiting Hormone-Sensitive Lipase	Aventis Pharma Deutschland GMBH
29.	848/MAS/2001	India	202806	02.02.2007	AntidGoatic, hypolipidemic, antiobesity and hypocholesterolemic compounds	2001	New Alkoxypropionic Acid Derivatives as Antidabetic Agents	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd.
30.	345/CHE NP/2004	Britain	202813	02.02.2007	Alzheimers disease	2004	Novel-Cyclohexyl Sulphones	Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited
31.	832/CHENP/2005	USA	206753	10.08.2007	Mucosal treatment	2005	Oromucosal Formulation and Process for Preparing the same	OY Juvantia Pharma Ltd.
32.	IN/PCT/2000/109/ CHE	USA	202273	02.02.2007	nose, nasal congestion, redness of the eye, tearing, itching of the ears or Palate, shortness of breath, inflammation of the bronchial mucosa, reduced Forced Expiratory Volume in One Second (FEV1), coughs, rash, Itchy	2000	Composition for Treating Respiratory and Skin Diseases	
33.	IN/PCT/2000/75/ CHE	Switzerland	202344	02.02.2007	Nasal problems	2002	A Liquid Nasal Pharmaceutical Composition	Schering Corporation Novartis Consumer Health
34.	IN/PCT/2001/1424/ CHE	Switzerland	202354	02.02.2007	Met abotropic glutamate receptor ligands	2001	Carbamic Acid Derivatives and their use as Meta-botropic Glutamate Receptor Ligands	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
35.	IN/PCT/2001/1516/ CHE	USA	202356	02.02.2007	Treatment of HIV, solid organ transplant rejection, graft v. host disease, arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, atopic Dermatitis, psoriasis, asthma, allergies or multiple sclerosis	2001	A piperidine Derivative and a Pharmaceutical Composition Comprising the Same	Schering Corporation
36.	IN/PCT/2001/1519/ CHE	Switzerland	202372	02.02.2007	Sustained-release, oral dosage form pharmaceutical compositions	2001	The Pharmaceutical Composition	Novartis AG
37.	2479/MAS/1998	Switzerland	202085	02.02.2007	Cysteine	1998	Dipeptide Nitriles	Novartis AG
38.	1673/CHE NP/2003	Japan	202097	02.02.2007	Inhibits the onset of inflammatory bowel diseases (in particular, Crohns Disease and colitis such as ulcerative Colitis) and that this antibody exerts a significant therapeutic effect on various Inflammatory bowel diseases	2003	A Pharmaceutical Composition for Inflammatory Bowel Disease	Japan Tobacco INC
39.	1884/CHE NP/2004	Switzerland	202106	02.02.2007	Treatment of migraine, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, bronchial Hyperreactivity, inflammatory bowel disease or for the treatment of Disorders including Parkinson's disease, anxiety, depression, pain, Headache, Alzheimer's disease, Multiple sclerosis, oedema	2004	2(3-5-Bis-Trifluormomethyl-Phenyl)-N-(6-(1,1-Dioxo-16-Thiomorpholin-4-YL)4-(2-Methyl Or 4-Fluoro-2-Methyl Substituted Phenyl-pyridine-3-Yl]-N-Methyl-isobutyramide	F Hoffman LA Roche AG

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40.	2232/MAS/1998	USA	202128	02.02.2007	Treat fungal infections in mammals	1998	Crystalline Antifungal Polymorphs	Schering Corporation
41.	2433/MAS/1997	Switzerland	202141	02.02.2007	PDEIV inhibitors	1997	Naphthyridine Derv	Novartis AG
42.	245/CHE NP/2003	Canada	202142	02.02.2007	Treatment of prostaglandin mediated diseases	2003	Cyclopentanoindoles, compositions containing such compounds	Merck Frosst Canada & Co
43.	384/CHE NP/2004	Germany	202191	02.02.2007	Fungal disease and chronic) and other related viral infections of the liver with antihepatotoxic and liver cell	2004	A-7-Aminotriazolopyrimidine and a process for preparing the same	BASF Aktiengesellschaft
44.	405/MAS/1999	India	202193	02.02.2007	Regenerating potential and immunomodulating properties	1999	A pharmaceutical formulation for the treatment of Hepatitis & viral infections and a process for its preparation	University of Madras
45.	534/MAS/1996	Switzerland	202212	02.02.2007	Gastrointestinal tract	1996	A pharmaceutical composition for the Oral Administration of an active Agent having low water solubility	Novartis AG
46.	1290/MAS/1998	USA	202050	02.02.2007	Inhibiting the abnormal growth of cells,For inhibiting farnesyl protein Transferase and for treating cancers	1998	Benzo 5,6 Cyclophept Pyridine Derv	Schering Corporation
47.	916/MAS/1998	Britain	202053	02.02.2007	Protective coating on gastrointestinal Mucosal tissue	1998	A Pharmaceutical Composition in the form of Aquous parable Liquid	Reckitt Benckiser Health Care Ltd.
48.	1300/CHE NP/2003	Germany	202076	02.02.2007	Protective coating on gastrointestinal mucosal tissue	2003	Composition containing Ruthenium (iii) complex and Heterocyclic	Faustus Forschungc CIE Translational Cancer Research GMBH
49.	1094/MAS/1996	Switzerland	201579	02.02.2007	Somatostatin analogues	1996	A cyclic Somatostain Hexapeptide and Pharmaceutical Comp.	Novartis AG
50.	1015/KOL-NP/2003	Germany	201649	16.02.2007	Lower incidence of nauseau, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, headache, has-vagal malaise, and/or trismus than oral administration of venlafaxine, O-Desmethyl-venlafaxine	2003	Novel Succinate Salt of O-Desmethyl Venlafaxine	Wyeth
51.	1618/CAL/1997	USA	200646	26.01.2007	Treatment of Type II dGoates and Obesity	1997	Selective Adrennergic Aginists	Elilly and Co.
52.	1582/CAL/1998	USA	200684	19.01.2007	Anti Cancer	1998	Sulfonic acid Metal Cation Salts	Elilly and Co.
53.	635/CAL/1999	USA	200945	19.01.2007	Tumors	1999	A Cytotoxic Peptide Hormone Conjugates	Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
54.	588/CAL/1996	Belgium	200946	19.01.2007	Treating warm-blooded animals suffering from disease states related to an abnormal enzymatic or catalytic activity of phosphodiesterase IV (PDE IV), and/or disease states related to a physiologically detrimental excess of cytokines, in particular a	1996	1-3Dihydro1-imidazole 2-one	Janseen Pharmace Utica NV
55.	IN/PCT/2001/67	Germany	200123	01.012.2006	Reducing undesired adsorption or for improving the dosage accuracy and/or reducing the moisture sensitivity of a suspended pharmaceutical active compound	2001	Medicinal Aerosol Formulation	Jago Research AG
56.	639/MUM NP/2003	USA	200654	08.12.2006	Inhibit aldose reductase, lower sorbitol levels and, thus, lower fructose levels, and/or treat or prevent dGoatic complications	2003	Pyridazinone Al dose Reductase Inhibitor	Pfizer Product INC
57.	1131/KOLNP/2003	Israel	203843	16.03.2007	Treatment and prophylaxis of diseases and disorders affected by adenosine receptors agonists	2003	C2, 5 Distributed and N6, C2, 5 Trisubstituted Adesnosine Derv	Universiteit Leiden
58.	IN/PCT/2002/1328	Germany	203622	16.03.2007	Peptide inhibitors	2002	Pharmaceutical form of Administration for Peptides	Zentaris GMBH
59.	800/CAL/1995	Germany	201217	16.03.2007	Prevention and therapy of all sex Hormone-dependent conditions and diseases	1995	Pharmaceutical Composition for administration	Sofotec GMBH and Co
60.	168/MUM/2003	India	202014	16.03.2007	Treatment of reversible obstructive respiratory disease, in particular asthma, and/or atopic dermatitis	2003	Inhalent Composition	Cipla Ltd.
61.	141/MUM/2000	USA	201976	16.03.2007	Treatment of central nervous system and other disorders	2000	A Novel Biaryl Ether Comp	Pfizer Product INC
62.	168/MUMNP/2003	Germany	201276	16.03.2007	Anti Coccidiosis	2003	A Composition in the Form of AQ Oral Suspension	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
63.	508/MUM NP/2003	USA	201282	16.03.2007	Treating stroke, spinal cord trauma, traumatic brain injury, multiinfarct dementia, CNS degenerative diseases such as Alzheimer/222s disease, senile dementia of the Alzheimer/222s type, Huntington/222s disease, parkinson/222s disease, epilepsy, amyotrop	2003	N-methy-D-aspartic acid receptor antagonist pharmaceutical compositions	Pfizer Product INC
64.	801/MUM NP/2003	Great Britain	201284	16.03.2007	Inhibitors of MMP 12	2003	A metalloproteinase inhibitor compound	Astrazeneca AB

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
65.	802/MUM NP/2003	Great Britain	201285	16.03.2007	Inhibitors of MMP 12	2003	A metalloproteinase inhibitor compound	Astrazeneca AB
66.	IN/PCT/2002/1709 /MUM	USA	201259	16.03.2007	Sustained release oral formulation	2002	A Therapeutic Composition	Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center INC
67.	28/MUM NP/2003	USA	201268	16.03.2007	Immunomodulation, inflammation, and proliferative diseases such as cancer and restenosis	2003	An Iodo Phenylamino Benzhydrooxamic Comp.	Warner Lambert Company
68.	IN/PCT/2002/1452	USA	201251	16.03.2007	Indolimeapiropyran compounds	2002	The Elta 4 Mutard Molecule	Bristal-Mayers Squibb Co.
69.	IN/PCT/2002/1547	Belgium	201254	16.03.2007	Sustained release oral formulation	2002	A 2,3-dihydro-[1,4] dioxide-[2,3-b] pyridine Compound of formula (1) and process of preparation thereof	Janesen Pharmace Utica NV
70.	IN/PCT/2001/00385	USA	202523	02.03.2007	Nausea and vomiting associated with chemotherapy, muscle spasticity, pain; anorexi associated with AIDS wasting syndrome; epilepry; glaucoma; bronchial asthma; and mood disorders	2001	Delta Tetrahydrocannabinol Delta THC) Solution Metered Dose Inhalers and Methods of Use	Virgina Commonwealth University
71.	IN/PCT/2001/1480	USA	202527	02.03.2007	Preventing tolerance to bronchodilators	2001	Compositions for the Prevention of Tolerance to Medications and Methods of Preparation thereof	Baker Norton Pharmaceuticals INC
72.	425/KOL NP/2003	Germany	202530	02.03.2007	Treating a tumor	2003	Growth Hormone Releasing Compounds and their and Agonists	Zantaris GMBH
73.	377/DEL/2002	India	202329	02.03.2007	Treating Inflammation	2002	A composition for treating inflammation Diseases or pathological conditions involving Inflammation	CSIR
74.	968/CHE NP/2004	USA	203571	02.03.2007	Treatment of pain, anxiety, cough, asthma, depression and alcohol abuse	2004	Heteroaryl Derivatives which are Ligands for Nociceptin receptor Orl-1	Schering Corporation
75.	IN/PCT/2001/224	USA	202531	02.03.2007	Modulators of sensory cell	2001	Nucleic Acids Encoding AG-Protein Coupled Receptor involved in Sensory Transduction	The Regenta of University of California
76.	121/CAL/1996	Belgium	202659	02.03.2007	Antipsychotic activity	1996	"4(1H-Indol-1-YL)-Piperidinyl Derivatives	Janssen Pharmace UTICA NV
77.	605/KOL NP/2003	India	202663	02.03.2007	Opthalmic treatment	2003	"L-Histidine in Ophthalmic Solutions"	Bio Concept Laboratories
78.	492/MUM/2003	India	200878	02.03.2007	Treatment of adenocarcinoma of prostrate	2003	A Pharmaceutical Preparation for the Treatment of adenocarcinoma of Prostate	Sahajanand Biotech Private Ltd.
79.	IN/PCT/2001/805	Japan	200884	02.03.2007	Treatment of cancer, stroke, head trauma, nuero degenarative	2001	Tricyclic Inhibitor of Poly [ADP-Ribose] Polymers	Agouron Pharmaceutical INC

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
80.	IN/PCT/2002/1890	Japan	200903	02.03.2007	Prevention of dGoaties, obesity, hypercholesterolemia, rheumatoid arthritis and atherosclerosis.	2002	Quinolinyl Benzothiazalyal Ppar-Tamma Modulator	Tularik Inc and Japan Tobbacco Inc
81.	IN/PCT/2002/1413	Germany	200894	02.03.2007	Treatment of asthama	2002	Imidazopyrimidine and triazolopyrimidine Compounds	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
82.	43/MUM/2000	India	201134	02.03.2007	Dermal infections	2000	Topical Medicinal Spray Compositions and their Preparations, which compositions can be used to treat a variety of Disorders	Cipla Ltd.
83.	228/MUM/2000	USA	201137	02.03.2007	Skin Lightening agent	2000	A topical Pharmaceutical Composition	Pfizer INC
84.	189/CAL/1995	Belgium	201469	09.02.2007	Antifungal	1995	Oral formulation of an Antifungal	Janssen Pharmace Utica NV
85.	386/CAL/1998	Japan	201125	09.02.2007	HIV Inhibitor	1998	Carboxamide Derv as HIV Inhibitor	Agouron Pharmaceutical INC
86.	IN/PCT/2001/1982	Germany	203208	09.02.2007	LHRH antagonist	2001	Novel LHRH Antagonists having Improved Solubility Properties	Zentaris GMBH
87.	587/CAL/1996	Belgium	202521	23.02.2007	Treatment of central nervous system and other disorders	1996	1,3 Dihydro 2H Imidazol 2-One Derv	Janssen Pharmace Utica NV
88.	IN/PCT/2000/644	UK	205280	30.03.2007	Adenosine antagonist	2000	Adenosine Derv	Glaxo Group Limited
89.	IN/PCT/2002/1632	Japan	203577	30.03.2007	Protein detection	2002	A DNA for Co Expression of a Protein Disulfide Isomers	Itoham Food INC
90.	1147/MAS/1998	India	203560	30.03.2007	Sustained release oral formulation	1998	New Heterocyclic Compounds, Process for their Preparation and Pharmaceutical Compositions containing them	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd.
91.	1610/CHE NP/2003	Switzerland	203568	30.03.2007	Treatment of nuerological disorders	2003	Dihydro-Benzo (B) (1,4) Diazepin-2- One Derivatives as Mglur2 Antagonists II	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
92.	IN/PCT/2000/233	Switzerland	202283	30.03.2007	Improved absorption by the Transmembrane or paracellular route in the gastrointestinal tract	2000	Benzothiadiazoles and Derivatives	Novartis AG
93.	948/CAL/1995	Japan	205321	30.03.2007	Antitumor agents	1995	New Camptothecin Derv and Antitumor Agent	Kabushiki Kaisha Yakult Honsha
94.	1056/KOL NP/2004	Spain	203820	09.03.2007	Treating fungal infections	.2004	"R-(-)-1-2-Chlorobenzo[b] Thiophen-3-YL-Methoxy)-2-(2,4-Dichlorphenyl)-Ethyl]-1H-Imidazole"	Ferrer International SA
95.	303/CAL/2000	India	203790	09.03.2007	Treatment of angina pectoris	2000	Novel Benzofuroxan Derv and their pharmaceutical Composition	Torrent Pharmaceutical Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
96.	IN/PCT/2001/760	Germany	203625	09.03.2007	Antioxidant	2001	Benzopyrams and Benzoxepines Pharmaceutical Composition	Merck Patent GMBH
97.	677/KOL-NP/2003	Germany	203587	09.03.2007	5-HT;receptor antagonists.	2003	Piperazine Derv and Pharmaceutical compositions thereof	Wyeth
98.	IN/PCT/2001/794	Japan	203216	09.03.2007	Antigene activity	2001	Novel Nucleosides and Oligonucleotide analogue	Sankyo Company Limited
99.	IN/PCT/2002/1136	Germany	203371	09.03.2007	LHRH antagonist	2002	Novel LHRH Antagonists and their preparation	Zentaris GMBH
100.	257/MUM/2004	India	201173	09.03.2007	Analgesic and anti inflammatory	2004	A Synergistic Formulation Containing nonsterodial Analgesic and Anti Inflammatory	Sanjeev Khandelwal
101.	IN/PCT/2001/39	Japan	201231	09.03.2007	Treatment of hypertension	2001	Thiobenzimidazole Derv	Teijin Ltd.
102.	IN/PCT/2001/1538	Belgium	201237	09.03.2007	Treatment of cancer	2001	A comp. of Benzimidazole and Imidazopyridines	Teijin Ltd Janssen Pharmace Utica NV
103.	IN/PCT/2002/460	France	201240	09.03.2007	Neurodegenerative disease	2002	New Heterocyclic Comp,	Societe De Consell De Recherches ET D' App; Licallomn
104.	IN/PCT/2002/671	Great Britain	201241	09.032007	Treatment of cerebral ischemia	2002	Admantane Derv.	Astrazeneca AB
105.	IN/PCT/2002/745	Belgium	201242	09.03.2007	Treating dyspeptic symptoms, irritable bowel syndrome	2002	A Comp. of Homopiperidinyl Subs Benzimidazole Derv.	Janssen Pharmace Utica NV
106.	IN/PCT/2002/922	Great Britain	201243	09.03.2007	HMG CoA reductase	2002	Crystalline salts of 7-[4-(4-fluorophenye)-6-Isopropyl-2-[methyl(methylsulfonyl) amino] Pyrimidin-5-yl](-3r 5s)-3, 5-dihydroxyhept-6 Enoic acid	Astrazeneca AB
107.	363/MUM/2003	India	201170	09.03.2007	Treatment of inflammatory and allergy	2003	Novel Tricyclic Comp. as De 4 Inhibitor	Khare Shriniwas Ramchandra
108.	1999/Cal/1996	USA	206383	27.04.2007	Protein kinase inhibitors	1996	Novel N.N'-Bridged Bisindoyl Maleimidies and Process of Preparing thereof'	Eli Lilly and Co.
109.	2230/CAL/1998	Republic of China	206386	27.04.2007	Treating wounds	1998	Topical Pharmaceutical Composition for Healing Wounds	Hedonist Biochemical Tech Co. Ltd.
110.	IN/PCT/2001/1376	USA	206182	20.04.2007	Anticancer	2001	Oral Pharmaceutical Compositions Containing Taxanes and Methods of Preparation therefor	Ivax Research INC
111.	IN/PCT/2002/475	USA	202295	13.04.2007	Sustained release oral formulation	2001	Pharmaceutical Compositions providing Enhanced Drug Concentrations	Pfizer Product INC

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
112.	1119/MUM/2003	Hungary	202297	13.04.2007	Emergency contraception	2002	Dosage Regimen and Pharmaceutical	Richter Gedeon Vegyeszeti Gyar RT
113.	495/MUM/2002	India	202892	13.04.2007	Therapentically effective blood concentration	2003	Pharmaceutical Composition for Administration	J B Chemical & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
114.	IN/PCT/2002/589	Japan	202735	13.04.2007	Treatment of cancer	2002	Imidazole Compound Pharmaceutical Cell Proliferation	Agouron Pharmaceutical INC
115.	IN/PCT/2002/673	USA	202748	13.04.2007	Kinase inhibitors	2002	An Aminothiazole Inhibitor Comp.	Bristol-Mayers Swuibb Co.
116.	736/MUM/2003	India	202870	13.04.2007	Antihyperglycemic	2003	Novel Pharmaceutical Combination Biguanide an Insuline Enhancer	IPCA Laboratories Ltd.
117.	972/MUM-NP/2003	India	202882	13.04.2007	Antimicrobial	2003	Triple-Targeting, Chiral, Broad-Spectrum Antimicrobial 7-Substituted Piperidino-Quinolone Carboxylic Acid Derivatives, their Preparation, Compositions and use as Medicaments	Wockhardt Ltd.
118.	IN/PCT/2001/1151	France	203012	13.04.2007	Treatment of all pathologies where Substance P and/or human NK1 Receptors are involved	2001	Novel Morpholine Derv	Sanofi Synthelaboratory
119.	IN/PCT/2001/216	Great Britain	203050	13.04.2007	Sleeping disorder, neuropathy	2001	Crystalline forms of ET 02C-CH2 [R]/Cg-1-Aze-pab-OH	Astrazeneca AB
120.	IN/PCT/2002/1601	Denmark	203054	13.04.2007	Sustained release oral formulation	2002	Pharmaceutical Composition for Administration	Symphogen A/S
121.	IN/PCT/2002/776	USA	203055	13.04.2007	Immunosuppresent	2002	Compound for use in Immunosuppresent	Xcyte Therapies INC
122.	IN/PCT/2002/1567	Canada	203056	13.04.2007	Inducing sleep in a human	2002	A composition comprising at least partially Defatted Meal from Plant source containing Protein Bound Tryptophan	Susan P Hudson & Craig J Hudson
123.	IN/PCT/2001/1284	Great Britain	203063	13.04.2007	Inhibition of Thrombin	2001	A kit for Inhibition of Thrombin	Astrazeneca AB
124.	IN/PCT/2002/690	Great Britain	203080	13.04.2007	Treatment of central nervous system	2002	A compound piperzine Derv	Astrazeneca AB
125.	IN/PCT/2001/1216	Great Britain	203084	13.04.2007	IBAT inhibitor and bile acid binder	2001	An Oral Pharmaceutical Formulation Comprising an IBAT Inhibitor Compound and A Bile Acid Binder	Astrazeneca AB
126.	IN/PCT/2002/452	USA	203092	13.04.2007	Protease inhibitor	2002	Hexahydrofuro [2,3-b] Furan-3-YL-N-[3-[1,3-Benzodioxol-5-Ylufonyl) (Isobutyl) Amino] 1-Benzyl-2-Hydroxypropyl) Carbamate as Retroviral Protease Inhibitor	Tibotec Pharmaceutica LS LT and Govt. of USA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
127.	IN/PCT/2000/664	Great Britain	203095	13.04.2007	Insulin Resistance Syndrome	2000	A Compound (S)-2-Ethoxy-3 [4-(2-(4-Methanesulfonyloxyphenyl) EthoXy) Phenyl]-Propanoic acid having the formula (1) and Process for the Preparation thereof	Astrazeneca AB
128.	396/MUM NP/2003	USA	203117	13.04.2007	Anti inflammatory	2003	Aryl or Hetroaryl Fused Imidazole Comp.	Pfizer INC
129.	1351/KOL NP/2004	USA	203333	13.04.2007	Treatment of autoimmune	2004	A Vaccine Composition	Glaxo Smith Kline Biological SA
130.	IN/PCT/2001/1165	Germany	205853	13.04.2007	Antioxidant	2001	A Novel Antioxidative Vitamine B6 Analog	Oberthur Ealter
131.	1646/CAL/1995	Germany	205485	06.04.2007	Monoclonal antibody	1995	Antiv Integrin Monoclonal Anti Body	Merck Patent GMBH
132.	IN/PCT/2000/391	USA	205534	06.04.2007	Protein purification	2000	A composition Comprisinga Mixture of Anti her 2 Antibody	Genentech INC
133.	153/KOLNP/2003	Finland	205543	06.04.2007	Prevention of a chlamydial infection	2003	Plant-Derived and Synthetic Dhenolic compounds and Plant Extracts, effective in the Treatment and prevention of Chlamydial Infections	Control OX OY
134.	IN/PCT/2001/792	Germany	206594	04.05.2007	Treatment of tumor	2001	(Aminoiminomethyl) Amino) Alkanecarboxamides and Their Applications in Therapy	Merck Patent GMBH
135.	IN/PCT/2001/1284	Japan	206601	04.05.2007	Treatment of hypertension	2001	Benzimidazole Derivatives of Formula and the Process of Preparation thereof"	Sankyo Company Limited
136.	344/MUM NP/2003	Germany	203203	11.05.2006	Treatment of viral infection	2003	N-Alkoxyalkyl-Subetituted Benzimidazoles, their Preparation and their Use as Agents Against Parastic Protozoa	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft Bristol-Mayers Swulbb Co,
137.	IN/PCT/2002/674	USA	203415	11.05.2006	Kinase Inhibitors	2002	N-5-Kinase of Formula	
138.	151/MUM NP/2004	USA	203671	11.05.2006	Treatment of stress	2004	Novel Piperidine 2,6 Dione Bisulphate Salts	Prestwick Pharmaceuticals INC,
139.	IN/PCT/2000/458	USA	203706	11.05.2006	Treatment of anxiety	2000	Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid Derivatives Containing, Solid Compositions and Process for Preparing the same	Warner Lambert Company
140.	3771/DEL/1998	USA	197370	18.06.2007	Sustained release oral formulation	1998	Novel Pharmaceuticalo"	Smith Kline Beecham PLC
141.	IN/PCT/2000/495	USA	203725	18.05.2007	Treatment of cerebral diseases	2000	Stabilized Pharmaceutical Preparations of Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid Derivatives and Process for preparing the same	Warner Lambert Company

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
142.	938/MUM/2004	India	203923	18.05.2007	Effective relief of spasmodic pain	2004	A Synergistic Antispasmodic and Analgesic Formulations and to a Method of Making the same	Sanjeev Khandelwal
143.	IN/PCT/2001/1138	USA	203937	18.05.2007	Treatment necessitates a stimulation of the cholecystokinin receptors	2001	A comp 2-Amino Thiazole5-carboxamide	Bristol-Mayers Squibb Co.
144.	1045/CAL/1995	USA	206898	18.05.2007	Gastrin and/or CCK-B receptor	1995	Crystalline form OD Dihydro 2,3 Benzodiazodiazepine Derv	Eli Lilly and Co.
145.	766/CAL/1995	England	206911	18.05.2007	Sustained release oral formulation	1995	Therapeutic Comp.	The Wellcome Foundation Limited
146.	IN/PCT/2001/193	Great Britain	203959	25.05.2007	Neurological disorders	2001	An Amide Derivative and a Process for Preparing the same	Astrazeneca AB
147.	1049/MUM/2003	India	203986	25.05.2007	Treatment of Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome	2003	Ayurvedic Antiretroviral Composition for Treatment of Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome	Bakul Jain
148.	905/MUM NP/2003	Great Britain	203993	25.05.2007	Treatment of cardiac arrhythmias.	2003	An Immediate-Release Pharmaceutical 3,7-Diazabicyclo Formulation	Astrazeneca AB
149.	315/MUM NP/2004	USA	203998	25.05.2007	Treating cerebral diseases	2004	A liquid Pharmaceutical composition Comprising a Gamma-Aminobutric Acid (Gaba) Analog	Warner Lambert Company
150.	366/MUM NP/2003	UK	204006	25.05.2007	sleeping disorder, neuropathy	2003	I-PHENYL-Alkyl Anulde-2 Phenyl 4-Piperazin-YL-Piperidine Compound and process for the Preparation thereof	Glaxo Group Limited
151.	IN/PCT/2001/862	Swden	204012	25.05.2007	Anti Diarrhea	2001	Oral Vaccine Composition Diarrhea	SBL Vaccin AB
152.	IN/PCT/2001/436	Belgium	204028	25.05.2007	Anti HIV	2001	HIV Replication Inhibiting Pyrimidines	Janssen Pharmace Utica NV
153.	IN/PCT/2001/1294	Germany	204038	25.05.2007	Treatment of progesterone-related Maladies	2001	Cyclothiocarbamate Derivatives as progesterone Receptor Modulators	Wyth, Ligand Pharmaceuticals INC.
154.	810/BOM/1999	USA	204043	25.05.2007	Treating ectoparasitic infestation	1999	Antiparasitic Formulation	Pfizer INC
155.	336/MUMNP/2004	Germany	204061	25.05.2007	Acute pains and of primary Dysmenorrhoea	2004	Deuterated Substituted Dihydr-ofuranones and Pharmaceuticals Containing these Compounds	Toricum Drug Development AG
156.	IN/PCT/2002/605	Belgium	204079	25.05.2007	Treatment of dyskinesia	2002	A Pharmaceutical Composition Comprising (S)-(-)-a-Ethyl-2-OXO-I-Pyrolidineacetamide	UCB SA
157.	IN/PCT/2002/1246	USA	204082	25.05.2007	Anti Diebetics	2002	A Compound O-Aryl Glucoside and a Pharmaceutical Composition thereof	Bristol-Mayers Squibb CO,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
158.	863/MUMNP/2003	USA	204091	25.05.2007	Neurological disorders	2003	Compound of 5,8,14-Triazatracyclo (10.3.1.02.11.04.9)-Hexadeca-2(11), 3,5,7,9-Pentaene of 5,8,14-Triazatracyclo [10,.3.1.02.11.04.9] Hexadeca-2(ii), 3,5,7,9-Pentaene	Pfizer Product INC
159.	913/MUM NP/2003	USA	204094	25.05.2007	Treatment of psychotic disorders	2003	A Compound Phenyl Heterocyclic ether	Pfizer INC
160.	IN/PCT/2002/890	France	204100	25.05.2007	Affinity for the arginine-vasopressin V1b receptors	2002	Novel 1,3 Dihydro-2H-Indol-2-One compounds	Sanofi Synthelaboratory
161.	838/CHENP/2004	Germany	207019	17.08.2007	Neurologial disorders, parkinsonism	2004	A Crystaline Hydrate of a Substituted Nicotinanilide Derv ANF Method of their Preparation	BASF Aktiengesellschaft
162.	1916/CAL/1996	USA	207086	25.05.2007	Antihistamines, analgesics	1996	Sustained Release Excipient	Pharmaceuticals Co.
163.	IN/PCT/2002/0109 8/MUM	India	204124	08.06.2007	Anti Ulcer	2002	Rorally Administrable Acid Stable Antiulcer Benzimidazole Derv	Kopran Research Laboratories Ltd.
164.	302/MUM/2002	India	204126	08.06.2007	Treatment of histamine mediated diseases	2002	4-Diarylmethyl-1-Piperazinyl Derv	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.
165.	885/MUM/1999	USA	204132	08.06.2007	Treating a chemokine mediated diseases	1999	CCR5 Modulator Compound	Pfizer INC
166.	IN/PCT/2001/1539/ MUM	Belgium	204144	08.06.2007	Antiviral Activity	2001	Benzimidazoles and Imidazopyridines having Inhibitory Antiviral Activity	Janssen Pharmace Utica NV
167.	IN/PCT/2002/583/ MUM	UK	204151	08.06.2007	Anti Diebetics	2002	Susbstituted Oxazoles and Thiazoles as	Glaxo Group Limited
168.	1164/MUM/2002	India	204153	08.06.2007	Anti Viral	2002	An Inhibitor/Functional Modifier System Comprising of a Kit	Hindustan Lever Ltd.
169.	IN/PCT/2000/496 MUM	Great Britain	204158	08.06.2007	Anti Ulcer	2000	Imidazol Pyridine Derv which Inhibit Gastric Acid	Astrazeneca AB
170.	360/MUM/1996	India	204323	08.06.2007	Anti Aids	1996	An Ayurvedic Formulation for Treatment of Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	Prem Chand Jain
171.	736/MUM/2002	India	204324	08.06.2007	Anti dGoatic	2002	An inclusion Complex of Glipizide and Cyclodextrin and its Pharmaceutical Composition	USV Limited
172.	841/MUM/1999	USA	204325	08.06.2007	Anti migraine	1999	An Eletriptan Hydrobromide Monohydrate and a Process for the Preparation of the same	Pfizer INC
173.	586/MUM/2000	USA	204343	08.06.2007	Analgesic	2000	Polymorph of (2R, 3S, 4R, 5R, 6R, 10R, 11R, 12S, 13S, 14R)-13-[[2,6-Dideoxy-3-c-Methyl-3-0-Methyl-4-(-[(Propylamino) Methyl]-a-L-RIBO-Hexopyranosyl]-2-Ethyl-3,4,10-Trihydroxy-3,5,8,10,12,14-Examethyl-11-[(3,4,6-Trideoxy-3-(Dimethylamino)-B-D-Xylo-HE	Pfizer Product INC

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
174.	456/MUM/2000	USA	204344	08.06.2007	Antiviral	2000	I-Thifluoromethyl-4-Hydroxy-7-Piperidinylaminomethylchroman Derivatives	Pfizer Product INC
175.	904/MUM/200	India	204386	08.06.2007	Protection from uv radiation	2000	Composition Containing Bis-Quaternary Sal TS of Cinamidoalkylamines	Galaxy Surfactants Limited
176.	IN/PCT/2000/476/ MUM	Great Britain	204511	15.06.2007	Treatment of Diseases Mediated by Cytokines	2000	Benzamide Derivatives for the Treatment of Diseases Mediated by Cytokines	Astrazeneca AB
177.	IN/PCT/2000/426/	Belgium	204523	15.06.2007	HIV	2000	A compound Formula I	Janssen Pharmace Utica NV
178.	IN/PCT/2001/1472 /MUM	USA	204550	15.06.2007	Treatment of epilepsy, faintness attacks, hypokinesia, cranial disorders, neurodegenerative disorders, depression, anxiety, panic, pain neuropathological disorders, arthritis, sleep disorders, IBS, and gastric damage	2001	Compound (35, 5R)-3-Aminomethyl-5- Methyl-Octanioc Acid and a Pharmaceutically acceptable salt	Warner Lambert Company
179.	IN/PCT/2001/1295 /MUM	Germany	204551	15.06.2007	Antagonists of the progesterone receptor	2001	Cyclocarbamate Derivatives as Progesterone Receptor Modulators	Wyeth
180.	IN/PCT/2001/1522 /MUM	USA	204567	15.06.2007	Alzheimer's, disease, prion diseases, familial amyloid neuropathies and the like	2001	Compositions for the Treatment of Amyloidogenic Disease	Neuralab Limited
181.	1210/MUM/2001	India	204579	15.06.2007	Sleeping disorder, neuropathy	2001	Crystalline form of 2-Methyl-4(4-Methyl-1-Piperazinyl)-10H-Thieno)2,3 B[1,5] Benzodiazepine	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.
182.	IN/PCT/2001/548	USA	204605	15.06.2007	AntidGoadic	2001	A Sustained Release Pharmaceutical Containing 5[4-[2-(N-Methyl-N-(2-Pyridyl) Amino) Ethoxy) Benzyl) Thia Zolidine-2,4-Dione	Smith Kline Beecham PLC
183.	IN/PCT/2001/1540	Belgium	204606	15.06.2007	Respiratory Syncytial Virus	2001	Compound having an Inhibitory activity on the Replication of the Respirstory Syncytial Virus	Janssen Pharmace Utica NV
184.	940/MUM/2001	India	204612	15.06.2007	Disbetes Mellitus	2001	Dosage Form for Treatment of DGoates Mellitus	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.
185.	IN/PCT/2001/83/MUM	USA	204655	15.06.2007	Neurological disorders	2001	Succinoylamino Lactanus as Co. Inhibitors of AB Production	Bristal-Mayers Squibb
186.	IN/PCT/2001/1108 /MUM	Germany	204665	15.06.2007	Sleeping disorder, neuropathy	2001	Susbstituted Benzoyl Pyrazoles	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
187.	IN/PCT/2001/503/ MUM	USA	204672	15.06.2007	Neurological disorders related to beta-Amyloid production such as Alzheimer's disease and Down's Syndrome	2001	Succinoylamino Benzodiazepines as Inhibitors of A-Beta Protein	Bristol-Mayers Squibb Co.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
188.	IN/PCT/2001/901/ MUM	USA	204695	15.06.2007	Antitachyicardial	2001	An Implantable Cardiac Stimulator	The Mower Family CHF
189.	IN/PCT/2001/704/ MUM	USA	204696	15.06.2007	Dental diseases	2001	Compositions Comprising 1,1, 1,3-3- Pentafluorbutane	Treatment Irrevocable Trust
190.	961/MUM/2000	Japan	204706	15.06.2007	Anti viral	2000	Tricyclic Inhibitor of Poly [ADP-Ribose] Polymers	Solvay Agouron Pharmaceutical INC
191.	IN/PCT/2002/1441MUM	Germany	204712	15.06.2007	Persistent angiogenesis	2002	Substituted Benzoic Acid	Schering Aktiengesell Schaft
192.	IN/PCT/2002/912	Germany	207505	15.06.2007	Treatment of allergic and/or vasomotor rhinitis or allergic conjunctivitis nil	2002	Novel Combination of Non-sedating Antihistamines with Substances which Influence Leukotriene Action, for the Treatment of Rhinitis /Conjunctivitis	Viatris GMBH & Co.
193.	177/KOLNP/2004	Canada	207745	22.06.2007	Benign and malignant tumors	2004	Peptides Effective in Treatment of Tumor	Nymox Corporation
194.	277/KOLNP/2004	Spain	207815	29.06.2007	Antidepressive	2004	Intermediate Compounds for the Preparation of Mirtazapine and obtention methods thereof	Medichem SA
195.	IN/PCT/2002/840/MUM	Germany	205761	29.06.2007	Androgenic acting compounds	2002	Unsaturated 14, 15-Cyclopropano-Androstanes	Schering Aktiengesell Schaft
196.	1975/CHENP/2004	Germany	207245	29.06.2007	Kinase-inhibiting, oncology	2004	Substituted Indazole Derv	Aventis Pharam SA
197.	959/MAS/1995	Switzerland	207232	29.06.2007	Anti viral	1995	2-(2-Amino-1,6-Dihydro-6-Oxo-Purin-9- YL) Methoxy 3-Hydroxy-1-Propanyl-L-Valinate	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
198.	IN/PCT/2000/434/CHE CHE	USA	207233	29.06.2007	Protect PEG-interferon alpha conjugates from loss and degradation during the lyophilization process	2000	A Lyophilized Powder Produced by Lyophilization of an Aqueous formulation which Protect the Peg-Interferon Alpha Conjugates	Schering Corporation
199.	39/CHENP/2003	India	207234	29.06.2007	Therapeutic immunization of vertebrates against infections caused by vertebrate viruses	2003	A Novel Vaccine Formulation consisting of DNA Vaccine and Inactivated virus	IIT, Indian Immunologicals Limited
200.	1150/CHENP/2003	USA	207007	29.06.2007	Vascular conditions, obesity, dGoates	2003	A Composition of Sterol Absorption Inhibitor(s) with Cardiovascular Agent	Schering Corporation
201.	1145/CHENP/2003	USA	207006	29.06.2007	Vascular conditions	2003	Composition Comprising Sterol Absorption	Schering Corporation
202.	1171/CHENP/2003	USA	207008	29.06.2007	Acute and chronic inflammatory disorders and cancer	2003	3,4-Di-Substituted Cyclobutene-1,2- Diones as CXC Chemokine Receptor Antagonists	Schering Corporation & Pharmacopeia Drug Discovery INC
203.	1594/CHENP/2003	USA	207013	29.06.2007	Bacterial infections	2003	7,9-Subsituted Tetracycline Compounds	Paratek Pharmaceuticals INC

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204.	1811/CHENP/2003	Switzerland	207017	29.06.2007	Alzheimer's disease	2003	Imidazo[1,5-A] Pyrimido [5,4-D] Benzazepine Derivatives as Gaba A Receptor Modulators	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
205.	838/CHENP/2004	Germany	207019	29.06.2007	Antifungal	2004	A Crystalline Hydrate of a Substituted Nicotinanilide Derivative and Method of their Preparation	BASF Aktiengesellschaft
206.	162/CHENP/2003	USA	206972	29.06.2007	Bacterial infections	2003	7-Substituted Tetracycline Compounds	Trustees of Tufts College, Paratek Pharmaceutical INC
207.	24/CHENP/2003	Denmark	206974	29.06.2007	Schizophrenia	2003	Indole Derivatives useful for the Treatment of CNS Disorders	H Lundbeck A/S
208.	77/CHENP/2003	Italy	206983	29.06.2007	Tumors	2003	Pharmaceutical Compositions comprising Acryloyl Distamycin Derivatives and Topoisomerase I And II Inhibitors	Nerviano Medical Sciences SRL
209.	89/CHENP/2003	USA	206985	29.06.2007	HCV protease	2003	Noval Peptides as NS3-Serine Protease Inhibitors of Hepatitis C Virus	Schering Corporation Dendreon Corp.
210.	IN/PCT/2002/1986 /CHE	Canada	206947	29.06.2007	Antibacterial agents	2002	Glycopeptide Phosphonate Derv	Theravanve INC
211.	IN/PCT/2002/2105 /CHE	USA	206949	29.06.2007	Sexual dysfunction	2002	Pharmaceutical Composition for Treatment of Vaginal Dryness and Sexual Dysfunction	Hormos Medical Corporation
212.	2609/MAS/1998	Japan	206960	29.06.2007	Central nervous disorders	1998	2-Aryl-8-Oxodihydropurine Derivative, Process for the Preparation thereof, Pharmaceutical Composition containing the same, and Intermediate therefor	Dianippon Sumitomo Pharma Co. Ltd.
213.	65/MAS/1998	Switzerland	206961	29.06.2007	Pain and migraine	1998	Tachykinin Antagonist	Novartis AG
214.	687/MAS/1996	Japan	206962	29.06.2007	Antitumor	1998	Pentacyclic Copm	Dalichi Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.
215.	IN/PCT/2000/724	Canada	206964	29.06.2007	Nervous system injury	2000	AY2 Adrenergic Receptor	Theravanve INC
216.	IN/PCT/2001/1103 /CHE	Switzerland	206965	29.06.2007	Inflammatory diseases	2000	Phenylalaninol Derv	F Hoffmann La Roche AG
217.	IN/PCT/2001/1308 /CHE	Switzerland	206966	29.06.2007	Type II diabetes	2001	Glucokinase Activators	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
218.	136/CHENP/2003	Switzerland	206969	29.06.2007	Obesity	2003	A Pharmaceutical Composition Comprising Lipase Inhibitor and Bile Acid Sequestrant	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG

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219.	150/CHENP/2003	Spain	206971	29.06.2007	Urinary incontinence	2003	Quinuclidyl, N-Phenyl-N-Alkyl Carbamates having activity as Muscarinic Receptor Antagonists	Laboratories Salvat SA
220.	IN/PCT/2002/1756/ CHE	Netherland	206931	29.06.2007	Immune-mediated disorder	2002	An Imminoregulartor Peptide	Biotempt BV
221.	IN/PCT/2002/1836/ CHE	Netherland	206936	29.06.2007	Serotonin and/or noradrenergic receptors	2002	Piperazine and Piperidine Derivatives of Formula I	Solvay Pharmaceuticals BV
222.	IN/PCT/2002/1966/ CHE	USA	206945	29.06.2007	Cancer	2002	Bis-(N,N'-BIS(2-Haloethyl) Amino) Phosphoramidates	Telik INC
223.	IN/PCT/2002/1390/ CHE	Germany	206886	29.06.2007	Inflammatory diseases	2002	Novel Elongase Gene and Method for Producing Multiple-Unsaturated Fatty Acids	BASF Aktiengesellschaft
224.	IN/PCT/2002/1827/ CHE	Switzerland	206891	29.06.2007	Erythropoiesis	2002	A Liquid Pharmaceutical composition comprising in Erythropoietin Protein	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
225.	1902/CHENP/2003	Switzerland	206746	29.06.2007	Obesity	2003	Pharmaceutical Composition comprising a Lipase Inhibitor and a Sucrose Fatty Acid Ester	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
226.	2995/CHENP/2004	Switzerland	206750	29.06.2007	Treatment and/or prophytaxis of diseases, which are associated with the modulation of CBI receptors	2004	Novel Benzodioxole Derivatives	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
227.	1182/MAS/1998	Switzerland	206673	29.06.2007	Tumor therapy	1998	5'-Deoxy Cytidine Derv	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
228.	1735/MAS/1996	Japan	206674	29.06.2007	Ischemic diseases	1996	Carbostyril Derv	D. Western Therapeutics Institute, Kowa Co. Ltd.
229.	1908/MAS/1996	France	206676	29.06.2007	Sustained release oral formulation	1996	Pharmaceutically Acceptable Lyophilized Formulation	Sanofi Synthelaboratory
230.	84/MAS/2001	Switzerland	206678	29.06.2007	Sleeping disorder, neuropathy	2001	Synthesis of 3,6-Dialkyl-5,6-Dihydro-4-Hydroxy-2H-Pyran-2-One	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
231.	IN/PCT/2000/740/ CHE	Japan	206680	29.06.2007	Dental diseases	2000	Organophosphorus Compounds for Dental Polymerizable Compositions	Kuraray Medical INC
232.	IN/PCT/2001/1842/ CHE	Switzerland	206681	29.06.2007	Hematological disorders	2001	A Conjugate comprising an Erythropoietin Glycoprotein	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
233.	1234/CHENP/2003	Japan	206687	29.06.2007	P 38 mediated disorders	2003	6-Substituted Pyrido-Pyrimidines	Toyo Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha
234.	924/CHENP/2003	Switzerland	206275	29.06.2007	Type II diabetes	2003	Isoindo In—One Glucokinase Activators	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
235.	394/CHENP/2003	Netherland	205993	29.06.2007	Fertility regulation therapies	2003	Bicyclic Heteroaromatic Comp.	Akzo Nobel NV
236.	58/CHENP/2003	Canada	205996	29.06.2007	Controlled release excipient	2003	A Controlled Release Pharmaceutical Tablet Containing cross linked amyalose and a process for preparing cross-linked amylase	Lenaerts Vincent Others

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237.	IN/PCT/2002/2115/ CHE	Switzerland	205967	29.06.2007	MCP-1 or eotaxin-mediated diseases or disorders	2002	A Human Monocyte Binding Molecules	Novartis AG
238.	IN/PCT/2002/1609/ CHE	UK	205912	29.06.2007	Antifungal agents	2002	A Composition for Treating Fugal Infection	Neutec Pharma PLC
239.	IN/PCT/2002/1670/ CHE	Germany	205919	29.06.2007	Diagnostic agent	2002	Polyamide Nucleic Acid Derivatives, Agents and Methods for Producing them	Sanofi Aventis Deutschland GMBH
240.	IN/PCT/2002/1776/ CHE	Canada	205926	29.06.2007	Bacterial disease	2002	A Pharmaceutical Composition Comprising a cyclodextrin and a Lapidated Glycopeptide Antibiotic	Theravanve INC
241.	2007/CHENP/2004	USA	205696	29.06.2007	HIV-wasting, prostate cancer, cancer cachexia	2004	Fluorinated-4-Azasteroid Derivatives as Androgen Receptor Modulators	Merck & Co. INC
242.	1609/CHENP/2004	Canada	205687	29.06.2007	Prostaglandin mediated diseases	2004	Fluorosubstituted Cycloalkano Indole	Merck Frosst Canada & Co.
243.	1770/CHENP/2003	Switzerland	205667	29.06.2007	Diabetes	2003	Carboxylic Acid Subs Oxazole Derv	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
244.	1913/CHENP/2003	Switzerland	205669	29.06.2007	Therapeutic agents	2003	A Compound Formula I with 5-H-6 Receptor Affinity	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
245.	1079/CHENP/2004	Switzerland	205676	29.06.2007	Diseases related to this receptor.	2004	Nocitin or Isonicotin Benzothiazole Derv	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
246.	1538/CHENP/2003	Japan	205654	29.06.2007	Hypertension	2003	A Pharmaceutical Composition for Modulating the Activity	Japan Tobacco INC
247.	1593/CHENP/2003	Switzerland	205655	29.06.2007	Chronic neurological disorders	2003	Dihydro-Benzo(b) (1,4) Diazepin -2-One Derivatives as Mglur 2 Antagonists	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
248.	453/CHENP/2003	Switzerland	205180	29.06.2007	Emphysema, cancer	2003	New Retinoids of Formula I	F Hffmann LA Roche AG
249.	1153/CHENP/2003	USA	205182	29.06.2007	Vascular conditions dGoates, obesity	2003	A compoeition comprising a Comp. of Formula II	Schering Corporation
250.	486/MAS/2001	India	204994	29.06.2007	Curing the diseases HIV/AIDS and Cancer	2001	Avalmic-I Herbal Based Drug Capsule Preparation	Poturaju Surja V. Satyanaryana
251.	802/MAS/1996	Switzerland	204998	29.06.2007	Antibacterial agent.	1996	Antibacterial Cephalosporins	Sandoz AG
252.	IN/PCT/2000/619/ CHE	Switzerland	205037	29.06.2007	Renal Failure	2000	A Liquid Nutritional Composition for a person having Renal Failure	Novartis AG
253.	IN/PCT/2000/841/ CHE	Switzerland	205038	29.06.2007	Proliferative diseases.	2000	Epothilone one Derivatives and their Synthesis	Novartis AG
254.	IN/PCT/2001/1290/ CHE	Switzerland	205039	29.06.2007	Cure of ecto-and endo-parasites	2001	An Enantiomer-Pure 2,4-Disubstituted Oxazolines of Formula I	Novartis AG
255.	IN/PCT/2001/1291/ CHE	Switzerland	205040	29.06.2007	Antibacterial	2001	1-Arysulphonyl-2-Aryl-Pyrrolidine and Piperidine Compounds	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG

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256.	IN/PCT/2001/1465/ CHE	Switzerland	205042	29.06.2007	Treatment of associated restenosis, glaucoma, cardiac infarct, high blood pressure	2001	Renin Inhibitor	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
257.	IN/PCT/2001/1711/ CHE	Switzerland	205043	29.06.2007	Alzheimer's disease, Parkinsons's disease	2001	Ethanesulfonyl Piperidine Derv	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
258.	IN/PCT/2001/638/ CHE	Switzerland	205069	29.06.2007	Tumor disease	2001	New Benzamide Derivatives and a Process for Preparing the Same	Novartis AG and Schering AG
259.	IN/PCT/2002/1287/ CHE	Ireland	205173	29.06.2007	Congestive Heart Disease	2002	A Medicament for Congestive Heart failure comprising Pretreated Autologous Blood	Vasogen Ireland Limited
260.	IN/PCT/2005/518/ CHE	Switzerland	205174	29.06.2007	Psycholsis, schizopherenia, Alzheimer's disease	2002	Benzodiazepine Derv	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
261.	IN/PCT/2002/58/ CHE	Switzerland	205175	29.06.2007	Breast cancer	2002	Vitamine D3 Analog	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
262.	496/MAS/1995	Switzerland	204982	29.06.2007	Disorders of proliferation	1995	Acylated Aminoalkylimidazole and-Triazole Derivatives	Novartis AG
263.	1103/MAS/2000	USA	204983	29.06.2007	Allergic and/or inflammatory conditions	2000	Extended Release Oral Dosage Composition	Schering Corporation
264.	1312/MAS/1997	Switzerland	204984	29.06.2007	Immuno supressant NA	1997	Cycloaporin-Containing Soft Capsule preparations	Novartis AG
265.	1388/MAS/1998	France	204986	29.06.2007	Antiarrhythmic activity	1998	Sold Pharmaceutical Composition Containing Benzofuran Derivatives	Sanofi Synthelaboratory
266.	155/MAS/1999	India	204987	29.06.2007	Treatment of inflammatory conditions	1999	A Pharmaceutical Composition Containing Nimesulide	Natco Pharma Limited
267.	1648/MAS/1998	USA	204988	29.06.2007	Mammalian cytokine diagnostic kit	1998	A Polynucleotide Encoding IL-B30	Schering Corporation
268.	1955/MAS/1996	USA	204989	29.06.2007	Sustained release oral formulation	1996	Controlled Release Solid Dosage Formulation of Pharmaceuticals for Oral Administration	Penwest Pharmaceuticals Co.
269.	2252/MAS/1998	Switzerland	204991	29.06.2007	Treatment of seizures resulting from e.g. epileptic attack	1998	Parenteral formulations comprising 10-Hydroxy-10, 11 Tetrahydro Carbamazepine, Water and Glucose	Novartis AG
270.	46/CHE/2004	India	204302	29.06.2007	Treatment of certain types of cancer	2004	Novel Intermediates and Improved Process for the Preparation of Gefitinib.	Natco Pharma Limited
271.	IN/PCT/2002/1520/ CHE	USA	204303	29.06.2007	Treatment or prophylaxis of a disease or condition in which the synthesis or over-synthesis of nitiric oxide forms a contributory part	2002	Amidino Compound and Salts thereof useful as Nitric Oxide synthase Inhibitors	Pharmacia Corporation
272.	511/MAS/1998	Switzerland	204284	29.06.2007	Antibiotic	1998	Cephal Osporin Derv	Sandoz AG

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273.	IN/PCT/2001/226/ CHE	Switzerland	204286	29.06.2007	Composition for administering active agents which are poorly soluble in Aqueous media, and/or which are acid sensitive	2001	A Solid Oral Pharmaceutical composition	Novartis AG
274.	IN/PCT/2002/336/ CHE	Belgium	202425	29.06.2007	Vaccine compositions are provided, comprising a herpes simplex virus (HSV) antigen and a HPV antigen and Optionally in addition one or more of the following: an EBV antigen, a hepatitis A Antigen or inactivated attenuated virus, A hepatitis B viral antige	2002	A Vaccine Composition	Smithkline Beecham Biologicals SA
275.	487/MAS/2001	India	204225	29.06.2007	Treatment of HIV/AIDS and Cancer	2001	A Novel Herbal Drug Composition and process the Preparation thereof	Poturaju Surja V. Satyanaryana
276.	143/CHENP/2003	Switzerland	204073	06.07.2007	Treatment of hormone refractory Prostate cancer	2003	Somatostatin Peptidomimetics	Novartis AG
277.	194/MUM/2001	Germany	208422	31.08.2008	Sleeping disorder, neuropathy	2001	Substituted Benzoylcyclohexenones	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
278.	IN/PCT/2001/1062/ MUM	USA	208514	31.08.2008	Sustained release oral formulation	2001	Improved Aquous Solubility Pharmaceutical formulation	R.P. Scherer Technologies INC
279.	2264/MAS/1996	Switzerland	207616	06.07.2007	Treatment of a large spectrum of Diseases, e.g. as anti-inflammatory Agents for the treatment of e.g. Osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, of as antitumor agents e.g. for the Treatment and prevention of tumor growth, tumor metastasis, tumor Invasion or pr	1996	Alpha-Substituted Aryl Sulphonamide Acetohydroxamic Acid	Novartis AG
280.	2419/MAS/1997	India	207617	06.07.2007	Novel antiobesity and Hypocholesterolemic compounds	1997	Novel Heterocyclic Compounds and their use in Medicine process for their preparation and Pharmaceutical compositions Containing them	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd.
281.	IN/PCT/2001/1382/ CHE	France	207622	06.07.2007	Antiinflammatory, immunoodepressive and angiostatic, activity (the so called Anti-inflammatory steroids), or Gastrointestinal activity	2001	A Steroidal Comp	Nicox SA
282.	IN/PCT/2002/187/CHE	France	207623	06.07.2007	Used in oxidative stress and/or endothelian dysfuntions of moderate Intensity	2002	Pharmaceutical Comp	Nicox SA
283.	IN/PCT/2002/826/ CHE	Switzerland	207624	06.07.2007	Treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, and tumor metastasis	2002	4-Pyrimidinyl-N-Acyl-L-phenylalanines	F Hoffmann La Roche AG
284.	140/CHENP/2003	Japan	207625	06.07.2007	Dementia remedies	2003	A Pharmaceutical Composition for Dementia	Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
285.	250/CHENP/2003	Italy	207626	06.07.2007	Cancer, Cell proliferative disorders, Viral infections, autoimmmune diseases and neurodegenerative disorders.	2003	Bicyclo-Pyrazoles Active as Kinase Inhibitors, Process for their Preparation and Pharmaceutical Compositions Comprising them	Pharmacia Italia SPA
286.	254/CHENP/2003	Switzerland	207627	06.07.2007	Treatment of obesity	2003	Selective Cyclic Peptides of Formula I	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
287.	626/CHENP/2004	Switzerland	207636	06.07.2007	Immunosuppressive and anti-inflammatory properties	2004	Pharmaceutical Compositions comprising colloidal Silicon Dioxide	Novartis AG
288.	IN/PCT/2000/135	USA	207985	06.07.2007	Used in triple or quadruple therapies against the micro-organisms Helicobacter Pylori	2000	Pharmaceutical Disages form	Axcan Pharma INC
289.	IN/PCT/2000/187	Germany	208002	06.07.2007	Treatment of non-insulin-dependent DGoates	2002	Pharmaceutical Composition comprising a combination of Metformin and fibrate, and its use for the preparation of Medicines Intended to reduce Hyperglycaemia	Merck Patent GMBH
290.	IN/PCT/2002/1884/ MUM	France	205784	13.07.2007	Antifungal and Antibacterial	2002	Antifungal and/or Antibacterial peptides, preparation Methods and composition Containing Same	Entomed S A
291.	IN/PCT/2002/867/ MUM	Great Britain	205788	13.07.2007	Lowers cholesterol level	2002	Pharmaceutical Composition	Astrazeneca AB
292.	IN/PCT/2001/1062/	USA	208514	31.08.2006	Antibacterial	2001	Improved Aquoous Solubility Pharmaceutical Formulation	R.P. Scherer Technologies INC
293.	IN/PCT/2002/1095/ MUM	Germany	205807	13.07.2007	To improve perception, powers of concentration, learning capacity and/or Memory retentiveness	2002	New Imidazotriazinones	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
294.	614/MUMMNP/2004	Czech Republic	205892	13.07.2007	Stabilished pharmaceutical composition Comprising a pharmaceutically active Substance poorly soluble in water	2004	Stablised Pharmaceutical compositions on the basis of polyoxyethylated Castor Oil and Method for Manufacturing the same	Pliva-lachema AS
295.	IN/PCT/2002/255/ MUM	Germany	205893	13.07.2007	Treating cardiovascular disorders selected from heart failure, thromboembolic disorders, venous diseases, and fibriotic disorders other than fibrosis of the liver	2002	Novel Aminodicarboxylic Acid Derivatives having Pharmaceutical Properties	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
296.	IN/PCT/2002/477/ MUM	USA	206033	13.07.2007	Antibacterial	2002	A Novel Benzimidazole Comp.	Pfizer Product INC
297.	396/MUMNP/2004	USA	206034	13.07.2007	Antibacterial	2004	Derivatives of Compound 3-Amino-1- Morpholine-4-YL-Propan-1-One	Warner Lambert Company
298.	76/MUMNP/2004	Hungary	206036	13.07.2007	Treating many disorders that are accompanied with excess release of Glutamate, the main excitatory Neurotransmitter in the central nervous System	2004	New Carboxylic acid Amide Derivatives which are Antagonists of NMDA Receptor or are intermediates for Preparing thereof	Richter Gedeon Vegyeszeti Gyar RT

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299.	IN/PCT/2001/1435/ MUM	Ireland	206050	13.07.2007	Autoimmune disorders	2001	A pharmaceutical Composition for the prevention and treatment of Amyloidgenic Disease	Elan Pharma International Limited
300.	121/MUMNP/2003	Great Britain	206069	13.07.2007	Anticancer	2003	Imidazolo-5-YL-2-Anilino-Pyrimidines as Agents for the Inhibition of the cell Proliferation	Astrazeneca AB
301.	210/MUMNP/2005	USA	206080	13.07.2007	Treatment of dGoates, especially type II dGoates, as well as hyperglycemia, Syndrome X, hyperinsulinemia, obesity, Atherosclerosis, and various Immunomodulatory diseases	2005	Pharmaceutical Compositions as inhibitors of Dipeptidyl Peptidase-IV (DPR-IV)	Abbott Laboratories
302.	939/MUM/2004	India	206082	13.07.2007	Antispasmodic, Nsaid and Anti Inflammatory Oral Tablet	2004	An Antispasmodic and an analgesic Antipyretic with an Anti-Inflammatory and analgesic Combination and to a method of making the same	Sanjeev Khandelwal
303.	176/MUM/2004	India	2060823	13.07.2007	Effective relief of spasmodic pain	2004	An Antispasmodic Oral Drop formulation	Sanjeev Khandelwal
304.	130/MUM/2004	India	206100	13.07.2007	AntidGoatic	2004	Stable Oral AntidGoatic Formulation of Glipizide and Metformin Hydrochloride	USV Limited
305.	485/MUMNP/2005	Germany	206127	13.07.2007	Treating Ischhemic brain diseases	2005	Substituted Phenyl Cyclohexane Carboxamides	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
306.	176/MUM/2004	India	206137	13.07.2007	Anti-Spasmodic	2004	An Antispasmodic Formulation in Stable Injectable form and to a Method of making the same	Sanjeev Khandelwal
307.	599/MUMNP/2004	India	206139	13.07.2007	Treating sexual dysfunction	2004	Perindorpril	Cipla Ltd.
308.	191/MUMNP/2003	Great Britain	206212	13.07.2007	Treatment of dGoates, insulin resistance, dGoatic neuropathhy, diabetic nephropathy, diabetic retinopathy, cataracts, hyperglycemia, hypercholesterolemia, hypertension, hyperinsulinemia, hyperlipidemia, atherosclerosis, or tissue ischemia	2003	Bicyclic Pyrrol yl Amide Compound	Astrazeneca AB
309.	IN/PCT/2002/1794/ MUM	Germany	206214	13.07.2007	Analegesic and anti-Inflammatory Compositions	2002	A composition consisting essentially of a Cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor	Wyeth
310.	IN/PCT/2002/1125/ MUM	USA	206224	13.07.2007	Neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer's disease	2002	1,5-Disubstituted-3M4-Dhydro-1H-Pyrinido [4,5-D] Pyrimidin-2-one Compounds and their use in treating CSBP/P38 Kinase Mediates Diseases	Smith Kline Beecham PLC

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
311.	853/MUMNP/2003	USA	206225	13.07.2007	Disorders of interest include those caused by Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and genetically related retroviruses, such as Aquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	2003	A Pyrazole Comp	Pfizer INC
312.	IN/PCT/2002/1457/ MUM	Great Britain	206226	13.07.2007	Treatment of tumours	2002	A Quinazoline Derv	Astrazeneca AB
313.	IN/PCT/2002/1540/ MUM	USA	206227	13.07.2007	Treatment of diseases of the respiratory tract	2002	2-Amino Carbonyl 9h Purin Comp	Pfizer INC
314.	990/MUMNP/2003	USA	206231	13.07.2007	Antiallergic	2003	A Compound	Bayer Corporation
315.	IN/PCT/2002/1868/ MUM	USA (Indv)	206233	13.07.2007	Wound Healing	2002	Peptide with Wound Healing	Chanda Zveri
316.	411/MUM/2004	India	206238	13.07.2007	Skeletal Muscle Relaxant	2002	A Synergistic Antispasmodic, Analgesic Formulation and a method of making the same	Sanjeev Khandelwal
317.	IN/PCT/2002/66/MUM	Germany	206328	13.07.2007	Bronchodialator	2002	Synergistic Combination of Roflumilast and Salmeterol	Altana Pharma AG
318.	1077/MUM/2001	India	206337	13.07.2007	Anti Inflammatory and antiinfective	2001	An Opthalmic Pharmaceutical Preparation	FDC Limited
319.	537/DEL/1996	USA	196774	13.07.2007	Treatment of hyperproliferative diseases	1996	A novel [6,7-bis(2-methoxyethoxy) quinazolin-4-yl] (3-ethynylpheny l) amine hydrochloride and a process for preparing the same	Pfizer Products inc and OSI Pharmaceutical INC
320.	478/MUM/2002	India	203089	20.07.2007	Antiallergic	2002	Pharmaceutical Formulation Comprising Loratidine in a self Emulsifying Drug Delivery System and process for Preparing the same	Strides Arcolab Ltd.
321.	188/CAL/1995	Belgium	208191	20.07.2007	Treatment of mental patients	1995	A Pharmaceutical Composition	Jassen Pharmaceutical NV and Alkermes Controlled Pherapeutic INC
322.	2509/MAS/1997	Denmark	208018	27.07.2007	Protease	1997	A subtilase Enzyme Variant and compositions containing the same	Novozymes A/S
323.	173/MUMNP/2004	USA	206372	27.07.2007	Staphylococcal and Enterrococcal glycoconjugate vaccines are disclosed for use in preventing or treating becterial infection in an immune-compromised individual	2004	Glycoconjugate Vaccine composition for use in Immune-compromised populations from Staphylococcal Infection	NABI Biopharmaceuticals
324.	IN/PCT/2002/977/ MUM	USA	206388	27.07.2007	HIV-1 inhibitory activities	2002	A Azaindole Piperazine Diamide compound of formula I	Bristol-Mayers Squibb Co.
325.	469/MUMNP/2003	Germany	206477	27.07.2007	Diagnosing Alzheimer's disease	2003	A Piperazine Compound of formula (I)	Schering Aktiengesell Schaft

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
326.	IN/PCT/2002/623/ MUM	Great Britain	206479	27.07.2007	Neurological disorders	2002	New Crystalline and Amorphous form of a Triazolo (4, 5-D) Pyrimidine compound	Astrazeneca AB
327.	IN/PCT/2002/888/ MUM	USA	206517	27.07.2007	Treatment of thyroid	2002	Novel Ligand for Thyroid Receptor	Bristol-Mayers Squibb Co.
328.	IN/PCT/2002/412/ MUM	UK	206527	27.07.2007	Neurological disorders	2002	Piperazine Comp.	Glaxo Group Limited Bayer
329.	412/MUMNP/2003	Germany	206540	27.07.2007	Autoimmune disorders	2003	Composition	Aktiengesellschaft
330.	IN/PCT/2002/1154/ MUM	USA	206543	27.07.2007	Treating dGoatas and related diseases	2002	A Cyclopropyl-Fused Pyrrolidine-based Compound Imidazo(1,2-A) Pyridine and Pyrazolo (2,3-A] Pyridine	Bristol-Mayers Squibb Co.
331.	IN/PCT/2002/27/MUM	Great Britain	206545	27.07.2007	Anti-cancer	2002	Derivatives	Astrazeneca AB
332.	154/MUM/2003	India	206561	27.07.2007	Antirheumatic agent	2003	A Novel Pharmaceutical Composition of Statin with Disease Modifying anti-Rhheumatic Drug	IPCA Laboratories Ltd.
333.	460/MUMNP/2004	Czech Republic	206562	27.07.2007	Wound healing and prevention of adhesion to the wound	2004	Preparation for Wound Healing and prevention of bandage adhesion to the wound	CPN Spol SRO
334.	IN/PCT/2002/675/ MUM	Great Britain	206639	27.07.2007	Benign and malignant diseases of the breast and reproductive tract	2002	A Pharmaceutical Formulation Adapted for Intramuscular Injection	Astrazeneca AB
335.	502/MUM/2003	India	206652	27.07.2007	Immunotherapy of cancer	2003	A Cell Free Immunogen Preparation/Prophylactic Vaccine	Dr. Madhao Bhalchandra Saha Srabudhe
336.	IN/PCT/2001/299/ MUM	Germany	207184	27.07.2007	Antibacterial	2001	Nucleic Acid Molecules Encoding A branching Enzyme from Bacteria of the Genus Neisseria as well as methods for the production of A-1, 6-Branched A-1, 4-Glucans	Planttec Biotechnologie GMBH F and Max Planck Gesellschaft Zur Forderung Der Wissenschaften
337.	1108/MUM/2004	India	207193	27.07.2007	Treatment of skin cancer and disease like psoriasis by topical application	2004	Methotrexate Topical Semisolid dosage form (GEL0	Sanjeev Khandelwal
338.	222/MUMNP/2004	Australia	207336	27.07.2007	Intermediate for drugs	2004	A Composition Comprising Recombinant, Intact Bacterial Minicells	Engeneic Gene Therapy Pty Ltd.
339.	IN/PCT/2002/1291	USA	208392	27.07.2007	Neurological disorders	2002	Muscarinic Agonist comp.	Acadia Pharmaceuticals INC
340.	311/Kolnp/2004	USA	208399	27.07.2007	Various dermal disorders	2004	Topical Composition, Topical Composition Precursor, and Methods for Manufacturing and Using	Skin Visible Pharmaceuticals INC

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341.	IN/PCT/2002/645	Japan	208522	03.08.2007	Anti-diabetic	2002	A Compound for Preventing or Treating DGoetes Mellitus	Takeda Pharmaceutical Companny Ltd.
342.	2508/MAS/1997	Denmark	208087	03.08.2007	Protease	1997	Subtilase Enzymes Variant and Composition	Novozymes A/S
343.	838/CHENP/2004	Germany	207019	10.08.2007	Neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer's disease	2004	A Crystalline Hydrate of a Substituted Nicotinanilide Derivative and Method of their Preparation	BASF Aktiengesellschaft
344.	990/MUMNP/2003	USA	208231	10.08.2007	Antibacterial	2003	A Compound	Bayer Corproation
345.	IN/PCT/2002/218	Sweden	207882	10.08.2007	Antiretroviral	2000	2,3-Dideoxy-3-Fluro-5-O-(2-(L-Valyloxy)-Propionyl) Guanosine	Medivir AB
346.	IN/PCT/1999/14/MUM	Japan	207883	10.08.2007	Mucosal treatment	1999	An Aqueous Pharmaceutical Composition for Application to the Mucosa	Teijin Ltd.
347.	IN/PCT/2001/435/ MUM	Belgium	207884	10.08.2007	Sleeping disorder, neuuropathy	2001	2,4-Disubstituted Triazine Derivatives	Janssen Pharmace Utica NV
348.	362/MUMNP/2004	Denmark	207889	10.08.2007	Gonad stimulants	2004	Intermediates for LHRH Antagonistist Synthesis, Process for their production and process for LHRH antagonist Production	Polypeptide Laboratories AS
349.	322/MUM/2002	Republic of Chaina	208157	10.08.2007	Various disorders	2002	Kernel oil from Plant Kernel process for Extracting same, pharmaceutical compositions and use thereof	Dapeng LI
350.	652/MUM/2002	India	208333	10.08.2007	Antibacterial	2002	Modified Release Pharmaceutical Compositions of Cefadrobil and Cephalexin	M/S Lyka Labs Limited
351.	295/MUUMNP/2004	CUBA	208341	10.08.2007	Used for recalcitrant ulcers, vascular angiology	2004	Pharmaceutical Composition Containing Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF) for Preventing DGoatic Limb Amputation	Centro De Ingeneiria Genetica Y Biotechnologia
352.	IN/PCT/2000/219/ MUM	Sweden	208346	10.08.2007	antivirally active against HBV and HIV	2000	A Neoceoside Compound of formula I and the composition of the said nucleoside Compound	Medivir AB
353.	233/MUMNP/2003	USA	208347	10.08.2007	Antibacterial	2003	1, 4 Disubstituted Benzene Compound of Formula I	FMC Corporation
354.	494/MUMNP/2003	Germany	208348	10.08.2007	Intermediate for drugs	2003	An E. Coli Strain BL 21 [DE3]	Bayer Aktinegesellschaft
355.	1216/MUM/2001	Germany	208354	10.08.2007	Antibacterial	2001	Synergistic Mixture	Bayer Aktinegesellschaft

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356.	IN/PCT/MUM/MUM	USA	208355	10.08.2007	Treatment of bacterial infections	2002	2-Hydroxy-Mutilin Carbamate of Formula (1)	Smith Kline Beecham PLC
357.	377/MUM/2003	Germany	208356	10.08.2007	Use for controlling unwanted microorganisms	2003	Biphenylcarboxamides	Bayer Cropscience Aktiengesellschaft
358.	229/MUM/2000	USA	208359	10.08.2007	Skin lightening agents	2000	2,4 Dihydroxy Phenyl Compounds	Pfizer INC
359.	700/CAL/1999	Germany	208752	10.08.2007	Antiasthmatic, antiallergic	1999	N-Substituated Indole-3-Glyoxylamide and medicaments using the same	Asta Medica AG
360.	843/CAL/1999	India	208773	10.08.2007	Anti diabetic	1999	Novel Compounds for the Management of Aging Relateded and DGoatic Vascular complications and Therapeutic uses thereof	Torrent Pharmaceutical Ltd.
361.	1111/CAL/1995	USA	208799	10.08.2007	Nasal administration	1995	Improved Non-Solvated Crystalline Raloxifene	Eli Lilly and Co.
362.	575/KOLNP/2004	USA	208952	17.08.2007	Ocular hypotensives	2004	"W-Cycloalkyl, 17-Heteroaryl Prostaglandin E2 Analogs and Ophthalmic Solution Comprising them"	Allergan INC
363.	1771/CAL/1998	Germany	208958	17.08.2007	Treating serine/threonine protein kinase	1998	"A5-Azaquinoxaline-Based Kinase Compound, Its Synthesis, Pharmaceutical Composition Comprising it and in Vitro Method of using the Compound"	Zentaris GMBH
364.	1770/CAL/1997	Italy	208961	17.08.2007	Excipients	1997	Controlled Release Pharmaceutical Compositions for the Oral Administration Containing Nifedipine as Active Substance	Valpharma SA
365.	478/MUM/2002	India	203089	17.08.2007	Treat allergies	2002	Pharmaceutical Formulation Comprising Loratidine in a Self-Emulsifying Drug Delivery System and Process for Preparing the same	Strides Arcolab Ltd.
366.	1337/DELNP/2003	USA	196984	17.08.2007	Nutritional supplement with Pharmaceutical activity	2003	"Enzymes having Alpha Amylase Activity and Methods of use thereof	Diversa Corporation
367.	2231/DEL/1996	UK	197189	17.08.2007	Coating for medicines	1996	"Acrylic Compositions"	Lucite International INC
368.	914/DELNP/2003	USA	197567	17.08.2007	Preventive for public health	2003	"Enzymes Having Dehalogenase Activity and Methods of use thereof"	Diversa Corporation
369.	870/DEL/1997	Japan	208720	17.08.2007	Bronchodilator	1997	A Phenylethanolaminotetralincarb Oxamide Derivative	Kissei Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.
370.	228/DEL/2003	India	208732	17.08.2007	Wound Healing	2003	Wonder Healing and Vat Rog Herbal Drug	Dr. Shyamji Tripathi
371.	180/CAL/2002	India	208798	24.08.2007	Anti Cancer	2002	Rutaphos	Prasanta Banerji

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
372.	80/CAL/1995	England	209226	24.08.2007	Antidepressant	1995	Stabilised Pharmaceutical Composition Comprising Bupropion Hydrochloride and Method for Stabilising Bupropion Hydrochloride	The Welcome Foundation Limited
373.	195/CAL/1995	Belgium	209227	24.08.2007	Antimigraine	1995	Iontophoretic Delivery of an Antimigrane Drug	Jansen Pharmace Utica NV
374.	218/CAL/2001	Japan	209228	24.08.2007	Pravastain	2001	A Polynucleotide that is suitable for Accelerating a Biosynthesis of ML 236B and the Method for Producing ML 236B by using the Polynucleotide	Sankyo Company Limited
375.	652/CAL/1998	USA	209241	24.08.2007	Treatment of depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and bulima.	1998	Flouxetine Enteric Pellets	Eli Lilly and Co.
376.	1641/CAL/1998	Germany	209250	24.08.2007	The Topical Treatment of Rhinitis/Conjunctivitis and Cold, Cold-Like and/or Flu symptoms	1998	Pharmaceutical Combinations Comprising Nonsedating Antihistamines and A-Adrenergig Drug for the Topical Treatment of Rhinitis/Conjunctivitis and Cold, Cold-like and/or Flu Symptoms	Asta Medica AG
377	2000/CAL/1996	USA	209253	24.08.2007	AntidGoatic	1996	Protein Kinase C	Eli Lilly and Co.
378.	2225/CAL/1995	Belgium	209255	24.08.2007	Treatment of tachykinin-mediated diseases	1995	4-(Benzimidazoly-and Imidazopyridinyl) Piperidine Derivatives as Substance Pantagonist	Janssen Pharmace Utica NV
379.	1074/DELNP/2003	CUBA	209104	24.08.2007	Prophylactic and therapeutic Vaccination against HIV/AIDS Infection		A Chimeric CR3 Gene Containing	Fragments from different HIV-1 Genes
380.	IN/PCT/2002/1932/ CHE	USA	208630	31.08.2007	Treatment of Parkinson's disease	2002	Adenosine A2A Receptor Antagonists	Schering Corporation
381.	IN/PCT/2002/1940/ CHE	Japan	208631	31.08.2007	Anti-arthritic activity	2002	Heterocydlic Compounds such as Substituted Oxazole Derivatives	Nippon Shinyaku Co. Ltd.
382.	1927/MAS/1998	Switzerland	208639	31.08.2007	Treatment of inflammation, pyresis, pain, osteoarthrits, rheumatoid arthritis, migraine headache, cancer such as digestive tract (e.g. colon) cancer and melanoma, neurodegenerative diseases (such as multiple sclerosis), Alzheimer's disease, osteoporosis	1998	5-Alkyl-2(Arylaminophenylacetic Acid and Derivatives	Novartis AG
383.	268/CHENP/2003	Netherland	208641	31.08.2007	Polymeric coating for medicaments	2003	Substituted 1,2,4-Trioxyacycloheptane	Akzo Nobel NV
384.	940/CHENP/2000	USA	208652	31.08.2007	Cholesterol-lowering agent and a cholesterol biosynthesis inhibitor for the treatment and prevention of atherosclerosis	2003	Sugar Substituted 2-Azatidinones Useful as Hypocholesterolemic agents	Schering Corporation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
385.	1028/CHE/2003	India	208656	31.08.2007	Treat urinary incontinence	2003	Novel Intermediate useful for the Preparation of Tolterodine, a Process for the preparation of the said Intermediate	Natco Pharma Limited
386.	477/MAS/2002	India	208688	31.08.2007	Treatment of psychosis, paraphrenia, psychotic depresion, mania, schizophrenia, anxiety, migraine headache, depressing, drug addiction, convulsive disorders, personality disorders, hypertension, autism, post-traumatic stress syndrome alcoholism, panic a	2002	Novel Tetracyclic Arylcarbonyl Indoles having Serotonin Receptor Affinity useful as therapeutic Agents and process for their preparation	Suven Life Sciences Limited
387.	IN/PCT/2001/820/ CHE	Denmark	208697	31.08.2007	Protease	2001	Subtilase Enzymes having an Additional Amino Acid Residue	Novozymes A/S
388.	IN/PCT/201/1821/ CHE	Denmark	208698	31.08.2007	Protease	2001	Subtilase Enzymes having an Additional Amino Acid Residue	Novozymes A/S
389.	839/CHENP/2003	Switzerland	208706	31.08.2007	And/or chronic neurological disorders such as psychosis, epilepsy, schizophrenia, Alzhemier's disease, cognitive disorders and memory deficits, as well as chronic and acute	2003	Phenylethenyl or Phenylethinyl Derivatives as Glutamate Receptor Antagonists	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
390.	478/MAS/2002	India	208714	31.08.2007	Treatment of psychosis, paraphrenia, psychotic depression, mania, schizophrenia, anxiety, migraine headache, depression, drug addiction, convulsive disorders, personality disorders, hypertension, autism, post-traumatic stress syndrome, alcoholism, panic a	2002	Novel Tetracyclic Arylsulfonyl Indoles having Serotonin Receptor Affinity useful as Therapeutic agents and process for their Preparation	Suven Life Sciences Limited
391.	IN/PCT/2001/1484/ CHE	Switzerland	208718	31.08.2007	Sustained release	2001	A Pharmaceutical Composition in Solid Unit Dosage form	F Hoffmann LA Roche AG
392.	IN/PCT/2002/1841/ CHE	Switzerand	208719	31.08.2007	Antifungal	2002	Novel Phenyl-Propargylether Derivatives	Syngenta Participation AG
393.	IN/PCT/2002/785/ DEL	USA	209251	31.08.2007	Treatment of cancer	2002	Pyrrole Substituted 2-Indolinone Protein Kinase Inhibitors	Sugen INC, & Pharmacia Up Jon Company
394.	346/MUM/2002	Germany	208367	31.08.2007	Antifungal	2002	Subetituted Aryl Ketones	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
395.	469/MUMNP/2004	USA	208371	31.08.2007	Tumor cell modulating agent	2004	Immortalized Human Keratinocyte Cell Line	Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation
396.	9/MUMNP/2003	USA	208435	31.08.2007	Antiviral or antitumor activity	2003	Prodrugs of Phosphonate Nucleotide Analogues and Methods for selecting and making same	Gilead Sciences INC
397.	668/BOM/1997	India	208437	31.08.2007	Treatment of Psoriasis	1997	Herbal Ayurvedic Composition for Treatment of Psoriasis	Mahendra Kumar Jhunjhunwala
398.	667/BOM/1997	India	208438	31.08.2007	Treatment of Psoriasis	1997	Oral Herbal Ayurvedic Composition for Treatment of Psoriasis	Mahendra Kumar Jhunjhunwala

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399.	500/BOM/1996	India	208498	31.08.2007	Antitubercular	1996	An Antitubercular Composition Comprising Rifampicin, Isoniazide, Pyrazinamide and Ethambutol Hydrochloride	Lupin Laboratories Ltd.
400.	60/MUMNP/2003	USA	208505	31.08.2007	Lowers cholesterol level	2003	Pharmaceutical Compositions of Cholestery, Ester Transfer Protein Inhibitors	Pfizer Product INC
401.	1078/MUMNP/2003	Germany	208510	31.08.2007	Bronchial Therapeutics	2003	Piperazino-Derivatives and their use as PDE4 Inhibitor	Altana Pharma AG
402.	IN/PCT/2001/1062 /MUM	USA	208514	31.08.2007	Antifungal medicaments	2001	Improved Aqueous Solubility Pharmaceutical Formulations	R P Scherer Technologies INC
403.	IN/PCT/2002/428/ MUM	USA	208517	31.08.2007	Treat patients suffering from Alzheimer disease and related dementia	2002	Oral Solution Containing Galanthamine and a Sweetening Agent	Milliken & Company
404.	IN/PCT/2000/450/ MUM	Belgium	208573	31.08.2007	Antifungal	2000	Biocidal Benzylbiphenyl Derivatives and a Process of Preparation thereof	Janssen Pharmace Utica NV
405.	782/MUM/2004	India	208592	31.08.2007	Anti Inflammatory, analgesic	2004	A Synergistic Oral Solid Formulation Containing Etoricoxib and Paracetamol and Method for making	Sanjeev Khandelwal
406.	1120/MUM/2004	India	208600	31.08.2007	Diabetes	2004	A Pharmaceutical Formulation of Chromium Insulin Injection (Suspension and its Preparation)	L M College of Pharmacy
407.	IN/PCT/2002/94/MUM	Germany	208726	31.08.2007	Antifungal	2002	A Compound of General Formula I or Salts thereof	Avents Crop Science GMBH
408.	239/MUM/2004	India	208779	31.08.2007	Anti inflammatory activity	2004	A Pharmaceutical Synergistic Formulation for Topical application containing Diclofenac Diethylammonium	Sanjeev Khandelwal
409.	689/MUM/2004	India	208780	31.08.2007	Treatment of spasms	2004	An Anticholinergic (Antimuscarinic Composition) and Method of Making the same	Sanjeev Khandelwal
410.	1027/MUM/2003	India	208788	31.08.2007	Gastric acid secretion	2003	A Transmucosal Drug Delivery System and its Preparation for Benzimidazole Class of Proton Pump Inhibitor	Astron Research Pvt. Ltd.
411.	IN/PCT/2002/205/ MUM	USA	208841	31.08.2007	Treating autoimmune diseases	2002	Novel Spiroheterocyclic useful as Reversible Inhibitors Cysteine Proteases	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceutical INC
412.	IN/PCT/2002/800/ MUM	Austria	208842	31.08.2007	Autoimmune disorders	2002	An Analogue of an Amyloidogenic Polypeptide	Pharmexa AS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
413.	668/MUMNP/2003	Germany	208850	31.08.2007	Treatment of airway obstructions	2003	Phthalazinon Piperidino Derivatives as PDE4 Inhibitors	Altana Pharma AG
414.	422/MUMNP/2003	Republic of China	208865	31.08.2007	Treatment of Cancer	2003	Paclitaxel Liposome Composition for Treatment of Cancer and preparation thereof	Nanjing Zhenzhong Bioengineering Company Ltd.
415.	313/MUMNP/2003	USA	208866	31.08.2007	Treatment of allergic diseases	2001	A Bilayer Tablet Consisting of Pharmaceutical Composition Containing Epinastine or Pseudoephedrine	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceutical INC
416.	IN/PCT/2001/1201/ MUM	Great Britain	208867	31.08.2007	Alzheimer's disease, ischaemic heart disease	2001	An Adamantane Compound	Astrazeneca AB
417.	IN/PCT/2001/1137/ MUM	USA	208872	31.08.2007	Hepatitis C Virus	2002	Macrocyclic Peptidase Active Against Hepatitis C Virus	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceutical INC
418.	IN/PCT/2002/1834/ MUM	USA	208874	31.08.2007	Treatment of dGoates mellitus	2002	A Pharmaceutical Composition Containing Dipeptidyl Peptidase IV Inhibitor Isoleucine Thiazolidide and a Process for Preparation thereof .	Smith Kline Beecham PLC
419.	113/MUMNP/2004	Germany	208890	31.08.2007	Treatment of Respiratory Tract Disorder	2004	A Pharmaceutical Composition for Treatment Respiratory Tract Disorder	Altana Pharma AG
420.	1151/MUMNP/2003	Germany	208893	31.08.2007	Inhibit the secretion of gastric acid	2003	Tricyclic Imidazopyridines	Altana Pharma AG
421.	1195/MUM/2001	Germany	209029	31.08.2007	Antifungal	2001	Hetaryl Substituted Homotetramic and Homotetronic Acid	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
422.	852/MUMNP/2003	USA	209030	31.08.2007	Cardiovascular or heart-related diseases	2003	The Compound 4(-2-Butylamino) 2,7- Dimethyl-8(2-Methyl-6-Methoxypyrid-3-YL)91,5A)-Pyrazolo-1-3, 5 Triazine of Formula (1)	Bristol-Mayers Squibb Co.
423.	513/MUMNP/2003	Germany	209044	31.08.2007	Treating gastric disorders	2003	Pharmaceutical	Altana Pharma AG
424.	921/MUMNP/2003	Germany	209050	31.08.2007	Diabetes mellitus Type I and Type II, Cancer	2003	Pharmaceutically Active Uridine Esters	Trommsdorff GMBH and Co.
425.	IN/PCT/2002/132/ MUM	USA	209120	31.08.2007	Antibiotic	2002	Streptomyces	Pfizer Product INC
426.	IN/PCT/2001/1442	Belgium	209122	31.08.2007	Preventing gastrointestinal disorders	2001	A 4-(Amino Methyl) Piperidine Benzamide of Formula (1) and Process for Preparing the same	Jassen Pharmaceutical NV and Alkermes Controlled Pherapeutic INC
427.	IN/PCT/2002/957/ MUM	Sweden	209124	31.08.2007	Antibecterial	2002	An Aqueous Single Formulation Composition and Process thereof	New Pharma Research Sweeden AB

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
428.	IN/PCT/2002/1016 /MUM	Germany	209125	31.08.2007	Treatment of gastrointestinal diseases	2002	Alkylated Iimidazopyridine Derivatives	Altana Pharma AG
429.	514/MUMNP/2003	Germany	209128	31.08.2007	Antimalarials	2003	Pharmaceutical Preparation Comprising PDE Inhibitor as an Active Agent Dispersed on a Matrix	Altana Pharma AG
430.	750/MUMNP/2004	Japan	209130	31.08.2007	Treating keratinocyte proliferative disease	2004	Novel Azasugar Derivative and Drug Containing the same as the Active Ingredient	Cama Biosciences INC
431.	IN/PCT?2002/1363	Great Britain	209138	31.08.2007	Antibiotic Activity	2002	Oxazolidino Derivatives with Antibiotic Activity	Astrazeneca AB
432.	IN/PCT/2002/1718 /MUM	Great Britain	209150	31.08.2007	Treating rhematoid arthritis	2002	Compound and Composition of the said Compound	Astrazeneca AB
433.	560/MUMNP/2003	Great Britain	209158	31.08.2007	Treatment of hyperlipidaemia	2003	Compound Benzothiazepine of Formula(1) and Process for Preparation thereof	Astrazeneca AB
434.	999/MUMNP/2003	USA	209165	31.08.2007	Treatment of infections	2003	Crystalline Azithromycin Sesquihydrate	Pfizer Product INC
435.	514/MUM/2003	Germany	209166	31.08.2007	Antibactetrial	2003	Liquid Pharmaceutical Formulation Comprising Pradofloxacin Bound to an Ion Exchanger	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
436.	IN/PCT/2001/558/ MUM	Belgium	209167	31.08.2007	Alzheimer's dementia	2001	A Controlled Release Formulation Containing Galantamine as the Active Ingredient	Janssen Pharmace Utica NV
437.	IN/PCT/2002/1274 /MUM	USA	209181	31.08.2007	Treatment of Myocardial Disease	2002	Pharmaceutical Composition for the Treatment of Myocardial diseases	Boehringer Ingelheim
438.	2167/CAL/1998	USA	209431	31.08.2007	Burn sensation	1998	Iboprofen Composition	Mcneil PPC INC
439.	752/KOLNP/2004	Spain	209420	31.08.2007	Central Nervous System	2004	A Sulphonamide Derivative	Laboratories Salvat SA
440.	224/MUMNP/2005	Great Britain	203065	13.04.2007	Anti diabetic	2005	Substituted N-Phenyl 2-Hydroxy-2-Methyl-3,3,3 Trifluoropropanamide Compounds	Astrazeneca AB
441.	324/MUMNP 2005	Germany	203999	25.05.2007	Analgesic	2005	Orally Administrable Multiple-Unit Sustained-Release Dose Formulation	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
442.	832/CHENP/2005	Finland	206753	29.06.2007	Oromucosal formulation	2005	Oromuscosal Formulation	Oy Juvantia Pharma Ltd.
443.	293/MUMNP/2005	France	206252	13.07.2007	treatment of atherosclerosis, autoimmune diseases	2005	Novel Tetrahydropyridines, Preparation Method and Pharmaceutical Compositions Containing same	Sanofi Synthelaboratories

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
444.	415/MUM/2005	India	206461	27.07.2007	An Anti HIV	2005	A Homeopathic Medicine	Dr. Shah Rajesh Narottam Das
445.	598/MUMNP/2005	India	206475	27.07.2007	Treatment of asthma	2005	Pharmaceutical Formulations Comprising B-2 Adrenoreceptor Agonists and Xanthines	CIPLA Ltd.
446.	483/MUMNP/2005	USA	206509	27.07.2007	Neuromuscular diseases	2005	Improved Pharmaceutical Botulinum Toxin Compositions	Botulinum Toxin Research Associates INC
447.	147/MUMNP/2005	Germany	206655	27.07.2007	Teatment of bacterial infections	2005	8-Cyano-1-Cyclopropyl-7(1S, 6 S-2, 8- Diazabicyclo [4.3.0] Nonan- 8-YL)-6- Fluoro-1,4-Dihydro-4-Oxo-3-Quinolinecarboxylic Acid	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
448.	333/MUMNP/2005	Japan	207881	10.08.2007	Retinal disorders	2005	Crystals of P1-(2-Deoxycytidine-5'-) P4-(Uridine 5')-Tetraphosphate or a Salt thereof	Yamasa Corporation
449.	134/MUMNP/2005	Germany	207886	10.08.2007	Antibacterial activity	2005	Crystal Modification of A 8-Cayno- 1-Cyclopropyl-7-(1S, 6S-2,8-Diazabicyclo (4,3,0] Nonan-8-YL)-6-Fluoro-1,4-Dihydro-4-OXO-3-Quinolinecarboxlyic Acid	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
450.	52/MUMNP/2005	China	207895	10.08.2007	Treatment of hepatitis	2005	Purified and Chemically Modified Recombinant Human Arginasei and Pharmaceutical Composition Comprising the same	Bio Cancer Treatment International Ltd.
451.	40/MUMNP/2005	USA	208149	10.08.2007	Treatment of bacterial infections	2005	Compound of Formula VIIIA and a Method for Preparing the same	Pfizer Products INC
452.	816/MUMNP/2005	Germany	208353	10.08.2007	Medicament	2005	Cycloalkene Dicarboxylic Acid Compounds as Anti-Inflammatory, Immunomodulatory and Anti-Proliferatory Agents	4 SC AG
453.	512/MUMNP/2005	USA	208357	10.08.2007	Anti-Inflammatory, Immunomodulatory and Anti-Proliferatory	2005	Compositions for Transdermal Oxybutynin Therapy	Watson Pharmaceutical INC
454.	548/KOLNP/2005	USA	208951	17.08.2007	Anti Cancer	2005	A Pharmaceutical Composition	The University of British Columbia
455.	224/MUMNP/2005	Great Britain	203065	17.08.2007	Anti Diebetic	2005	Substituted N-Phenyl 2-Hydroxy-2-Methyl-3,3,3 Trifluoropropanamide Compounds	Astrazeneca AB
456.	1504/MUM/2005	India	208484	31.08.2007	Wound Healing	2005	Herbal Havan (Yagna) Tablet or Powder for Healing Medicinal and Odoriferous Treatment for Human, Animal and Plant Life by way of Smoke	Bharat Manharlal Parikh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
457.	441/MUM/2005	India	208748	31.08.2007	Treating cataract	2005	Phytochemical Composition Containing Flavonol for Treatment of Cataract	Rawal Upendra Manubhai
458.	779/MUMNP/2005	China	208786	31.08.2007	Treatment of prostate illness	2005	A Composition Comprising Epidemium Extract for Treatment of Prostatic Hyperplasia and Method of Epimedium Herb Extraction	Bright Future Pharmaceutical Laboratories Limited
459.	226/MUMNP/2006	Germany	209026	31.08.2007	Antibacterial Acivity	2005	Novel Compounds with Antibacterial Activity	Morphochem Aktiengesellsch Aft for Kombinatodrische Chemie
460.	195/MUMNP/2005	USA	209147	31.08.2007	Treatment of CNS disorders	2005	4-(3, 4-Dichilorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-1-Napthalenamine ad its Formamide	Sepracor INC

Improvement In Performances of Colleges

536. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified some ill-equipped institutes/colleges in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government and University Grants Commission (UGC) have issued any guidelines to these institutes to improve their performance;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to ban the institutes which are violating U.G.C. guidelines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) As per the information gathered from the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the Council has identified 157 approved technical institutions as given in the enclosed statement where serious deficiencies existed in respect of infrastructure and faculty. These have been put under 'Reduced Intake' or 'No Admission' category. The UGC Fitness of Institutions for Grants Rules, 1975; the UGC Regulations, 1985 regarding the Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of the First Degree, the UGC Regulations, 1991 regarding Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers in Universities and Colleges and the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 are all intended to ensure that institutes and colleges of Higher Education maintain standards and have the necessary infrastructure to conduct programmes of studies.

Statement

Details of Institutions placed under Reduced Intake/No Admission Category for the academic year 2008-09

Region	States/UTs	Reduced Intake NOI	No Admission Category NOI
1	2	3	4
Central	Madhya Pradesh	6	0
	Chhattisgarh	2	0
	Gujarat	5	0
Eastern	Mizoram	0	0
	Sikkim	0	0

1	2	3	4
	Orissa	6	2
	West Bengal	4	2
	Tripura	0	0
	Meghalaya	0	0
	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
	Assam	0	0
	Manipur	0	0
	Nagaland	0	0
	Jharkhand	0	0
North	Bihar	2	0
	Uttar Pradesh	2	1
	Uttaranchal	1	0
North West	Chandigarh	0	0
	Haryana	0	0
	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0
	New Delhi	2	4
	Punjab	2	0
	Rajasthan	4	0
	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
South	Andhra Pradesh	45	4
	Pondicherry	0	0
	Tamil Nadu	32	0
South West	Karnataka	12	2
	Kerala	4	0
West	Maharashtra	10	2
	Goa	0	0
	Daman and Diu, Dadar	0	0
	Total	140	17

New Vocational Courses

537. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:

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

(a) the details of the new vocational courses approved by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in various universities during the last three years and the current year in order to promote job-oriented education;

(b) the details of financial assistance given by UGC to promote the introduction of job-oriented vocational courses during the above period;

(c) the number of requests for approval of new vocational courses received by the UGC; and

(d) the number of cases rejected by them along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) In the X Plan, the Vocationalisation Programme at under-graduate level was recast, and a modified scheme of "Career Oriented Programme" was introduced. According to the scheme, the universities/colleges could formulate their own 'need based' career-oriented courses. In the XI Plan, the scheme has been further modified, and the institutions have been given a choice of wide range of subjects in various areas. Some of the indicated courses for science stream are Information and Computer Technology, Refrigeration, Biotechnology, Hospital Waste Disposal Management and Sericulture etc. For the social sciences and humanities streams, the courses could be of inter-disciplinary nature such as Applied Sociology, Applied Psychology, Tourism, Fashion Designing, Translation Proficiency, Television and Video Production. For the commerce streams, courses could be in Insurance, Banking, e-Commerce, World Trade, Foreign Exchange Trade, Retailing etc. The courses offered should be of inter-disciplinary nature, and students should have the freedom to diversify into various fields not necessarily related with their core disciplines.

The details of financial assistance given in the last three years 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08 under the scheme of Career Oriented Programmes are:

Year	Rs. in lakhs
2005-06	2177.00
2006-07	2612.00
2007-08	4660.00

[Translation]

Distorted Reporting by Media

538. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any provisions for Scrutiny of distorted reporting by the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government including authorizing the Press Council of India to check contents published in the Print Media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Government's policy is to uphold the freedom of the Press. Pursuant to this policy, the Government does not interfere in the functioning of the media.

In so far as Electronic Media (TV Channels) are concerned, there is no pre-censorship of the content telecast to TV Channels. However, all the TV Channels (including News Channels) are required to adhere to Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Ruels framed thereunder. Further, this Ministry has constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee to look into the specific complaints against violation of the Programme and Adertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. Action is taken as per the provisions of the Act whenever any specific violation is found.

As regards print media, the Government has set up the Press Council of India, an autonomous body headed by a Chairman and 28 members, including Members of Parliament. The Council has laid down the Norms of Journalistic Conduct that cover the principles and ethics with regard to journalism as also guidelines on reporting of specific issues of public and national importance. If it is considered necessary it can warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, news agency, the editor or journalist or disapprove their conduct.

Closure of Ore Mines

539. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of labourers have been rendered jobless due to closure of mines including chrome ore mines in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to reopen these mines/mineral industries;

(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) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Bills from State Governments

540. SHRI HARILAL MADHAVAJI BHAI PATEL:
SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received several Bills from various State Governments for approval;

(b) if so, title of the Bills received during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise including Gujarat and Rajasthan;

(c) the details of such Bills approved and pending with the Government separately during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to approve all the pending Bills; and

(e) if so, the time by which such approval is likely to be accorded?

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

(b) and (c) A statement containing State-wise list of Bills received for approval or assent of the President since January, 2005 giving status of each Bills is given in the attached statement.

(d) Action as per the procedure laid down has been initiated immediately on receipt of each Bill.

(e) The State Legislations are examined from the three angles *viz.* (a) repugnancy with Central Laws, (b) deviation from National or Central Policy and (c) legal and Constitutional validity. Whenever necessary, the State Government are advised to modify/amend provision of such legislations keeping the above in view. With a view to expeditiously arriving at a decision, discussions are also held with State Governments and Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. Hence no time-frame can be fixed in this behalf.

Statement

List of State Bills received since January, 2005

Year: 2005

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Legislation	Present status: Finalized/Pending
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorders (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2004	Finalized
2.	Andhra Pradesh	The Indian Stamp (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2004	Finalized
3.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax Bill, 2005	Finalized
4.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh (Telengana area) Small Causes Courts Bill, 2005	Finalized
5.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
6.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Bill, 2005.	Finalized
7.	Andhra Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
8.	Andhra Pradesh	The Criminal Laws (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	The Arunachal Pradesh Goods Tax Bill, 2004	Finalized
10.	Assam	The Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund (And Pension Fund) and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund Scheme Amendment Bill, 2004	Finalized
11.	Assam	The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts (Third Assam Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized

1	2	3	4
12.	Bihar	—	
13.	Chhattisgarh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Chhattisgarh Sansodhan) Bill, 2004	Finalized
14.	Chhattisgarh	The Chhattisgarh Vishesh Suraksha Adhyadesh, 2005	Finalized
15.	Goa	The Goa Value Added Tax Bill, 2003	Finalized
16.	Goa	The Indian Stamp (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
17.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Motor Vehicles (Use of Fuel) Regulation Bill, 2005	Pending
18.	Gujarat	The Indian Stamp (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
19.	Haryana	The Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University Bill, 2005	Finalized
20.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Village Common Lands Vesting and Utilization (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	Finalized
21.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Value Added Tax Ordiance, 2005	Finalized
22.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Village Common Lands Vesting and Utilization (Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
23.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
24.	Jharkhand	The Industrial Disputes (Jharkhand Amendment) Bill, 2003	Finalized
25.	Jharkhand	The Jharkhand Industrial Employment (Prohibition of Obstructive Practices) Bill, 2003	Finalized
26.	Jharkhand	The National Law University, Ranchi Bill, 2004	Finalized
27	Jharkhand	The Jharkhand Bovine Animal Prohibition of Slaughter Bill, 2003	Finalized
28.	Karnataka	The Electricity (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2004	Finalized
29.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 2005	Finalized
30.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Educational Institute (Appropriation and Distribution of Seats in Unaided Professional Colleges) Bill, 2005	Finalized
31.	Karnataka	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized

1	2	3	4
32.	Kerala	The Kerala Forest Amendment Ordinance, 2004	Finalized
33.	Kerala	The Divorce (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2004	Finalized
34.	Kerala	The Kerala High Court Bill, 2005	Finalized
35.	Kerala	The Koodalmanickam Devaswom Bill, 2005	Finalized
36.	Kerala	The Kerala Kisan Pass Book Bill, 2005	Finalized
37.	Kerala	The Kerala Land Reforms (Third Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
38.	Kerala	The Kerala Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
39.	Kerala	The Protection of Human Rights (Kerala Amendment) Ordinance, 2004	Finalized
40.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Gram Nyayalaya (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 1997	Finalized
41.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Van Upaj (Vyapar Viniyaman) Sansodhan Vidheyak, 2004	Finalized
42.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Tendu Patta (Vyapar Viniyaman) Sansodhan Vidheyak, 2004	Finalized
43.	Madhya Pradesh	The Indian Forest (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
44.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Uchcha Nyayalaya (Khand Nyayapeeth ko appeal) Vidheyak, 2005	Finalized
45.	Madhya Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
46.	Maharashtra	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2004	Finalized
47.	Maharashtra	The Electricity (Maharashtra Amendment) Ordinance, 2005	Finalized
48.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Ownership Flats (Regulation of the Promotions of Constructions, sale, Management and Transfer (Amendment) Ordinance, 2005	Finalized
49.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 2005	Finalized
50.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2004	Finalized

1	2	3	4
51.	Maharashtra	The City of Nagpur Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2004	Finalized
52.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Industrial Relations (Amendment) Bill, 2004	Finalized
53.	Maharashtra	The Payment of Wages (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2004	Finalized
54.	Maharashtra	The Factories (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
55.	Maharashtra	The Electricity (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
56.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Ownership Flats (Regulation of the Promotions of Construction, Sale, Management, Transfer) (Retrospective Extension of Duration and Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
57.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Bill, 2005	Finalized
58.	Maharashtra	The Industrial Disputes (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2003	Finalized
59.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
60.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Fire Prevention and Life Safety Measures Bill, 2005	Finalized
61.	Maharashtra	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
61.	Manipur	The Manipur Protection of Interest of Depositors (In Financial Establishments) Bill, 2004	Finalized
62.	Manipur	The Manipur Value Added Tax Bill, 2004	Finalized
63.	Manipur	The Manipur State Commission for Other Backward Classes Ordinance, 2005	Finalized
64.	Manipur	The Manipur Commission for Women Bill, 2005	Finalized
65.	Manipur	The Manipur State Minorities Commission Bill, 2005	Finalized
66.	Meghalaya	The William Carey University Bill, 2005	Finalized
67.	Meghalaya	The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University Bill, 2005	Finalized
68.	Meghalaya	The Martin Luther Christian University Bill, 2005	Finalized
69.	Mizoram	The Mizoram Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2004	Finalized
70.	Nagaland	—	

1	2	3	4
71.	Orissa	The Orissa Value Added Tax Bill, 2004	Finalized
72.	Orissa	The Orissa Urban Police Bill, 2003	Finalized
73.	Orissa	The Orissa Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 2005	Finalized
74.	Punjab	The Punjab Value Added Tax Ordinance, 2005	Finalized
75.	Punjab	The Punjab Value Added Tax Bill, 2005	Finalized
76.	Punjab	The Haryana and Punjab Agricultural Universities (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
77.	Punjab	The Punjab Herd Registration Ordinance, 2005	Finalized
78.	Punjab	The Punjab Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
79.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Rent Control (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2005	Finalized
80.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Prevention of Defacement of Property Ordinance, 2005	Finalized
81.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Prevention of Defacement of Property Bill, 2005	Finalized
82.	Rajasthan	The Payment of Wages (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
83.	Rajasthan	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 2004	Finalized
84.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Bill, 2005	Finalized
85.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Rent Control (Second Amendmet) Bill, 2005	Finalized
86.	Sikkim	—	
87.	Tamil Nadu	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Ordinance, 2005	Finalized
88.	Tripura	The Tripura Value Added Tax Bill, 2004	Finalized
89.	Tripura	The Tripura Tea Companies (Transfer of Management of Certain Tea Units) (Fifth Amendment) Ordiance, 2005	Finalized
90.	Uttarakhand	The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts (Uttaranchal Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
91.	Uttarakhand	The Code of Civil Procedure (Uttaranchal Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
92.	Uttar Pradesh	The Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar University Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2004	Finalized

1	2	3	4
93.	West Bengal	The Plantations Labour (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2004	Finalized
94.	West Bengal	The New Town Kolkata (Maintenance of Civic Services) Ordinance, 2005	Finalized
95.	West Bengal	The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
96.	West Bengal	The Electricity (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2004	Finalized
		Year: 2006	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Government Property (Preservation, Protection and Resumption) Ordinance, 2006	Finalized
2.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Chit Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2006	Finalized
3.	Andhra Pradesh	The Registration (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 2006	Finalized
4.	Andhra Pradesh	The Registration (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
5.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
6.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2006	Pending
7.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board Bill, 2006	Pending
8.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Special Economic Zones Bill, 2005	Pending
9.	Andhra Pradesh	The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	
11.	Assam	The Assam Apartments (Construction and Transfer of Ownership) Bill, 2006	Finalized
12.	Bihar	—	
13.	Chhattisgarh	The Chhattisgarh High Court (Appeal to Division Bench) Bill, 2005	Finalized
14.	Chhattisgarh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Chhattisgarh Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
15.	Chhattisgarh	The Chhattisgarh Vishesh Jan Suraksha Vidhayak, 2005	Finalized
16.	Chhattisgarh	The Chhattisgarh Protection of Depositors Interest Bill, 2005	Finalized

1	2	3	4
17.	Chhattisgarh	The Chhattisgarh High Court Bill, 2006	Finalized
18.	Chhattisgarh	The Chhattisgarh Cooperative Society Bill, 2006	Pending
19.	Goa	—	
20.	Gujarat	—	
21.	Haryana	The Punjab Agricultural Produce Marketing (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
22.	Haryana	The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
23.	Haryana	The Haryana Public Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Amendment Bill, 2006	Pending
24.	Himachal Pradesh	The Shimla Road Users and Pedestrians (Public Safety and Convenience) Bill, 2006	Finalized
25.	Himachal Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2006	Pending
26.	Himachal Pradesh	The Criminal Law (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
27.	Jharkhand	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Jharkhand Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
28.	Karnataka	The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
29.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Molasses Regulation Bill, 2004	Finalized
30.	Kerala	The Protection of Human Rights (Kerala Amendment) Ordinance, 2005	Finalized
31.	Kerala	The Kerala (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Regulation of Issue of Community Certificates (Amendment) Ordinance, 2006	Pending
32.	Kerala	The Motor Vehicles (Kerala Amendment) Ordinance, 2006	Finalized
33.	Kerala	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Kerala Amendment) Ordinance, 2006	Finalized
34.	Kerala	The Kerala Medical Officers' Admission to Post Graduate Courses under Service Quota Bill, 2006	Finalized

1	2	3	4
35.	Kerala	Sree Pandaravaka Land (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Amendment Bill, 2006	Pending
36.	Kerala	The Kerala Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Bill, 2004	Finalized
37.	Kerala	The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings Bill, 2004	Finalized
38.	Madhya Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
39.	Madhya Pradesh	The Motor Vehicles (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
40.	Madhya Pradesh	The Indian Forest (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
41.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Uchcha Nyayalaya (Khand Nyayapeeth Ko Appeal) Vidheyak, 2005	Finalized
42.	Madhya Pradesh	The Motor Vehicles (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
43.	Madhya Pradesh	The Industrial Disputes (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
44.	Maharashtra	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
45.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Special Economic Zones and Designated Areas Bill, 2006	Finalized
46.	Maharashtra	The Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control), the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) and the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2006	Pending
47.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land (Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
48.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra State Commission for Backward Classes Bill, 2005	Finalized
49.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Devadasi System (Abolition) Bill, 2005	Finalized
50.	Maharashtra	The Factories (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized

1	2	3	4
51.	Maharashtra	The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
52.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Agriculture Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2006	Finalized
53.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Fire Prevention and Life Safety Measures Bill, 2006	Finalized
54.	Manipur	The Electricity (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
55.	Manipur	The Manipur Protection of Interest of Depositors (In Financial Establishments) Bill, 2004	Pending
56.	Manipur	The Manipur State Commission for Women Bill, 2006	Finalized
57.	Manipur	The Manipur State Commission for Other Backward Classes Bill, 2006	Finalized
58.	Meghalaya	The Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2006	Finalized
59.	Mizoram	—	
60.	Nagaland	—	
61.	Orissa	The Code of Civil Procedure (Orissa) Amendment) Bill, 2006	Pending
62.	Orissa	The Orissa Ground Water (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Bill, 2006	Finalized
63.	Orissa	The Orissa Special Courts Bill, 2006	Finalized
64.	Punjab	The Motor Vehicles (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
65.	Punjab	The Punjab Self-Supporting Cooperative Societies Bill, 2006	Pending
66.	Punjab	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
67.	Rajasthan	The Indian Partnership (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
68.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2006	Pending
69.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized

1	2	3	4
70.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Prevention of Defacement of Property Bill, 2006	Finalized
71.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Medical Registration Bill, 2005	Finalized
72.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Public Demand Recovery Bill, 2006	Finalized
73.	Tamil Nadu	The Factories (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2005	Finalized
74.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2006	Pending
75.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Determination of Fee) Bill, 2006	Pending
76.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Stamp and Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
77.	Tripura	The Tripura Vigilance Commission Bill, 1991	Finalized
78.	Uttarakhand	The Revenue Recovery (Uttaranchal Amendment) Bill, 2006	Pending
79.	Uttar Pradesh	—	
80.	West Bengal	The New Town Kolkata Development Authority Ordinance, 2005	Finalized
81	West Bengal	The West Bengal Administrative (Adjudication of School Disputes) Commission Bill, 2006	Finalized
82.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Municipal Corporation Bill, 2006	Finalized
83.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Cooperative Society's Bill, 2006	Pending
		Year : 2007	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Land Acquisition (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 2007	Finalized
2.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Public Property (Prevention of Damages and Recovery of Losses) Bill, 2006	Finalized
3.	Andhra Pradesh	The Land Acquisition (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
4.	Andhra Pradesh	The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized

1	2	3	4
5.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2006	Pending
6.	Andhra Pradesh	The Criminal Laws (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007	Pending
7.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Community Service of Offenders Bill, 2007	Pending
8.	Andhra Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
9.	Andhra Pradesh	The Registration (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
10.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Government Property (Preservation, Protection and Resumption) Bill, 2006	Finalized
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	
12.	Assam	The Assam Entry Tax (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2007	Pending
13.	Assam	The Assam Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
14.	Assam	The Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund and Pension Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund Scheme (Second Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
15.	Assam	The Assam Cooperative Societies Bill, 2007	Pending
16.	Assam	The Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
17.	Bihar	The Bihar Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) (Amendment) Bill, 2007	Pending
18.	Chhattisgarh	The Indian Stamp (Chhattisgarh Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
19.	Goa	The Goa Lokayukta Bill, 2003	Pending
20.	Gujarat	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
21.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Prohibition of Transfer of Immovable Property and Provision of Protection of Tenant from Eviction from Premises in Disturbed Areas (Amendment) Bill, 2007	Pending
22.	Gujarat	The Registration (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
23.	Haryana	The Haryana Police Ordinance, 2006	Finalized

1	2	3	4
24.	Haryana	The Haryana Police Bill, 2007	Finalized
25.	Himachal Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2006	Pending
26.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2007	Pending
27.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Prevention of Specific Corrupt Practices (Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
28.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
29.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
30.	Himachal Pradesh	The Shimla Road Users and Pedestrians (Public Safety and Convenience) Bill, 2007	Finalized
31.	Jharkhand	The Jharkhand Registration of Marriages Bill, 2006	Pending
32.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Bhu Kabalika (Nishedha) Vidheyaka, 2007	Pending
33.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Stamp (Second Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
34.	Karnataka	The Chit Funds (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
35.	Kerala	The Kerala Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Bill, 2007	Pending
36.	Kerala	The Industrial Disputes (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
37.	Kerala	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
38.	Kerala	The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Second Amendment) Bill, 2007	Pending
39.	Kerala	The Kerala Recognition of Trade Unions Bill, 2007	Pending
40.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Gauvansh Vadh Pratishedh (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2007	Pending
41.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Van Upaj (Viyapar Viniyaman) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2006	Finalized

1	2	3	4
42.	Madhya Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
43.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Tendu Patta (Vyapar Viniyaman) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2007	Finalized
44.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2006	Pending
45.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Slumlords, Bootleggers, Drug-offenders and Dangerous Persons (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007	Pending
46.	Maharahstra	The Maharashtra High Court (Hearing of Writ Petitions by Division Bench and Abolition of Letters Patent Appeals) (Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
47.	Maharahstra	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2006	Pending
48.	Maharahstra	The Maharashtra Ownership Flats (Regulation of the Promotion of Construction, Sale, Management and Transfer) Amendment Bill, 2005	Finalized
49.	Maharahstra	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
50.	Manipur	The Criminal Law (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 2007	Pending
51.	Manipur	The Electricity (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 2007	Pending
52.	Meghalaya	—	
53.	Mizoram	—	
54.	Nagaland	—	
55.	Orissa	The Indian Stamp (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
56.	Punjab	—	
57.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2007	Pending
58.	Rajasthan	The Indian Partnership (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized
59.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Excise (Amendment) Bill, 2006	Finalized

1	2	3	4
60.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Forests, Water Courses and Road Revenue (Preservation and Protection) Amendment Bill, 2007	Finalized
61.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Admission in Professional Educational Institutions Bill, 2006	Finalized
62.	Tamil Nadu	The Factories (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
63.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
64.	Tripura	—	
65.	Uttarakhand	—	
66.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax Bill, 2007	Finalized
67.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax Ordinance, 2007	Finalized
68.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code Bill, 2006	Pending
69.	Uttar Pradesh	The Intermediate Education (Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
70.	Uttar Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007	Pending
71.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Schools (Mapping and Planning) and Private School (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 2007	Pending
72.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Medical Council Bill, 2007	Finalized
73.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
74.	West Bengal	The New Town Kolkata Development Authority Bill, 2007	Finalized
75.	West Bengal	The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
76.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
		Year : 2008	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
2.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2007	Pending

1	2	3	4
3.	Andhra Pradesh	The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending
4.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2007	Pending
5.	Andhra Pradesh	The Land Acquisition (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
6.	Andhra Pradesh	The Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2008	Finalized
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	
8.	Assam	The Assam Moslem Marriages and Divorces Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2007	Pending
9.	Assam	The Registration (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending
10.	Bihar	—	
11.	Chhattisgarh	The Indian Penal Code (Chhattisgarh Amendment) Bill, 2009	Pending
12.	Chhattisgarh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Chhattisgarh Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending
13.	Chhattisgarh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Chhattisgarh Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending
14.	Goa	The Registration (Goa Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending
15.	Gujarat	The Registration (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2008	Finalized
16.	Haryana	—	
17.	Himachal Pradesh	The Indian Forest (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending
18.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Prevention of Specific Corrupt Practices (Amendment) Bill, 2008	Finalized
19.	Jharkhand	The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts (Jharkhand Amendment) Bill, 2007	Pending
20.	Karantaka	—	
21.	Kerala	The Kerala Medical Officers' Admission to Post Graduate Courses Under Service Quota Ordinance, 2008	Finalized
22.	Kerala	The Thiruppuvarm Payment (Abolition) Amendment Bill, 2008	Pending

1	2	3	4
23.	Kerala	The Kerala Medical Officers' Admission to the Post Graduate Courses Under Service Quota Bill, 2008	Pending
24.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Aatankavadi Evam Uchhedak Gatividhiyan Tatha Sangathit Apradh Niyantran Vidheyak, 2007	Pending
25.	Madhya Pradesh	The Industrial Disputes (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized
26.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Motoryan Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2007	Pending
27.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Stamp Bill, 2008	Pending
28.	Madhya Pradesh	The Registration (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending
29.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Special Economic Zones and Designated Areas Ordinance, 2008	Pending
30.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Money-lending (Regulation) Ordinance, 2008	Pending
31.	Maharashtra	The Indian Penal Code (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending
32.	Maharashtra	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending
33.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Housing Sector Regulatory Commission Bill, 2008	Pending
34.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra High Court (Hearing of Writ Petitions by Division Bench and Abolition of Letters Patent Appeals) (Amendment) Bill, 2008	Finalized
35.	Manipur	—	
36.	Meghalaya	—	
37.	Mizoram	—	
38.	Nagaland	—	
39.	Orissa	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Orissa Amendment) Ordinance, 2008	Pending
40.	Punjab	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2007	Finalized

1	2	3	4
41.	Punjab	The Punjab Compulsory Registration of Marriages Bill, 2008	Pending
42.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Bovine Animal (Prohibition of Slaughter and Regulation of Temporary Migration or Export (Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending
43.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Apartment Ownership Bill, 2008	Pending
44.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending
45.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Dharam Swatantra Vidheyak, 2008	Pending
46.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Promotion of Local Employment Bill, 2008	Pending
47.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Bill, 2008	Pending
48.	Sikkim	The Sikkim (Constitution of Special Eco-Task Forest Guards) Bill, 2008	Pending
49.	Tamil Nadu	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008	Finalized
50.	Tamil Nadu	The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008	Finalized
51.	Tamil Nadu	The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) and the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Laws (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending
52.	Tamil Nadu	The Industrial Disputes (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008	Finalized
53.	Tamil Nadu	The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending
54.	Tamil Nadu	The Motor Transport Workers (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending
55.	Tripura	—	
56.	Uttarakhand	—	
57.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2007	Pending
58.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Stamp Bill, 2008	Pending
59.	West Bengal	The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2008	Pending

Desilting of Drains

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

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is not cleaning/desilting the drains before the onset of monsoon season thereby causing hardships to the people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Earlier desilting operations were being carried out by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi prior to the onset of Monsoon. From this year, the desilting of drains is being carried out by the Corporation throughout the year.

Private Enterprise by CSIR Scientists

542. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

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

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is considering to allow its scientists to float private companies and continue in Government service;

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

(c) whether the CSIR had implemented a version of the scheme in 2004; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response to the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. CSIR is considering a proposal to allow its Scientists to set up knowledge based enterprises while in service. The proposal is under process of seeking necessary approvals.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas

543. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any fresh prcposal to increase the number of KGBVs;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the new KGBVs are likely to be opened, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement any project/scheme for increasing the standard of education for girl child; and

(e) if so, the details and norms thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) The Government of India has sanctioned 2578 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in educationally backward blocks of the country. A statement showing number of KGBVs sanctioned state-wise is enclosed.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, there is a special focus on promoting girls education, including improvement of their learning levels.

Statement

Number of KGBVs sanctioned in the country State/Union Territory-wise

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total No. of KGBV's sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	395
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36
3.	Assam	26

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	391
5.	Chhattisgarh	93
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
7.	Delhi	1
8.	Gujarat	63
9.	Haryana	9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10
11.	Jammu and Kashmirr	79
12.	Jharkhand	198
13.	Karnataka	64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	200
15.	Maharashtra	36
16.	Manipur	1
17.	Mizoram	1
18.	Meghalaya	2
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	Orissa	157
21.	Punjab	3
22.	Rajasthan	200
23.	Tamil Nadu	54
24.	Tripura	7
25.	Uttar Pradesh	459
26.	Uttarakhand	26
27.	West Bengal	64
	Total	2578

[English]

Talks with ULFA

544. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is initiating direct talks with ULFA;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done;

(c) whether the talks with People's Consultative Group (PCG) on ULFA is still going on; and

(d) if so, the details of progress achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) The Government is open to talks with any militant groups including United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) provided they shum violence. The Government has not received any formal proposal from ULFA for direct talks.

(c) and (d) Three rounds of talks were held with Peoples' Consultative Group (PCG), set up by ULFA, between October 2005 to June 2006. However, since there was no direct response from ULFA, and there were reports regrouping, new raising, movement of stores/arms, violence and extortion by ULFA cadres, the talks could not proceed further.

Conference on Internal Security

545. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two days conference was held recently in New Delhi to discuss internal security;

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

(c) whether any firm strategy has been made or formulated to counter terrorism and to check naxalite violences in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) A one day Conference of Chief Secretaries/Home Secretaries and Directors General of Police of all States

was held on 8.8.2008 to review the prevailing security scenario in various parts of the country and to discuss the recent terrorist incidents, naxalite violence, etc. The discussions highlighted the need for strengthening of police infrastructure, improving response capabilities necessary to address the emerging threats, enhanced surveillance of crowded areas such as markets, malls, etc., in urban areas, stricter enforcement of existing regulations on explosives, countering the menace of Fake Indian Currency Notes, regulations of cyber cafes and retailers of SIM cards etc., with the involvement of all stakeholders, harnessing of technology towards this end, involving the community in countering threats posed by terrorist elements and generating awareness. There was a broad consensus to focus on capacity building through training, and the need for effective investigation and efficient prosecution of cases having inter-state and international linkages was emphasized.

Regulation of Lottery Trade

546. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up an authority to regulate the Rs. 50,000/- crore lottery business in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Government of India enacted the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 to regulate the lotteries. The State Government organize, conduct or promote lotteries as per provisions of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 and the relevant Rules framed by the respective State Governments.

Advertisement Revenue of DD and AIR

547. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revenue from advertisements of Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR) has increased;

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

(c) the percentage of increase in the rates of advertisement during the said period in DD and AIR;

(d) whether the Government proposes any scheme to generate additional revenue through advertisements by DD and AIR;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by DD and AIR separately in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) As informed by Prasar Bharati, the total revenue earned by AIR and DD during the last three years and current financial year is as follows:

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	AIR	DD
2005-06	222.76	946.96
2006-07	236.15	818.22
2007-08	241.79	888.97
2008-09	84.74 (up to August 2008)	314.58 (up to September 2008)

(c) No increase has been reported by Prasar Bharati.

(d) to (f) AIR and DD are taking various proactive steps for further increasing their revenues. Prasar Bharati has set up Marketing Divisions at different locations in the country with a view to professionalize the airtime sale activity and inculcate customer friendly approach. Doordarshan has introduced telecast of scroller advertisements through various HPTs/LPTs to enhance its revenue earnings.

Upgradation of Research Institutes

548. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the Science and Research Institutes in the country to bring them at par with international standards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Upgradation of research institutes to conduct R&D in the thrust areas is a continuous process. This process is to support proposals projected in the annual plans of each Institute and on the basis of recommendations of the Governing Councils of the Institutes.

To achieve the highest standard in their respective area of research, the institutes have been granted full autonomy to pursue R&D projects. Further, the Department of Science and Technology has made provisions of Rs. 11028 crore in the Eleventh Plan (2007-12) for undertaking various schemes/projects/programmes.

Reservation for OBCs in Education

549. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:
SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to implement 27 per cent reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in various educational institutions;

(b) the details of seats proposed to be increased in Central Universities for the purpose;

(c) the policy guidelines issued by the UGC for State/ Deemed Universities and other educational institutions;

(d) whether certain Institutes of Higher Education have expressed their inability to provide reservation from this year owing to paucity of time and funds;

(e) if so, whether the educational institutes have sought financial assistance for implementing the OBC quota;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government in regard to providing financial assistance to the institutes for implementing quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) In accordance with the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition Civil No. 265 of 2006 and as per the provisions of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued directions *vide* O.M. No. 1-1/2005-U.1 A/847 and a Resolution vide O.M. No.1-1/2005-U.1 A/846 dated 20th April, 2008 to implement reservations for the Other. Backward Classes (OBCs) in Central Educational Institutions. This Ministry has also conveyed the revised criteria of income based on the recommendations of the National Commission for Backward Classes for determining the creamy layer among OBCs from Rs. 2.5 lakhs to Rs. 4.5 lakhs per annum for the purpose of admission *vide* OM No. 1-1/2008-U.1 A dated 13th October 2008 and the order of the Apex Court dated 14.10.2008 in the matter of IA No. 3 of 2008 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 35 of 2007 *vide* OM No. 1-1/2008-(III) UI(A) dated 17.10.2008. It is estimated that about 47,330 seats would be increased in central universities for implementing 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

(d) to (g) Projections for financial assistance received from central educational institutions under the purview of this Ministry have been examined by the Empowered Committee constituted for the purpose. Adequate budgetary provisions exist for implementing the policy of reservation in a staggered manner under the CEI Act, 2006. An amount of Rs. 2522.00 crores has been earmarked in the central financial year for capacity expansion of central universities, technical management institutions.

Wastage under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

550. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 11080 tonnes of grains were lifted by the Government of NCT of Delhi from the godowns of Food Corporation of India during 2007-08, out of which 3878 tonnes went waste;

(b) if so, whether as a result of such wastage, about one lakh school children in Delhi were served just 65 grams of cooked food per child under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Ban on Advertisement of Liquor and Tobacco Products

551. SHRI AJIT JOGI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advertisement of liquor and tobacco products banned but some companies have been using the same brand names for other products;

(b) if so, the details of tobacco and liquor companies indulging in such surrogate advertisements, company-wise; and

(c) the details of action taken by the Government against such advertising companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) It was brought to the notice of the Government that under the pretext of brand extension, some of the products were being advertised with brand names which were common with liquor and tobacco products. Therefore Rule 7(2) (viii) was inserted in the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 to prohibit such advertisement on the Television Channels. No complaints have been brought to the notice of the Government regarding such advertisements after the last amendment to the above Rules *vide* Notification dated 25.2.2008.

(b) No such details/data is maintained by the Government.

(c) As per the provisions of the Cable Television Act, 1995 and the rules framed thereunder, it is the responsibility of the Cable Television Network not to carry advertisements that do not adhere to the advertisement code prescribed therein. The Television channels are also required to adhere to the advertisement code with respect to advertisements carried in their channels. As such action against the advertising companies is not contemplated by Government and action is taken against Television channels carrying offensive advertisements as and when required.

[English]

Small and Medium Enterprises in States

552. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state the number of registered and unregistered Small and Medium enterprises in each State including Bihar during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): The State and Union Territory (UT)-wise details of estimated number of registered and unregistered micro and small enterprises of the country including Bihar for the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (latest available) 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 medium enterprises is not available.

Statement

State/UT-wise Details of Estimated Number of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (latest available)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Estimated Number of MSEs		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	82547	86064	89726
2.	Himachal Pradesh	87194	91596	95572
3.	Punjab	413762	427401	441797
4.	Chandigarh	24739	25653	26612
5.	Uttaranchal	123524	130140	137618
6.	Haryana	245370	254028	263308
7.	Delhi	196215	203336	210905
8.	Rajasthan	498035	518371	538728
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1938524	2027020	2116791
10.	Bihar	582167	605049	629509
11.	Sikkim	437	455	474
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1458	1516	1578
13.	Nagaland	16824	17772	19024
14.	Manipur	53173	55115	57171
15.	Mizoram	12895	13554	14335
16.	Tripura	27054	28063	29141
17.	Meghalaya	25846	27153	28591
18.	Assam	218487	226890	235576
19.	West Bengal	856178	887697	921221
20.	Jharkhand	149697	156091	163220
21.	Orissa	434498	450946	468468
22.	Chhattisgarh	293468	304002	315118
23.	Madhya Pradesh	898650	937183	976981
24.	Gujarat	600569	624346	646379

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Daman and Diu	4197	4389	4579
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
27.	Maharashtra	909385	948028	989254
28.	Andhra Pradesh	970755	1005889	1043512
29.	Karnataka	740967	772234	804811
30.	Goa	8101	8401	8654
31.	Lakshadweep	616	644	675
32.	Kerala	507313	524969	542610
33.	Tamil Nadu	922118	962854	1006684
34.	Pondicherry	10301	10724	11120
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3756	3902	4032
	All India	11858821	12341475	12843773

Private Universities

553. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestion from the University Grants Commission for constituting a high level committee to look into the course structure of private universities; and

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not received any suggestion from the UGC for constituting a high level committee to look into the course structure of private universities.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Minor Indian Languages

554. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of minor Indian languages in the country, language-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of scheme prepared and implemented by the Government for development and promotion of minor Indian languages;

(c) whether consultations have been held with the concerned Ministries for getting funds to implement the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The official website of the National Commissioner Linguistic Minorities (NCLM), Allahabad *viz.* nclm.nic.in clarifies that there is no provision for recognition of any Indian language as a minority language. It is automatically defined when it is not the mother tongue of the majority of the people in the State. The minority languages are those, which are other than the principal language in a State, but these may be the major languages, which are spoken in other States where they are the principal language. There may be languages confined to a small region or spoken by a small number

of people and the NCLM calls such languages as 'minor languages'. However, the NCLM has taken the liberty of including other languages, which are spoken by a large number of people and in different States over a fairly large area but have not been accepted, due to historical reasons, in either the educational stream or the administration.

The list of 100 non-scheduled/minor Indian languages (other than the 22 Indian languages included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India) provided by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (RGCCI), is enclosed as Statement. The detailed language-wise and State-wise break-up of the males, females and total number of speakers of the 100 non-scheduled Indian languages as per 2001 census is already in the public domain in the official website of RGCCI *viz.* censusindia.gov.in.

(b) to (d) A draft Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) note titled 'New Scheme for the Preservation and Development of Languages not covered by the 8th Schedule (Bharat Bhasha Vikas Yojana)' was prepared by the Department of Higher Education and circulated to various Ministries including Planning Commission and comments of some have not been received as yet. The Government can take further action on the proposal only after receipt of comments on the draft EFC from all concerned.

Statement

Sl.No.	Language
1	2
1.	Adi
2.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto
3.	Anal
4.	Angami
5.	Ao
6.	Arabic/Arbi
7.	Balti
8.	Bhili/Bhilodi
9.	Bhotia
10.	Bhumij
11.	Bishnupuriya
12.	Chakesang
13.	Chakru/Chokri
14.	Chang
15.	Coorgi/Kodagu
16.	Deori
17.	Dimasa
18.	English
19.	Gadaba
20.	Gangte
21.	Garo
22.	Gondi
23.	Halabi
24.	Halam
25.	Hmar
26.	Ho
27.	Jatapu
28.	Juang
29.	Kabui
30.	Karbi/Mikri
31.	Khandeshi
32.	Kharia
33.	Khasi
34.	Khezha
35.	Khiemnungan
36.	Khond/Kondh
37.	Kinnauri

1	2
38.	Kisan
39.	Koch
40.	Koda/Kora
41.	Kolami
42.	Kom
43.	Konda
44.	Konyak
45.	Korku
46.	Korwa
47.	Koya
48.	Kui
49.	Kuki
50.	Kurukh/Oraon
51.	Ladakhi
52.	Lahauli
53.	Lahnda
54.	Lakher
55.	Lalung
56.	Lepcha
57.	Liangmei
58.	Limbu
59.	Lotha
60.	Lushai/Mizo
61.	Malto
62.	Maram
63.	Maring
64.	Miri/Mishing
65.	Mishmi
66.	Mogh
67.	Monpa
68.	Munda
69.	Mundari

1	2
70.	Nicobarese
71.	Nissi/Dafla
72.	Nocte
73.	Palte
74.	Parji
75.	Pawi
76.	Persian
77.	Phom
78.	Pochury
79.	Rabha
80.	Rai
81.	Rengma
82.	Sangtam
83.	Savara
84.	Sema
85.	Sherpa
86.	Shina
87.	Simte
88.	Tamang
89.	Tangkhul
90.	Tangsa
91.	Thado
92.	Tibetan
93.	Tripuri
94.	Tulu
95.	Vaiphei
96.	Wancho
97.	Yimchungre
98.	Zeliang
99.	Zemi
100.	Zou

Cooperation in Small and Medium Enterprises

555. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any country has offered to cooperate in the small and medium enterprises sector during 2007 and 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved;

(c) whether India has also made similar offer to any country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, receives as well as offers proposals/requests for mutual cooperation in the area of micro, small and medium enterprises from various developing as well as developed countries. Such offers for mutual cooperation are usually received from/ made by the concerned Embassies/Missions directly, or through Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, etc.

The cooperation with various countrices, *inter alia*, includes entering into formal Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/Joint Action Plan (JAP) etc. with the counterpart Ministry or agency, Institution to Institution level cooperation; exchange of Ministerial/official level delegations; training of officials, entrepreneurs and workers at the Training Institutions of the other country and undertaking consultancy projects, exchange of business delegations, Business to Business meetings and participation in various Exhibitions and Trade Fairs, etc.

Ministry of MSME has signed MoUs/JAPs with Tunisia, Romania, Rwanda, Mexico, Uzbekistan, Lesotho, Sri Lanka, Algeria, Sudan and Cote D'Ivoire for the development and cooperation in the MSME sector in the respective countries. The National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), a public sector enterprise of this Ministry has also signed MoUs with MSME support Institutions of 22 countries. (see Statement)

Ministry of MSME has also been exchanging Ministerial/Official level delegations with several countries for cooperation in the field of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector. During 2007 and 2008, Ministerial/ Official level delegations from USA, Japan, Germany, South Africa, Mexico, Thailand, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Rwanda, Tunisia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Bahrain and Malawi visited India and held meetings in the Ministry for cooperation in the MSME sector. Smilarly, during the same period Ministerial/Official level delegation from the Ministry visited USA, Mexico, South Africa, Canada, Japan, China, Germany and Uzbekistan for furthering cooperation in the field of MSME sector.

National level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes under the Ministry namely NIESBUD, Noida, NI-MSME, Hyderabad and IIE, Guwahati as well as various Tool Rooms under the O/o DC (MSME) have been imparting entrepreneurship and skill development training to participants from various countries under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) scheme of Ministry of External Affairs.

During 2007 and 2008, NSIC has provided consultancy services and executed projects on turnkey basis in South Africa and established an Information Centre in Tanzania. During the same period, O/o Development Commissioner (MSME), an attached office of this Ministry, has provided consultancy services for a project on Capacity Development Facility in Afghanistan; has undertaken assignment for establishment of two Tool Rooms in Zimbabwe; and provided assistance to set up a Tool Room Training Centre in South Africa.

Besides above, to encourage Business to Business cooperation and to expose the Indian MSMEs to international competition and facilitate technology upgradation, modernisation of MSME sector and promotion of exports, assistance is provided by the Ministry to industry associations and other related organisations, for participation in international trade fairs/exhibitions and exchange of business delegations.

Statement

International MoUs/Agreements signed by National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC)

Sl.No.	Name of agency	Country
1.	Small Business BC, Vancouvour	Canada
2.	Bulgarian Small & Medium Enterprises Promotion Agency (BSMEPA)	Republic of Bulgaria
3.	Directorate General for Development of Small & Medium Enterprises (DGDSME)	Sultanate of Oman
4.	Servico Brasileiro De Apolo as Micro e Pequenas Empreas (sebrae)	Brazil
5.	Small Enterprise Development Agency	South Africa
6.	Small Business Corporation	South Korea
7.	Taipei World Trade Centre (TWTC)	Taiwan
8.	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)	Fiji
9.	Caribbean Association of Industry & Commerce Trinidad & Tobago	Trinidad & Tobago
10.	Uganda Small Scale Industries Association	Uganda
11.	Federal Micro and Small Enterprises Development	Ethiopia
12.	Agency for Promotion of Small & Medium Enterprises	Senegal
13.	Basotho Enterprise Development Corporation	Lesotho
14.	Small Industries Development Organization	Tanzania
15.	Ministry of Industry of Syrian Arab Republic	Syria
16.	National Women Entrepreneur Council	Mauritius
17.	Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment for Young Business Leaders, Dubai	UAE
18.	Jeddah Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Saudi Arabia
19.	Social Fund for Development an agency of Government of Egypt	Egypt
20.	Confederation of Small Industries (CONFAPI)	Italy
21.	Bundesverband Mitteistandische Wirtschaft (BVMW)	Germany
22.	Israel SMEs Authority	Israel

[Translation]

Suicide Cases

556. SHRI RAGHUVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether suicide cases in the country are on the rise; and

(b) if so, the details of suicides committed by farmers, labourers, Below Poverty Line families during the current year, gender-wise and State-wise including urban and rural areas, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) While the number of cases of suicide have increased in some States, these have decreased in others.

(b) The NCRB compiles data on crime including suicide cases on annual basis. However, data on suicides by labourers and below poverty line families is not maintained separately. State/UTs-wise and gender-wise details of total number of suicides committed in the country and those committed by farmers during the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 are given in the enclosed statement I and II respectively.

Statement I

State/UT-wise number of Suicides during 2005-2007

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005			2006			2007		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8865	4577	13442	8863	4413	13276	9949	4933	14882
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49	21	70	96	33	129	98	31	129
3.	Assam	1951	895	2846	2116	915	3031	2116	946	3062
4.	Bihar	327	216	543	299	319	618	534	431	965
5.	Chhattisgarh	3305	1576	4881	3060	1566	4626	3256	1583	4839
6.	Goa	197	85	282	183	92	275	178	92	270
7.	Gujarat	2902	1863	4765	3048	1987	5035	3375	2205	5580
8.	Haryana	1493	553	2046	1766	550	2316	1852	581	2433
9.	Himachal Pradesh	214	145	359	301	156	457	258	144	402
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	196	98	294	152	110	262	153	81	234
11.	Jharkhand	523	285	808	521	335	856	880	409	1289
12.	Karnataka	7707	3850	11557	8048	4164	12212	8392	3912	12304
13.	Kerala	6830	2414	9244	6583	2443	9026	6588	2374	8962
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2851	2597	5448	3503	2932	6435	3470	2859	6329
15.	Maharashtra	9603	4823	14426	10510	4984	15494	10420	4764	15184

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Manipur	23	4	27	24	12	36	28	11	39
17.	Meghalaya	50	21	71	69	23	92	60	27	87
18.	Mizoram	47	8	55	60	10	70	22	6	28
19.	Nagaland	21	6	27	19	9	28	17	7	24
20.	Orissa	2554	1654	4208	2373	1692	4065	2188	1820	4308
21.	Punjab	482	100	588	610	162	772	632	215	847
22.	Rajasthan	2858	1320	4178	2910	1353	4263	3154	1283	4437
23.	Sikkim	62	47	109	98	47	145	84	38	122
24.	Tamil Nadu	7507	4569	12076	7509	4872	12381	8687	5124	13811
25.	Tripura	401	314	715	428	337	765	419	286	705
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1772	1677	3449	1761	1338	3099	2054	1873	3927
27.	Uttarakhand	180	93	273	173	153	326	130	118	248
28.	West Bengal	8614	6401	15015	9120	6605	15725	8505	6355	14860
	Total (States)	71584	40218	111802	74203	41612	115815	77799	42508	120307
	Union Territories									
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86	53	139	96	37	133	100	56	156
30.	Chandigarh	63	26	89	56	24	80	60	22	82
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41	28	69	23	19	42	44	32	76
32.	Daman and Diu	25	7	32	14	8	22	6	9	15
33.	Delhi (UT)	777	468	1245	960	532	1492	966	515	1481
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	3
35.	Puducherry	340	198	538	349	177	526	319	198	517
	Total (UTs)	1332	780	2112	1499	798	2297	1496	834	2330
	Total (All India)	72916	40998	113914	75702	42410	118112	79295	43342	122637

Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India.

Statement II

State/UT-wise details of suicides committed by Farmers during 2005-2007

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005			2006			2007		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2017	473	2490	2000	607	2607	1508	289	1797
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	7	25	4	0	4	14	1	15
3.	Assam	256	43	299	295	27	322	276	2	278
4.	Bihar	32	7	39	38	8	46	78	8	86
5.	Chhattisgarh	1200	212	1412	1212	271	1483	1264	329	1593
6.	Goa	10	1	11	5	0	5	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	519	96	615	411	76	487	289	28	317
8.	Haryana	128	12	140	181	9	190	179	0	179
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20	0	20	22	0	22	14	1	15
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	2	30	4	34	31	2	33
11.	Jharkhand	124	0	124	103	0	103	101	12	113
12.	Karnataka	1663	220	1883	1450	270	1720	1772	363	2135
13.	Kerala	1073	45	1118	1208	96	1124	1158	74	1232
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1055	193	1248	1178	197	1375	1065	198	1263
15.	Maharashtra	3638	288	3926	4111	342	4453	3968	270	4238
16.	Manipur	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	4	0	4	3	0	3	14	4	18
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	204	50	254	241	42	283	170	70	240
21.	Punjab	47	0	47	85	0	85	86	2	88
22.	Rajasthan	436	25	461	356	39	395	589	29	618
23.	Sikkim	34	7	41	27	8	35	15	6	21
24.	Tamil Nadu	1002	253	1255	342	84	426	396	88	484

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Tripura	29	0	29	7	0	7	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	422	100	522	346	65	411	389	97	486
27.	Uttaranchal	15	9	24	33	18	51	18	10	28
28.	West Bengal	853	112	965	963	226	1189	878	224	1102
	Total (States)	11802	2154	16956	14473	2390	16863	14272	2107	16379
	Union Territories									
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7	1	8	6	0	6	16	0	16
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	0	13	12	0	12	17	0	17
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (UT)	7	0	7	3	0	3	23	0	23
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	144	3	147	169	6	175	181	16	197
	Total (UTs)	171	4	175	191	6	197	237	16	253
	Total (All India)	11973	2158	17131	14664	2396	17060	14509	2123	16632

Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India.

[English]

Tripartite Talks on Gorkhaland

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

(a) whether tripartite talks between the Central Government, State Government of West Bengal and the Gorkha Janamukti Morcha were held lately regarding the demand for a separate Gorkhaland; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed therein and outcome of the tripartite talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The first round of tripartite discussions on the demands made by Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM) and others regarding Gorkhaland issues was held on September 8, 2008 at the behest of the Government of West Bengal.

The representatives of the State Government of West Bengal, Union Government and several parties including GJM attended the meeting. The tripartite meeting was held to enable GJM and the other parties to put forth their viewpoints on the issues involved so as to provide better understanding of the same to the representatives of the State Government as well as Government of India.

Uniform Education System

558. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to implement a uniform education system in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government intends to provide necessary funds to the State Governments for implementing the said scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any proposal has been received from any State Government in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) No, Sir. As 'Education' is a subject on the Concurrent List of the Constitution, it is the shared responsibility of both the Central and the State Governments.

The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) provides for a National System of Education, which implies that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. It also accords priority for improvement of the standard of education at all levels for children living in rural and urban areas.

Protection of Himalayan Glaciers

559. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of research projects have been carried on 'Himalayan Glaciers';

(b) if so, the details alongwith the amount spent for the same during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the researches have indicated that the glaciers are receding gradually;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the contribution/efforts made by the Government to protect the Himalayan Glaciers from receding?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The list of projects along with total cost of the projects sanctioned during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement:

(c) Geological Survey of India reports an average recession of 10.2m/year from 1935 to 1996 and 27.33m/year between 1956 to 1971 for Gangotri Glacier. Jawaharlal Nehru University reports an average recession of 17.15m/year from 1971 to 2004 for Gangotri Glacier.

(d) and (e) National Action Plan for Climate Change formulated by the Government of India has envisioned a National Mission on Himalayan Ecosystem.

Statement

Sl.No.	File No.	Project Title	PIs name and Address	Total Cost (in Rs.)	Date of Sanction	Duration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		List of Projects sanctioned under Himalayan Glaciology Programme during 2005-06				
1.	ES/91/27/2004	Monitoring temporal & spatial variations in Snow Cover in Indian Himalaya through Satellite Remote Sensing	Sh. S.K.S. Yadav, RSAC-UP, Sector-G, Janakipuram, Kursi Road, Lucknow-226021.	74,97,000/-	2.2.2006	36 months

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		List of Projects sanctioned under Himalayan Glaciology Programme during 2006-07				
1.	ES/91/36/ 2005	Deglaciation and associated consequences on future water scenaries: a case study of Gangotri Glacier.	Dr. A.L. Ramanathan, School of Environmental Sciences, JNU, New Delhi-110067.	26,58,401/-	1.3.2007	36 months
2.	ES/91/31/ 2003	Inter and Intra-Annual seasonal variability and its effect on Snow cover. A case study of Kangriz glacier Basin, Zanskar Ranges, Ladakh	Dr. R.K. Ganjoo, D/o Geology, Jammu Univ., Jammu-180006.	52,29,608/-	1.1.2007	36 months
3.	ES/91/26/ 2004	Monitoring Dynamics of Surging glaciers in Indian Himalaya through Optical Remote Sensing and Geographical Information system.	Shri Ramachandra, RSAC-UP Sector-G, Janakipuram, Kursi Road, Lucknow-226021.	22,03,000/-	25.4.2006	36 months
		List of Projects sanctioned under Himalayan Glaciology Programme during 2007-08				
1.	ES/91/03/ 2006	Study of Atmospheric and Avalanche Parameter affecting Gangotri Glacier	Dr. A. Ganju, Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment, Himparisar, Sector 37-A, Chandigarh-160036.	58,65,440/-	14.11.2007	36 months
2.	ES/91/37/ 2005	Preliminary Glaciological Geomorphological and Hydrological study of Zemu Galcier, Sikkim.	Dr. P.K. Gupta, Asstt. Director, Central Mining Research Institute, Barwa Road, Dhanbad-826001.	24,24,625/-	24.8.2007	36 months

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	ES/91/02/ 2006	Glacier front (Snout) Variation of Sonapani and Gaglee Glaciers in Chandra Valley, Lahul & Spiti District, H.P.	Dr. Alpna C. Scott, D/o Geography, Isabella Thoburn, P.G. College, Lucknow-226007.	30,19,803/-	22.08.2007	36 months
4.	ES/91/01/ 2006	Spatio-temporal monitoring of a glacier using integrated approach from satellite remote sensing and *insitu* measurement techniques.	Dr. L.N. Sharma D/o Applied Sciences, Punjab Engg. College, Sector-12, Chandigarh.	82,00,820/-	21.8.2007	36 months
5.	ES/91/38/ 2005	Analysis of Temporal variation of climate *vis-a-vis* Glacial Fluctuations in the North-East and North-West Himalaya based on multi proxy records.	Dr. Amalav Bhattacharya, BSIP, 53, Univ. Road, Lucknow-226007.	25,54,927/-	26.07.2007	36 months

Uniform Academic Calendar

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problems being faced by the students due to the practice of having different academic calendars by different universities;

(b) if so, whether the UGC has any proposal for introduction of uniform academic calendar in all universities across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The University Grants Commission has issued the UGC (Minimum Standard of Instructions for the grant of First Degree through Formal Education) Regulations, 2003 (1st Amendment, 2007) and the UGC (Minimum Standard of Instructions for the grant of Master's Degree through Formal Education) Regulations, 2003 (1st Amendment), 2007. These Regulations provide that every university shall ensure that the classes for courses in subjects other than professional courses for the first year students shall commence by not later than the first week of August and for the students of second year onwards, by not later than the third week of July. The results for all the courses shall be declared by not later than the last week of June. A flexibility of upto two weeks may be allowed for professional courses in commencement of classes for students of 2nd year and later keeping in view the requirement of project work, summer schools and internship, etc. in professional courses.

Infiltration Across Indo-Bangladesh Border

561. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the militant outfits are using Bangladeshi territory for sneaking into India across the Indo-Bangladesh borders for carrying out subversive activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether only 67 per cent of the Indo-Bangladesh border is fenced;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to fence the rest of the border with Bangladesh;

(e) the details of infiltrators arrested on Indo-Bangladesh border during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) The information received from intelligence agencies have confirmed that militant outfits are having some base in Bangladesh from where they carry out subversive activities.

(b) During the current year (upto 30th September, 08) BSF has apprehended 17 insurgents of various outfits along Indo-Bangladesh border and 33 insurgents surrendered before BSF authorities in the North East. Bangladesh has also handed over 31 Indian insurgents to India who had gone to Bangladesh for training and were apprehended.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has sanctioned construction of 3406.859 kms. fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border, out of which 2626.56 kms (77%) has been completed and the remaining work is scheduled to be completed by March, 2010.

(e) As per the information available from the Border Guarding Force (BSF), the details of apprehensions are as follows:

Year	No. of persons Apprehended
2005	8490
2006	5785
2007	4553
2008 (Upto 9' 08)	2571
Total	21399

(f) Following steps have been taken to check infiltration along Indo-Bangladesh border:

1. BSF has been deployed as Border Guarding Force along Indo-Bangladesh Border which is:
   - — Carrying out round the clock surveillance and patrolling on foot, by boats and vehicle,
   - — Laying nakas (border ambushes) and has established observation posts all along the international border,
   - — Using water crafts for patrolling the rivering segments of the border.
2. Fencing has been crected along the international border;
3. Floodlighting have been installed along the border to enhance the observation during night;
4. Boarder Roads have been constructed to facilitate border patrolling and effective interception with speed;
5. Modern and hi-tech surveillance equipments have been installed along the borders to detect crossing by infiltrators at night and during bad weather.

Overstaying Pakistani Nationals

562. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Pakistani nationals who visit India do not return to their country after the expiry of their visa;

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

(c) the number of requests for Indian Citizenship received from such persons during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the number of such requests considered by the Government during the said period;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the citizenship rules in view of the problems being faced by the Hindu families living in Pakistan;

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

(g) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to assist such Hindu families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per information available, some Pakistani national who visited India have not returned to their country after expiry of their visa. Provisional details in this regard for the last 3 years and in the current year (upto 31.7.2008) are given below:

2005	—	7043
2006	—	7650
2007	—	7404
2008 (upto 31.7.2008)	—	9636.

(c) and (d) Foreign nationals including Pakistani nationals who visit India and do not return to their country on expiry of their visa are not eligible for grant of Indian citizenship since they would come under the definition of illegal migrant in terms of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

(e) to (g) Members of the minority community in Pakistan (Hindus and Sikhs) residing in India on Long Term Visa (LTV), subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, are eligible for grant of Indian citizenship after a stay of 7 years in India. There is no proposal for amending the Citizenship Rules in this regard at this stage.

[Translation]

Facilities for Teachers

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

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have been set up in all the districts in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is providing similar facilities to the teachers and employees of both the KVs and JNVs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government is taking any steps to provide similar facilities in the KVs and JNVs; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) There are 193 districts in the country which do not have any Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV). 49 districts in the country (excluding Tamil Nadu) do not have any Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs). Out of 49 uncovered districts, 06 districts are not eligible for having a JNV as these districts do not have rural population. The State-wise number of districts not having KV or JNV is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (g) JNVs are residential schools where teachers and other employees stay in Vidyalaya campus. Therefore, they are provided additional facilities such as residential accommodation within the Vidyalaya campus and free meal in Vidyalayas mess as per norms.

Statement

State-wise List of uncovered districts where KVs and JNVs have not been opened

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of districts not having KVs	No. of districts not having JNVs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02	01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	02	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	07	-
4.	Assam	05	01
5.	Bihar	10	-

1	2	3	4
6.	Chhattisgarh	04	02
7.	Delhi	03	05
8.	Goa	–	–
9.	Gujarat	09	08
10.	Haryana	06	–
11.	Himachal Pradesh	03	–
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	06	08
13.	Jharkhand	09	02
14.	Karnataka	12	02
15.	Kerala	–	–
16.	Lakshadweep	–	–
17.	Maharashtra	18	02
18.	Manipur	03	–
19.	Meghalaya	04	–
20.	Mizoram	06	03
21.	Madhya Pradesh	04	–
22.	Nagaland	08	–
23.	Orissa	06	–
24.	Pudducherry	02	–
25.	Punjab	09	02
26.	Rajasthan	07	01
27.	Sikkim	03	–
28.	Tamil Nadu	15	–
29.	Tripura	–	–
30.	Uttar Pradesh	27	03
31.	Union Territory Chandigarh	–	–
32.	Uttarakhand	–	–
33.	UT Dadra and Nagar Haveli	–	–
34.	West Bengal	02	03
35.	Daman and Diu	01	–
	Total	193	43

[English]

Subsidy and Loans for Tea Plantations

564. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is offering 25 percent subsidy and soft loan from financial institutions up to 50 percent for tea plantations; and

(b) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Special Purpose Tea Fund Scheme was notified by the Government of India on 16.1.2007 to encourage tea garden owners to take up large scale uprooting and replanting of old tea bushes for improving production and productivity. The target set for the XI Plan period is 40992 ha. comprising replantation of 32560 ha. and rejuvenation of 8432 ha. The region-wise details is given below :

Region	Unit cost (Rs./ha)	XI Plan target area (Ha.)
1	2	3
Activity: Replantation and Replacement Planting		
Assam Valley	303284	15634
Cachar	283685	3087
Tripura	202070	431
Dooars and Terai	298020	8591

1	2	3
Darjeeling	371210	699
South India	344600	2799
Other areas	255200	1319
Activity: Rejuvenation	Total	32560
Darjeeling, South India & Tilla areas of Cachar	95000	8432

Fake Currency Cases

565. SHRI HEMLAL MURMU:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of circulation of fake currency notes unearthed by the Police/CID and other agencies during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the fake currency notes seized during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether ISI and other foreign agencies are involved in fake currency rackets in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the circulation of fake currency and the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per available information, the details of the total number of cases/FIRs alongwith the denomination-wise, State/UT-wise statements of Counterfeit Currency Notes, seized and recovered from the year 2005 to June 2008 are enclosed as Statement-I to IV respectively. The figures for the year 2007 and 2008 (upto June) are provisional.

(c) and (d) Available inputs indicate that organized criminal networks and syndicates, in collusion with ISI of Pakistan, are reportedly used to infuse and circulate Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs).

(e) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Intelligence Agencies of the Centre, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), etc. are working in tendem to thwart the nefarious activity related to FICNs. The activities of these agencies are also periodically reviewed in a nodal group set up for this purpose. In this context, at the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordiantion with the States; the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for this purpose. Apart from the above, the State Governments have been asked to set up dedicated and well-equipped Cell under senior level supervision to comprehensively monitor and deal with organized crimes including FICN, and also specifically designate a nodal officer to coordinate activities relating to FICNs. The States have also been asked to set up a Committee headed by the DGP of the State with GM/ DGM of RBI, senior officers of SIB, Intelligence branch of State Police, CID of State Police, etc. as members.

Statement I

State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)
Yearly report for the year ending December, 2005

Sl.No.	State/UT	1000		500		100		50		20		10		5		2		1		Total No. of Pieces		Total Value (Rs.)		FIR
		R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
States																								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	523	476	20503	5384	27256	302	2146	114	2	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	6284	50445	798810	13607590	231
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	69	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	39400	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3.	Assam	107	252	635	867	4145	2448	190	401	2	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5079	3980	848540	950580	94
4.	Bihar	0	100	907	1131	8380	542	213	72	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9510	1845	1302330	723300	28
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	72	0	123	0	2052	0	197	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2448	0	349830	56
6.	Goa	0	3	0	2	0	681	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	687	0	72150	6
7.	Gujarat	47	4	557	1297	8611	13832	861	514	13	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9993	15867	1219950	2061800	419
8.	Haryana	0	35	0	152	0	441	0	24	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	654	0	156320	37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	4	0	51	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	12000	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	1583	275	434	634	1491	21	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	950	3522	221950	1949800	29
11.	Jharkhand	0	3	0	89	0	140	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	0	61650	14
12.	Karnataka	1108	307	1467	2402	10398	11936	1381	1331	23	18	17	29	0	18	0	0	0	0	14394	16041	2950980	2768890	118
13.	Kerala	47	167	483	1745	2198	9569	83	1256	4	63	11	100	0	3	0	0	0	0	2826	12903	512640	2061475	69
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21	91	284	572	7112	2692	526	281	15	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	7959	3845	900810	660340	42
15.	Maharashtra	165	4047	1127	2460	8298	7686	389	1723	22	13	6	16	1	0	0	218	0	0	10006	16163	1578055	6132606	225
16.	Manipur	0	287	0	1423	0	644	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2357	0	1063050	11
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	12	0	71	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	14150	3
18.	Mizoram	0	17	0	31	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	37400	5
19.	Nagaland	0	2	0	82	0	59	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	49500	6
20.	Orissa	14	0	388	28	4277	56	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4686	84	627050	19600	17
21.	Punjab	0	449	0	3512	0	14011	0	2892	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20931	0	3792040	73
22.	Rajasthan	17	857	499	2308	9745	19663	280	719	11	12	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10554	23564	1255240	40135400	85
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	100	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	30	68	1657	2094	4541	8562	653	1639	66	13	10	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	6957	12456	1346670	2054310	49
25.	Tripura	0	1	0	148	0	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	0	97000	16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	57	257	798	2228	20149	14027	760	1951	19	188	3	31	1	1	0	0	0	0	21787	18683	2509315	2875325	204
27.	Uttarakhand	0	32	0	74	0	589	0	1024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1719	0	179100	23
28.	West Bengal	126	882	1333	1478	5709	1391	184	0	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7368	3751	1372810	1760100	92
	Total	1764	10040	10866	45270	99479	140208	5870	16302	302	409	70	300	2	22	0	218	0	0	118953	212769	17445150	47522626	1963
Union Territories																								
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	39	0	285	0	10028	0	557	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10919	0	1212340	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	11150	4
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	5	0	61	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	8800	5
33.	Delhi	210	92	1703	795	9824	4859	729	176	46	13	2	1	0	1000	0	25	0	0	12514	6961	2081290	989520	18
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	249	92	1988	800	19852	5029	1286	185	55	13	3	1	0	1000	0	25	0	0	23433	7145	3293930	1000470	27
	Grand Total	2013	10132	12854	46070	119331	145237	7156	16487	357	422	73	301	2	1022	0	243	0	0	141786	219914	20738780	48532096	1990

S : Seized by Police and received through State Crime Records Bureau.

Statement II

State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)
Yearly report for the year ending December, 2006

Sl.No.	State/UT	1000		500		100		50		20		10		5		2		1		Total No. of Pieces		Total Value (Rs.)		FIR
		R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
State																								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	1020	631	6940	2565	30181	169	6275	30	12	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	3411	44432	590115	7822125	304
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	43	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	23200	7
3.	Assam	45	126	384	1535	1824	3602	200	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2453	5470	429400	1264050	101
4.	Bihar	8	71	551	663	5284	5590	183	1400	2	1021	2	3519	0	754	0	60	0	30	6030	13108	821110	1091030	62
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	341	0	226	0	353	0	46	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	969	0	491660	30
6.	Goa	0	10	0	20	0	63	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	26350	10
7.	Gujarat	201	385	1958	4294	5929	5457	1188	2847	4	6	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9290	12991	1832480	3220190	174
8.	Haryana	0	48	0	850	0	307	0	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1716	0	529250	32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	3300	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	72	387	412	1631	786	3211	82	253	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1353	5482	360720	1536250	29
11.	Jharkhand	0	6	0	67	0	448	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	530	0	84750	23
12.	Karnataka	187	1417	1784	8606	7101	13038	232	1162	11	14	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	9320	24245	1800970	7082260	131
13.	Kerala	93	158	783	210	1571	4443	89	320	5	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2557	5121	616310	723300	70
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25	39	242	287	2837	1043	403	592	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3522	1961	450150	316400	31
15.	Maharashtra	174	3287	1283	13684	3500	13911	342	1462	19	10	5	7	0	110	0	0	0	4	5323	32575	1183030	11594024	185
16.	Manipur	0	18	0	34	0	25	0	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	0	46600	9
17.	Meghalaya	0	6	0	133	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	79600	3
18.	Mizoram	0	2	0	295	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	0	149600	7
19.	Nagaland	0	46	0	245	0	1876	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2227	0	359100	8
20.	Orissa	24	30	265	443	1476	3316	19	32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1785	382	305070	584720	12
21.	Punjab	0	6202	0	6745	0	4381	0	283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1761	0	10026750	55
22.	Rajasthan	59	124	615	1417	5785	8127	233	1367	1	3	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	6697	11043	956710	1713650	47
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	100	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	757	312	7335	689	6070	8035	671	1501	81	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14934	10543	5066870	1535170	63
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	93	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	47550	10
26.	Uttar Pradesh	105	1707	1009	6217	11497	23525	820	4638	42	9	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13487	36099	1801180	7400110	209
27.	Uttarakhand	0	806	0	226	0	630	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1674	0	982600	17
28.	West Bengal	260	284	1703	2618	6638	2367	156	10	14	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8781	5279	1783475	1830200	131
	Total	2019	16833	18955	58211	62963	134052	4787	23171	226	1085	91	3545	2	867	0	60	0	34	88943	237858	18027590	60563889	1763

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Union Territories																								
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	3	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	7400	4
30.	Chandigarh	90	34	1111		0105	2	753	2	24		13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11186	38	1603280	34300	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	3300	1
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	101	0	27	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	53300	4
33.	Delhi	189	465	987	2031	4934	9207	827	1028	11	46	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6931	12778	1197500	2453530	27
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	5860	2
	Total	259	499	2098	2136	14129	9375	1580	1032	35	46	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18117	13089	2800760	2557030	41
	Grand Total	2278	17332	21053	60347	76992	143427	6367	24203	261	1131	107	3546	2	867	0	60	0	34	107080	250947	20828350	63120919	1804

Note R : Received from different Branches of RBI
S : Seized by Police and received through State Crime Records Bureau.

Statement III

State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)
Yearly report for the year ending December, 2007

Sl.No.	State/UT	1000		500		100		50		20		10		5		2		1		Total No. of Pieces		Total Value (Rs.)		FIR
		R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
State																								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48	1567	398	6970	684	25376	87	3026	76	16	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1299	38961	321330	7741280	195
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6	0	22	0	5	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	0	27500	10
3.	Assam	59	228	412	2195	513	2082	82	167	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1067	4673	320420	1542080	90
4.	Bihar	34	199	721	799	1652	1097	70	111	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2480	2207	563230	713760	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	694	0	1001	0	2910	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4625	0	1486500	50
6.	Goa	0	17	0	237	0	120	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	0	147850	10
7.	Gujarat	685	936	5322	4971	9238	7581	1256	1178	9	10	15	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	16525	14690	4332930	4238640	257
8.	Haryana	0	23	0	1123	0	343	0	682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2171	0	652900	25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	33	0	85	0	1	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	77700	9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	210	151	951	972	933	73	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1229	2120	206380	780100	33
11.	Jharkhand	0	123	0	962	0	219	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1327	0	627060	23
12.	Karnataka (3)	757	538	4648	3802	5085	5821	239	38	32	9	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	10769	10212	3802170	3023220	54
13.	Kerala	137	1398	859	5846	1023	1199	21	63	0	9	21	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	2061	8549	670060	444570	50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36	34	330	1572	1954	3657	176	181	18	60	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2523	5504	405650	1195950	36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
15.	Maharashtra	705	1912	4906	2527	5433	5465	565	561	13	10	12	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	11634	10484	3729930	3750335	150
16.	Manipur	0	1	0	30	0	83	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312	0	34200	4
17.	Meghalaya	0	80	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	98000	9
18.	Mizoram	0	789	0	1001	0	446	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2322	0	1338400	15
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	138	0	2	0	797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	937	0	109650	5
20.	Orissa (1, 2, 7)	52	0	380	7	1300	0	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1749	7	372820	3500	2
21.	Punjab	0	720	0	4156	0	7359	0	209	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12445	0	3544370	48
22.	Rajasthan	360	929	2766	2350	5072	7623	240	471	5	10	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8466	11388	228230	2890100	48
23.	Sikkim (3)	0	20	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	35000	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	611	115	5205	1442	6489	2689	577	44	203	3	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13105	4296	3895510	117190	66
25.	Tripura (5)	0	13	0	589	0	502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1104	0	357700	9
26.	Uttar Pradesh (4, 5, 6)	586	1234	8653	3433	25645	15188	1666	1613	23	18	22	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	36595	21505	7560980	4550500	187
27.	Uttaranchal	0	169	0	142	0	2278	0	422	0	20	0	58	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	3159	0	490230	22
28.	West Bengal	589	995	3093	5164	4096	9935	132	188	1	3	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7916	16289	2551770	4580000	118
	Total	4709	12983	37844	51581	69156	102914	5200	10353	382	169	127	157	0	71	0	0	0	0	117418	178228	30815510	49587855	1565
Union Territories																								
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	500	1
30.	Chandigarh	390	0	3783	9	19439	0	1483	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25107	9	4299740	4500	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6000	1
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	6	0	34	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	6550	6
33.	Delhi	860	39	4278	92	4611	1698	474	1400	13	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10243	3229	3484130	324800	16
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1000	1
	Total	1250	46	8061	108	24050	1732	1957	1403	20	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35350	3289	7783870	343350	27
	Grand Total	5959	13029	45905	51689	93206	104646	7157	11756	402	169	139	157	0	71	0	0	0	0	152768	18157	38599380	49931205	1592

Note R: Received from different Branches of RBI.

S: Seized by Police and received from State Crime Records Bureau.

Figures are provisional.

The Numbers given in brackets in the 'States' column are explained as follows:

1. Data not received from Jan to Apr 07 (S)
2. Data not received from July to Dec. 07 (S)
3. Data not received for May 07 (S)
4. Data not received for Jun 07 (S)
5. Data not received for Sep. 07 (S)
6. Data not received for Dec. 07 (S)
7. Data not received for Oct. 07 (R)

Statement IV

State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized)
Half-yearly report for the period ending June, 2008

Sl.No.	State/UT	1000		500		100		50		20		10		5		2		1		Total No. of Pieces		Total Value (Rs.)		FIR
		R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
States																								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	393	246	2237	1034	2575	2420	157	1041	18	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5384	4742	1777250	1057060	101
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	100	1
3.	Assam (6)	21	20	234	878	216	113	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	1015	160050	470500	18
4.	Bihar (6)	189	145	1491	322	2040	225	203	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3923	705	1148650	329150	5
5.	Chhattisgarh (4, 5, 6)	0	0	0	81	0	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	42850	9
6.	Goa	0	30	0	301	0	318	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	0	215000	15
7.	Gujarat	585	759	3696	1612	3960	2317	360	295	8	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8510	4989	2837179	1811520	64
8.	Haryana	0	44	0	70	0	171	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	0	96800	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	10	0	12	0	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	0	51800	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir (9)	25	13	61	181	640	411	42	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	771	605	121640	144600	10
11.	Jharkhand (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1277	2	4187	586	2016	0	78	0	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7573	588	3576270	295000	2
13.	Kerala (4)	79	157	433	4259	482	144	11	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1009	4560	344300	2300900	19
14.	Madhya Pradesh (8, 9, 10)	8	8	139	983	882	1359	111	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1149	2350	171380	635400	22
15.	Maharashtra	1464	1276	7698	4986	3746	3931	355	135	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13266	10330	5705400	4188880	99
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	5600	2
17.	Meghalaya	0	70	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	101000	2
18.	Mizoram	0	351	0	568	0	764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1683	0	711400	6
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)	54	0	553	0	1341	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1972	0	465800	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	90	0	442	0	810	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1356	0	392700	6
22.	Rajasthan	769	126	5075	1164	3867	2261	192	109	5	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9908	3667	3702900	939680	21
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu (10)	596	621	2018	883	2118	885	96	103	26	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	04954	2532	1827120	1156950	117
25.	Tripura	0	3	0	21	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	13800	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh (1, 2, 5, 6)	616	189	5999	2840	16897	2913	545	31	3	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	24870	6490	5361845	1927610	32
27.	Uttaranchal (6)	0	4	0	91	0	247	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	0	74300	9
28.	West Bengal	170	634	830	3894	1265	5356	144	95	3	1	3	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	2415	9989	718790	3121455	47
	Total	6246	4798	34651	25281	41745	25731	3401	2425	111	52	29	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	86184	57604	27918565	20064055	636

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Union Territories																								
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200000	1
30.	Chandigarh (7)	209	0	1690	0	7598	0	825	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10330	0	1855150	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1200	1
32.	Daman and Diu (1, 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (8)	2723	0	12423	88	6925	6703	581	294	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22659	7085	9656170	729000	9
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry (5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2932	200	14113	89	14523	6710	1406	294	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32989	7293	11511320	930200	11
	Grand Total	9178	4998	48764	25370	56268	31741	4807	2719	118	52	37	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	119173	64897	39429985	20894255	647

Note: R: Received from different Branches of RBI.

S: Seized by Police and recieved from State Crime Records Bureau.

Figures are provisional.

The Numbers given in brackets in the 'States' column are explained as follows:

1. Data not received for Jan. 08 (S)
2. Data not received for Feb. 08 (S)
3. Data not received for Mar. 08 (S)
4. Data not received for Apr. 08 (S)
5. Data not received for May 08 (S)
6. Data not received for Jun 08 (S)
7. Data not received for Jan. 08 (R)
8. Data not received for April 08 (R)
9. Data not received for May 08 (R)
10. Data not received for Jun 08 (R).

Crimes by Motor Cycle Gang

566. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of shooting and looting by the motor cycle riders are on the increase in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of persons killed/robbed/ injured by the gang during the current year, separately;

(c) the number of criminals arrested by the police in this connection and action taken against them; and

(d) the measures taken/to be taken by the Government to check these incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) As per statement.

(d) The steps taken by Delhi Police to check these incidents in future include regular interaction by the beat/ Division/Police Station staff with rehri/patriwalas, security guards/chowkidars/three wheelers/TSR drivers, taxi stands/ parking lot attendants/porters, etc. to seek greater cooperation under 'Eyes & Ears Scheme'; conducting regular checking of suspected persons by erecting of mobile and static pickets, Intensive motorcycle and foot patrolling near markets and crowded places; sensitization of Resident and Market Welfare Associations about the precaution to be taken to avert such crimes by organizing meetings with them, etc.

Statement

Crimes by Motor Cycle Gang

Sl.No.	Brief Facts of Case	FIR No. & Date	Number of persons arrested	Present status of the case
1.	Kidnapping of Karuna	202/08 11.4.08	3	Pending Investigation
2.	Sarita Vihar Petrol Pump Robbery	334/08 13.6.08	1	Pending Investigation
3.	Murder of Sonu Sardar	364/08 05.07.08	2	Pending Investigation
4.	Attempt to murder of rider of Motor cycle and robbery of Motor cycle	367/08 05.07.08	1	Pending Investigation
5.	Robbery at TV showroom in main market of Kalkaji	317/08 06.07.08	1	Pending Investigation
6.	Robbery of Motorcycle from Ring Road at the point of pistol and knife	213/08 6.7.08	1	Pending Investigation
7.	Murder of two young boys and robbery of motorcycle in the busy residential-cum-market area of Amar Colony	248/08 11.7.08	2	Pending Investigation
8.	Murder of an innocent passerby scooterist and robbery of motorcycle	217/08 11.7.08	2	Pending Investigation
9.	Robbery and attempt to murder of shop owner and one other person	317/08 12.7.08	2	Pending Investigation
10.	Robbery of Motorcycle from the area of PS Mayur Vihar	160/08 19.5.08	3	Pending Trial
11.	Robbery at the shop of Preet Vihar Complex	348/08 16.07.08	1	Pending Investigation
12.	Robbery of ornaments and Rs. 1200 from a lady who was sitting in her car at the point of pistol and knife in the area of PS Mandawali	241/08 21.6.08	2	Pending Investigation
13.	Theft of Motorcycle under PS Okhla	311/08 21.7.08	2	Pending Investigation

Broadband Connections in Schools/Colleges

567. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:
SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide all schools/colleges with broadband connections free of cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria fixed for selection of schools/colleges in this regard; and

(d) the number of schools/colleges selected for the purpose in the year 2008-09, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in schools", there is provision for internet connectivity in Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools subject to availability of telecom infrastructure in the vicinity and based on viable proposals from the State Governments and further subject to availability of funds. University Grants Commission has informed that its Regional Offices have invited proposals from eligible colleges under the Scheme of UGC Network Resource Centre.

Under the Scheme of "ICT in Schools", States are required to cover at least two schools located in each educationally block under the Scheme.

Colleges which are covered under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, are eligible to receive financial assistance from UGC.

(d) The number of schools selected for the purpose in the year 2008-09, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Broadband Connections in Schools/Colleges indicating the number of schools selected for the purpose in the year 2008-09

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of schools selected
1.	Karnataka	4396
2.	Kerala	3055
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1000
4.	Punjab	2000
5.	Tamil Nadu	400
6.	West Bengal	1400
	Total	12251

[English]

Profiteering through Advance Licences

568. SHRI MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pharma Companies are applying for advance licence and seeking relaxation in the existing norms;

(b) if so, the names of the companies, products, country of export and the reasons for allowing imports under relaxed norms; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that these imports are not diverted to the domestic market resulting into profiteering by these companies?

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) A few Pharmaceutical Companies have been allowed import of raw materials based on non-infringing process. These input output norms are based on the process under which the Pharmaceutical product is produced, and are higher than the Standard Input Output Norms (SION) for the said product.

(b) As per Information readily available, details are as under:

Name of the firm	Export Product	Country of export
M/s. Lupin Ltd.	(a) Cefotaxime Sodium	USA
	(b) Sterile Ceftriaxone Sodium	USA
M/s. Cadila Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Carbinoxamine Tannate	USA
M/s. Medicorp Technologies Inds. Ltd.	Clarithromycin	Canada, USA & Europe

(c) Imports under the advance authorization scheme are subject to actual user condition. The advance authorization holder is required to maintain a true and proper account of consumption and utilization of duty free inputs against each Authorization. Random checks can be undertaken both by the Central Excise Authorities and the Regional Authorities of DGFT. In case of violation of licence conditions, penal action is taken under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, and the Customs Act, 1962. If import of drugs is from unregistered sources, then a shorter export obligation period of six months has been prescribed, to ensure proper and timely usage of inputs.

Decline in Industrial Output

569. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI RAGHUVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

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

(a) the details of the production of consumer, capital and industrial goods and services during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether rate of industrial growth has declined to a six year low;

(c) if so, the details of the industrial sectors registering sharp decline in production and growth rate alongwith the reasons therefor;

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to boost industrial growth to generate larger employment and surplus for exports; and

(e) the details of the fluctuations registered in growth rate during the last three years including the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (e) The Industrial growth measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for the last 3 years and in the current year (2008-09) are given below:

Growth Rate (in %)

Sector/Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (April-August)
Capital Goods	15.8	18.2	16.9	9.2
Consumer Goods	12.0	10.1	6.1	7.8
Consumer Durables	15.3	9.2	(-)1.0	5.6
Consumer Non-durables	11.0	10.4	8.5	8.6
Overall industry	8.2	11.6	8.3	4.9

Source: Central Statistical Organization (CSO).

The growth in the Service Sector measured in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) emanating from the services was 10.3% in 2005-06, 11.1% in 2006-07, 10.8% in 2007-08 and 10.0% in 2008-09 (April-Jur

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The decline registered in the growth of industrial production, in terms of IIP, during April-August, 2008-09, compared with the growth in the corresponding period of the previous year, is given below:

Growth Rate (in %)

Sector/Industry	April-August 2007-08	April-August 2008-09
Mining & Quarrying	4.9	4.1
Electricity	8:3	2.3
Manufacturing	10.6	5.2
Overall	10.0	4.9

The lowar growth for mining industry is mainly due to lower production of crude oil due to delay in commencement of commercial production of crude oil in Krishna Godavari Oil field, power shutdowns, environmental reasons etc. The lower growth in the Electricity generation is due to unscheduled maintenance of Thermal Power Stations, coal shortages, delay in commissioning of power generating units, shortfall in the availability of gas etc.

The manufacturing industry in a market driven economy is influenced by market-forces of supply and demand. The recent deceleration in the manufacturing industry is due to a combination of factors such as rise in interest rates, rupee appreciation, rise in the global prices of crude oil, primary articles, metals, minerals and other inputs, etc.

(d) Government has introduced New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) for increasing production of crude oil, and the National Electricity Policy for accelerated development of power sector including setting up of Mega power projects etc.

The Government has also put in place various policy measures to promote broad based industrial growth. This includes, *inter-alia*, delicensing of industrial capacity, liberalization of foreign trade regime to provide better access to inputs of competitive prices, rationalization and reduction in duty rates of customs and central excise, better infrastructure support, and liberal FDI regime, etc.

In the Budget 2008-09, the Government has reduced excise duty across the board from 16% to 14% to boost the domestic demand for the manufacturing industry. In addition, the Government has reduced excise duty from 16% to 12% in the Budget 2008-09 for Small Cars, Motorcycles and Scooters etc. to give boost to the domestic consumer durable manufacturing industry.

The Government has introduced export policy to enhance the export which includes simplification of procedures, reduction in transaction cost, neutralization of incidence of duties on inputs used for export, facilitating development of India as a global hub for manufacturing, setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) etc.

[Translation]

Development of Cottage Industries

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

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

(a) whether the Government has any action plan (New Policy) or package for the development of cottage industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of cottage industries which are likely to be covered under this policy; and

(d) the time by which the policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The development of cottage industries is parimarily the responsibility of the respective State/Union Territory (UT) Governments/Administrations. The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) however, supports and supplements the efforts of the State Governments/UT Administrations through various schemes/ programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial development, etc. The steps taken in this direction include the implementation of the following schemes, in the country:

(i) A new scheme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has been drawn up and approved for implementation from 2008-09 to 2011-12 with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 4735 crore (Rs. 44885 crore towards margin money and Rs. 250 crore towards backward forward linkages). The Scheme will be 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 will be 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 village/cottage 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 in the service/ Business category and up to Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector.

(ii) Financial assistance to individual entrepreneurs/ institutions is provided by KVIC for improvement of designs, quality and better packaging of products under Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) Scheme.

(iii) Financial assistance to State/Union Territory (UT) KVIBs and other eligible institutions, is provdied by KVIC for setting up Common Facility Centres for providing backward forward linkages and encessary services like raw material support, skill upgradation, quality control, testing facilities, market promotion, design and product development for strengthening rural industry clusters, under the scheme of Rural Industry Service Centres.

(iv) Financial assistance to registered khadi and Village Industries institutions and State/Union Territory (UT) KVIBs for participating in exhibitions at national, zonal, state and district levels.

(v) Scheme of Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) has been launched in order to diversify and develop products under Khadi & Village Industries and also to improve the packaging of the various KVI products.

(vi) Rural Industries Service Centres Scheme (RISC), through the KVIC, for setting up of common facility centres (CFCs) to provide infrastructural support and services of such industries.

(vii) "Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana" has been recently launched to provide financial assistance to selected lead agencies for promoting and supporting estbalishment of micro, small and medium enterprises through handholding of first generation entrepreneurs who have undergone entrepreneurship/skill development training of at least two weeks' duration or have undergone vocational training from it.

(viii) Besides, for regeneration of Traditional Industries such as khadi, village industries and coir including leather, pottery and other cottage industries, a scheme titled "Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)" is being implemented to make these industries more productive and competitive and to increase the employment opportunities in the rural areas of the country.

(c) Any Village Industry including Coir based projects (except those figuring in the negative list devised by KVIC, which include the industries connected with meat, manufacturing or sale of intoxicant items like Bidi/Paan/ cigar/cigarette, any industry/business connected with cultivation of crops/plantation like tea, coffee, rubber, etc.), which produces any goods or renders any service with or without the use of power and in which the fixed capital investment per head of a full time artisan or worker, i.e., Capital Expenditure or workshop/workshed, machinery and furniture divided by full time employment created by the project does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh in plain areas and Rs. 1.50 lakh in hilly areas, can be established under PMEGP in accordance with the guidelines.

(d) All these schemes implemented are of general nature and implemented in a continuous manner for the period up to which the respective schemes are approved for implementation.

[English]

Female Illiteracy

571. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) the ratio of female illiteracy to national illiteracy rate;

(b) the details of schemes to ensure access to basic education to all females in the country; and

(c) the details of the funds earmarked, allocated and utilized by each State/Union Territory for the purpose during each of the last three years, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) As per census 2001, female illiteracy rate of the country is 46.33% against the total illiteracy rate of 35.16%.

(b) The main schemes being implemented by different Departments to ensure access to basic education to all, including females, are:-

Department of School Education and Literacy

(i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is the national programme for universalisation of elementary education with special interventions for girls' education. This includes Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)—residential schools at upper primary level, and the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL).

(ii) Under the Mahila Samakhya programme, Mahila Shikshan Kendras are set up for providing education to adolescent girls who have never gone to school, school dropouts and young women in the most backward areas.

(iii) Programmes of Adult Education provide functional literacy to adult illiterates in the age group 15-35, with special focus on women, SC, ST and minorities. 26 State Resource Centres (SRC) and 221 Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSS) have been established to provide support to literacy programmes.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

(iv) Construction of Hostels for ST boys and girls.

(v) The Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in low literacy districts covers 54 identified districts where the ST population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% and Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) areas.

(vi) Ashram Schools are established for Tribal Sub-Plan areas covering primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary levels of education.

(vii) Eklavya Model residential schools from Class VI to Class XII.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

(viii) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for construction of hostels for SC boys and girls.

(ix) Pre-matric scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations.

(c) Scheme-wise and State-wise details of grant released during last three years under above schemes are placed at statements-I to III.

Statement I

State-wise and Scheme-wise Releases during last three years

(Amount in lakhs)

State/UT	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan			Mahila Samakhya			Adult Education		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	37999.00	46245.56	28100.00	350.00	312.00	500.00	2485.82	2175.59	2417.30
Arunachal Pradesh	4442.51	7143.74	11043.55	—	—	—	100.44	38.05	34.54
Assam	13850.00	51464.72	28903.62	249.00	353.00	350.00	103.73	264.01	193.21
Bihar	32399.56	107744.39	135417.64	—	300.00	500.00	1048.37	443.73	638.26
Chhattisgarh	30184.39	50182.20	46787.76	—	—	—	387.33	701.59	384.20
Goa	728.12	724.12	899.57	—	—	—	26.80	23.20	24.48
Gujarat	15084.84	14806.97	22658.26	180.00	100.00	230.00	1121.58	388.03	432.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Haryana	10196.55	25647.12	14220.00	—	—	—	461.88	181.02	312.06
Himachal Pradesh	7614.66	6250.75	7638.30	—	—	—	70.02	37.67	35.62
Jammu and Kashmir	18530.65	22083.37	20063.27	—	—	—	158.96	218.29	121.40
Jharkhand	28568.50	51515.00	80748.99	—	100.00	105.00	1169.97	348.22	937.66
Karnataka	28303.78	54206.98	40604.78	375.00	400.00	550.00	2070.06	1819.42	2529.13
Kerala	5939.00	6382.00	8323.42	85.00	210.00	50.00	498.70	675.97	615.55
Madhya Pradesh	77173.12	110879.68	86769.94	—	—	—	635.50	3082.05	755.82
Maharashtra	50235.31	52158.56	45729.96	—	—	—	3314.32	996.87	856.34
Manipur	3208.44	9.24	1850.95	-	—	—	157.80	127.71	134.42
Meghalaya	1921.00	4294.00	9359.63	—	—	—	33.35	157.26	47.30
Mizoram	2559.15	3441.69	4212.02	—	—	—	18.73	112.70	22.65
Nagaland	2323.01	2315.20	4596.00	—	—	—	24.97	28.93	24.13
Orissa	32792.550	44010.95	62853.68	—	—	—	669.47	261.36	582.98
Punjab	14683.89	12879.92	10493.88	—	—	—	470.26	209.83	112.44
Rajasthan	60313.43	75809.82	101307.20	—	—	—	972.20	1516.89	3598.39
Sikkim	1062.50	402.14	1036.25	—	—	—	36.60	12.00	—
Tamil Nadu	35329.53	37329.65	53125.09	—	—	—	1268.76	1365.85	1105.14
Tripura	7070.19	5330.01	4178.49	—	—	—	31.14	82.25	39.41
Uttarakhand	10004.00	16934.00	13162.80	180.00	200.00	335.00	891.64	745.01	440.48
Uttar Pradesh	182799	206654	204758.0	475.00	600.00	735.00	3206.66	1824.94	3096.84
West Bengal	34199.79	61736.80	90571.68	—	—	—	2017.65	2206.27	1492.80
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163.00	419.62	187.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	350.00	300.00	934.95	—	—	—	28.61	148.10	29.97
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	100.00	418.54	—	—	—	—	90.37	—
Daman and Diu	111.91			—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	1100.00	4230.24	1671.55	—	—	—	133.87	90.37	111.86
Lakshadweep	0.00	87.47	—		—	—	17.01	—	—
Pondicherry	529.40		577.07	—	—	—	—	—	—

The above schemes are being implemented by Department of School Education & Literacy.

Statement II

State-wise and Scheme-wise Releases during last three years

(Amount in lakhs)

State/UT	Scheme of Boys'/Girls' Hostels for ST Students			Scheme of strengthening education among Scheduled Tribed Girls in low literacy Districts			Establishment of Ashram Schools		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	—	120.00	195.00	323.08	128.16	1434.21	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	21.43	180.07	145.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	—	165.00	—	9.42	15.85	16.06	—	112.76	558.00
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	11.00	31.30	—	200.00	156.52	117.39
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	108.18	82.39	48.75	1.53	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu and Kashmir	—	204.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand	—	250.16	224.35	4.53	3.00	4.50	—	—	250.00
Karnataka	86.00	170.79	150.00	—	—	180.16	150.00	400.00	100.00
Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	724.00	305.00	—	83.69	139.93	81.02	200.00	624.01	673.81
Maharashtra	194.46	—	—	—	27.75	13.92	50.00	256.71	300.80
Manipur	142.70	123.51	564.61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	200.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	116.52	221.09	186.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	—	56.50	1197.00	110.89	299.98	159.25	—	—	—
Punjab	100.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	190.50	—	31.26	86.68	49.18	—	—	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	—	—	228.79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	6.71	—	—	24.56	58.62	36.68	—	—	—
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	600.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	64.21	540.91	160.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The above schemes are being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Statement III

State-wise and Scheme-wise Releases during last three years

(Amount in lakhs)

State/UT	*Eklavya Model Residential Schools		**Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana			**Pre-matric scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations		
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	360.00	530.00	1002.38	1258.80	—	262.37	310.48	—
Arunachal Pradesh	105.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	—	—	—	209.01	100.04	2.10	16.82	2.94
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	—	1115.00	339.57	645.29	682.98	49.06	45.33	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	1.56	0.93	—
Gujarat	1850.00	540.00	60.00	109.56	465.92	354.03	590.23	262.71
Haryana	—	—	—	270.00	3.85	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	175.00	1978.76	69.08	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	6.39	—	161.00	—	23.67	—
Jharkhand	400.00	—	222.88	210.67	251.41	—	—	—
Karnataka	387.76	189.87	—	630.00	600.00	—	—	—
Kerala	—	330.00	—	—	—	—	3.40	—
Madhya Pradesh	577.75	452.25	261.12	874.90	521.46	10.50	6.30	—
Maharashtra	520.00	120.00	—	—	—	215.62	538.90	—
Manipur	—	125.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	293.56	—	57.44	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	1029.79	300.00	—	369.72	1511.18	—	1.04	—
Punjab	—	—	76.27	20.00	—	—	29.26	—
Rajasthan	—	420.00	96.75	369.83	1008.27	31.94	103.31	—
Sikkim	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	205.00	180.00	—	376.20	516.33	86.47	174.15	41.36
Tripura	—	115.00	151.89	—	—	7.57	9.35	—
Uttarakhand	—	150.00	—	—	—	4.78	7.24	2.86
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	493.43	—	751.96	44.16	129.49	—
West Bengal	325.00	450.00	—	—	94.12	—	25.25	—
Andaman and Nicobar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	242.52	—	—	10.00	10.00	—

*From the year 2007-08 no separate funds have been earmarked for EMRS and the State Governments have been advised to accommodate their requirements within the amount released under Article 275(I) of the Constitution, as per the prescribed guidelines of the Ministry. The scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

**These schemes are being implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Export of Spices

572. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the volume of spices exported by the country;

(b) if so, the details of the spices which are more in demand in different countries;

(c) the quantity and value of spices exported to these countries during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to promote the cultivation of spices in non-spice producing States; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government 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) to (c) Yes, Sir. Chilli, Cumin, Pepper, Turmeric and Coriander are more in demand. Export of these spices to major importing countries is given in the enclosed statement. During the current year *i.e.* April-August 2008, the export has shown an increasing trend. The export during April-August 2008 increased to 223050 tones valued Rs. 2265.25 crores from 198985 tones valued Rs. 1950.09 crores in April-August 2007 registering a growth of 12% in quantity and 16% in value.

(d) and (e) The Government has proposal to promote the cultivation of spices in the North Eastern States which are suitable for cultivation of pepper, large cardamom, ginger and turmeric. During X Plan period, Spices Board had initiated action for area expansion in N.E. for large cardamom, pepper and organic production of ginger and Lakadong turmeric, which are being continued during XI Plan. Large cardamom area expansion is taken up in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland. During X Plan, 1000 hectares had been brought under large cardamom cultivation and 1500 hectares is proposed to be covered during XI Plan in NE States. An area of 3010 hectares each are proposed to be brought under Organic cultivation of ginger and Lakadong turmeric. Under organic production of pepper, 500 hectares is proposed. Programmes for rainwater harvesting, setting up of large cardamom curing houses and training of farmers and officers of North Eastern States are also proposed to be implemented towards improving effectiveness of the area expansion programmes.

Statement

Quantity in MT
Value in Rs. lakhs

Commodity	Country	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pepper	USA	6596.3	5368.5	13886.0	14408.1	14496.4	21149.9
	Germany	1346.4	1649.3	1406.0	1633.1	1690.7	2741.2
	U.K.	1977.5	1769.1	2002.6	2048.2	1817.8	2583.5
	Canada	1064.4	801.7	1106.7	1261.8	1397.0	2119.3
Chilli	Malaysia	26804.4	8955.9	43625.4	25133.2	51782.4	30520.7
	Bangladesh	670.7	166.0	28424.6	15507.7	34678.9	16120.3
	Sri Lanka	27582.2	7482.2	21822.4	11228.6	29504.8	13501.1
	USA	16579.7	8592.0	13058.2	8382.2	19712.6	12956.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Turmeric	UAE	7361.0	1963.5	7823.8	2042.4	5150.6	1442.7
	Japan	2608.3	1126.5	2631.9	1189.1	2797.1	1237.2
	USA	2634.5	1425.1	2460.6	1378.8	2648.6	1206.2
	Malaysia	2940.0	1028.5	2263.5	761.4	2895.4	910.5
Coriander	Malaysia	7529.6	2366.5	5898.7	2188.0	5072.4	2111.5
	UAE	328.4	712.3	3635.8	1091.1	4825.9	1849.1
	U.K.	1691.1	598.5	1818.4	781.7	2245.9	1003.4
Cumin	USA	1875.3	1582.4	3948.4	3182.5	3013.8	3202.8
	Nepal	3065.6	2062.8	3055.5	2377.7	2919.1	3116.9
	UAE	561.4	347.5	17675	1186.4	2840.7	2708.8
	UK	1604.5	1324.2	1833.9	1568.8	1860.5	2115.1

Organic Farming in Tea Estates

573. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the tea estates in the country are gradually shifting to organic farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the improvement in the yield as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any step to encourage organic farming in the tea estates and provide additional sops to the labourers and tea companies engaged in organic farming in the tea industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, 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) and (b) Few tea gardens mostly in Darjeeling and South India have been producing organic tea. The combined total of organic tea produced is around 10 million kg per year which is about 1% of the total tea produced in India. The experience of the gardens which have switched over to organic production is that there was a drop in yield in the initial years which gets stabilized after few years.

(c) to (e) Tea Board, under its ongoing Quality Upgradation and product diversification scheme has been providing subsidy to the tea gardens practicing organic production @ 50% of the cost of organic certification from accredited certifying agencies subject to a ceiling limit of Rs. 1 lakh per certificate.

Recently, the Tea Board has launched a project with financial support from Common Fund for Commodities to develop the technology, techniques and systems for organic tea production including the conversion of existing tea gardens into organic tea gardens besides the other objectives of the project is to develop necessary trained manpower and best practices in the cultivation of organic tea.

Supply of Fertilizers for Small Tea Growers in Assam

574. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scarcity of fertilizers for small tea growers in Assam;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to mitigate this problem;

(c) whether the small tea growers have to buy fertilizers at higher price despite the Government's claim that fertilizers are supplied at subsidised rate;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure supply of subsidised fertilizers to small tea growers?

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) The demand of tea growers in Assam is included in the overall requirement of Assam State and so are the supplies.

Urea is the only fertilizer under partial movement and distribution control of the Government. Union Government ensures availability of urea at State level and the State Governments are responsible for its distribution within the State.

However, the Department of Fertilizers monitors the availability of fertilizers up to district level. Availability of 95,490 MT of Urea during Kharif 2008 has been adequate enough to sustain its sales of about 90,320 MT.

All other fertilizer (Phosphatic and Potassic) *viz.*, DAP, MOP, SSP and NPK etc. are decontrolled/de-canalized since 1992. The availability of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers is decided by the market forces of demand and supply. State Government was requested from time and again to nominate States' Institutional Agency/Marketing Federation to place orders for purchase/procurement of deconotrolled fertilizers like DAP alongwith the payment for use by the farmers in the State at the time of need. The State Government of Assam has not been able to nominate States' Institutional Agency for procurement and distribution of the decontrolled fertilizers till date.

As far as small tea growers are concerned, they have to buy the fertilizers at the prevailing market price and no subsidy is provided by the Tea Board.

[Translation]

Impact of DEPB Rates on Exports

575. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:

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

(a) whether cuts in Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) rates has any impact on exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any review has been made in this regard alongwith the outcome thereof;

(d) the quantity and value of various items exported including handicraft, handloom, silk, textile and readymade garments during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise, item-wise;

(e) whether cuts in DEPB rate has proven profitable only for some big exporters; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the 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) to (f) Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) Scheme, allows neutralization of basic Customers duty on inputs used in export product at a notified rate. Hence, the benefit under the scheme reduces the cost of the final product to that extent.

The item-wise and country-wise details of export are given in the publication 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India; Volume-I (Exprots) Annual Number' published by Directorate General of Commercial intelligence and Statistics, which are available in the library of the Parliament.

Drop Out Rate

576. SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:
DR. R. SENTHIL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) the enrolment rate at primary, middle, matriculation and senior secondary stages in the Government schools during each of the last three years for boys and girls separately, State-wise;

(b) the drop-out rates for these stages during the said period for boys and girls separately, State-wise;

(c) the details of out of school children, gender and State-wise;

(d) the drop-out rate of SCs/STs along with their literacy rate during the said period in the country including Gujarat, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to bring down the drop-out rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Statements-I to III giving Gender-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio at primary (classes I-V), middle (classes VI-VIII), matriculation/secondary (classes IX-X and senior secondary (classes XI-XIII) stages of schools during the year 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-96 are enclosed.

(b) Statements IV, V & VI giving gender-wise drop out rates at primary (classes I-V), middle (classes I-VIII) and matriculation/secondary (Classes I-X) stages during the year 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are enclosed.

(c) Statement-VII giving gender-wise and state-wise details out of school children is enclosed.

(d) Statements-VIII & IX giving drop out rate of SCs/STs at primary (classes I-V), middle (classes I-VIII) and secondary (classes I-X) stages along with literacy rates as per 2001 Census are enclosed.

(e) A multi-prolonged approach has been adopted under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for reducing dropout rates. These include, *interalia*, strengthening of schools and improving the quality of education through improvement in school infrastructure, recruitment of additional teachers, provision of annual school grants, regular training of teachers, regular academic support to teachers etc. In addition, interventions under SSA also aim at building community support, flexible schooling for the hardest to reach children, special provision to promote education of girls, as well as children with special need. The Mid-day Meal programme also compliments the strategy to reduce dropout rates.

Statement I

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for the year 2003-04

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Class I-V			Class VI-VIII			Class IX-X			Class XI-XII		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.42	88.03	87.72	67.10	62.49	64.86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	115.35	103.47	109.56	67.99	59.06	63.60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Assam	88.22	88.09	88.16	66.02	61.15	63.65	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Bihar	80.20	64.20	72.57	30.64	19.21	25.33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	123.69	122.86	123.29	78.51	62.21	70.52	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.	Goa	100.30	95.50	97.96	104.77	97.55	101.23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	Gujarat	117.67	108.62	113.41	81.88	57.40	70.40	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	Haryana	73.53	77.31	75.25	68.24	62.40	65.51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.	Himachal Pradesh	106.10	106.88	106.47	99.91	96.49	98.24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.55	67.25	71.52	54.46	46.46	50.60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	Jharkhand	86.70	71.10	79.09	42.47	32.19	37.54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka	110.53	107.23	108.91	78.95	73.32	76.20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	Kerala	97.25	96.59	96.92	95.69	91.49	93.64	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14.	Madhya Pradesh	112.11	100.68	106.59	71.78	53.88	63.30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15.	Maharashtra	108.32	106.84	107.60	89.41	85.52	87.55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16.	Manipur	139.30	135.64	137.51	86.95	81.57	84.33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17.	Meghalaya	104.19	106.88	105.51	60.27	62.02	61.14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18.	Mizoram	122.54	117.71	120.17	77.25	76.70	76.98	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Nagaland	80.95	79.97	80.48	43.56	45.85	44.66	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Orissa	114.23	107.44	110.91	58.13	46.69	54.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Punjab	71.04	76.38	73.45	59.31	60.93	60.06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22.	Rajasthan	120.18	109.41	115.07	74.30	47.22	61.54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23.	Sikkim	116.54	116.48	116.51	52.02	61.63	56.75	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	117.47	115.49	116.51	102.28	98.44	100.41	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25.	Tripura	125.73	119.68	122.76	75.34	70.23	72.84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	96.69	92.58	94.75	53.61	42.97	48.64	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27.	Uttarakhand	106.10	107.66	106.85	81.08	79.59	80.36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
28.	West Bengal	107.45	107.21	107.33	65.90	62.57	64.28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	118.78	113.23	116.05	100.13	91.41	95.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30.	Chandigarh	72.00	70.77	71.44	69.19	69.85	69.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	133.92	117.88	126.06	95.75	66.08	81.64	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32.	Daman and Diu	111.66	111.01	111.35	100.85	94.11	97.62	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33.	Delhi	90.34	89.81	90.10	84.83	85.91	85.34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34.	Lakshadweep	111.65	100.93	106.37	104.04	89.77	97.09	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35.	Puducherry	121.94	118.72	120.37	121.89	117.37	119.68	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	India	100.63	95.58	98.20	66.76	57.62	62.40	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Statement II

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for the year 2004-05

Sl.No.	States	Class I-V			Class VI-VIII			Class IX-X			Class XI-XII		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.05	97.40	96.71	73.73	69.68	71.76	55.83	50.18	53.09	48.39	35.54	42.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	129.95	115.90	123.12	81.75	69.16	75.53	58.12	46.60	52.58	36.10	25.05	30.82
3.	Assam	105.59	104.80	105.20	72.05	67.22	69.70	53.60	44.93	49.41	17.54	11.00	14.38
4.	Bihar	95.40	71.18	83.75	39.66	24.29	32.43	29.11	14.84	22.47	13.63	5.35	9.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	136.06	127.53	131.84	89.20	70.19	79.87	52.09	35.39	43.93	35.96	24.50	30.38
6.	Goa	111.43	108.76	110.13	102.18	98.90	100.61	77.83	74.36	76.09	41.63	41.96	41.79
7.	Gujarat	126.44	109.86	118.65	80.39	66.27	73.77	62.12	47.52	55.30	23.95	19.32	21.78
8.	Haryana	80.00	84.90	82.23	77.68	74.85	76.39	56.41	48.77	52.94	35.91	32.03	34.16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	109.27	108.49	108.90	109.85	107.04	108.50	140.75	128.57	134.89	130.67	124.63	127.72
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84.41	82.98	83.72	64.87	55.39	60.28	47.66	38.31	43.15	30.13	24.98	27.63
11.	Jharkhand	102.91	86.34	94.80	49.41	36.98	43.41	31.60	21.90	26.49	2.88	1.97	2.45
12.	Karnataka	108.40	105.73	107.10	87.64	83.19	85.47	60.78	57.17	59.03	34.76	32.88	33.85
13.	Kerala	93.53	93.69	93.61	100.91	95.38	98.19	92.76	93.63	93.19	25.90	29.83	27.85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	135.35	128.74	132.16	89.41	76.52	83.29	55.33	34.73	45.66	29.93	20.03	25.33
15.	Maharashtra	110.34	110.40	110.37	98.96	97.09	98.08	70.70	66.89	68.91	45.39	38.80	42.32
16.	Manipur	154.41	148.88	151.69	97.72	91.53	94.69	73.46	72.20	72.84	26.49	20.81	23.65
17.	Meghalaya	145.34	149.95	147.62	72.08	80.96	76.45	41.58	45.01	43.28	23.84	22.86	23.36
18.	Mizoram	132.25	122.71	127.53	82.19	81.33	81.77	63.31	67.50	65.35	25.14	23.83	24.48
19.	Nagaland	88.68	87.15	87.94	55.68	55.50	55.60	26.74	27.19	26.96	16.25	15.12	15.71
20.	Orissa	131.89	127.37	129.69	78.82	69.21	74.11	58.61	48.69	53.73	45.01	20.51	32.92
21.	Punjab	74.49	80.52	77.20	63.78	67.40	65.42	50.21	52.97	51.47	28.20	27.48	27.87
22.	Rajasthan	125.40	116.66	121.24	84.82	54.80	70.67	57.98	27.94	43.91	28.58	13.60	21.59
23.	Sikkim	144.46	142.71	143.58	61.50	72.16	66.70	40.46	42.35	41.41	26.24	25.31	25.78
24.	Tamil Nadu	119.52	117.23	118.41	109.22	104.66	107.00	82.89	78.32	80.66	42.65	45.14	43.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25.	Tripura	133.67	128.26	131.03	80.65	75.55	78.16	59.23	55.43	57.39	23.04	17.50	20.32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	110.63	104.15	107.54	57.82	46.29	52.43	59.47	36.70	48.92	25.03	20.43	22.93
27.	Uttarakhand	117.02	118.52	117.74	88.23	87.92	88.08	85.63	68.19	77.27	40.27	38.49	38.45
28.	West Bengal	112.92	111.27	112.11	69.43	63.31	66.46	45.56	37.10	41.46	24.68	17.15	21.07
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109.75	107.90	108.85	103.68	109.87	106.50	91.30	84.61	87.96	24.54	28.48	26.35
30.	Chandigarh	77.80	69.94	74.01	65.35	72.75	68.57	59.64	65.63	62.30	44.44	53.15	48.29
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	139.12	129.49	134.50	89.90	66.64	79.05	66.64	51.55	59.93	22.84	17.28	20.06
32.	Daman and Diu	144.93	127.08	136.01	108.63	127.17	116.57	120.85	103.80	112.33	33.77	37.65	35.32
33.	Delhi	89.83	99.72	94.42	82.61	93.54	87.59	61.35	68.32	64.51	37.56	43.34	40.17
34.	Lakshadweep	62.27	55.28	58.78	57.45	60.40	58.71	78.65	68.80	73.73	20.83	28.30	23.82
35.	Puducherry	141.30	122.70	131.64	112.96	103.48	108.22	98.16	106.87	102.29	53.35	50.52	51.83
	India	110.70	104.67	107.80	74.30	65.13	69.93	57.39	45.28	51.65	30.82	24.46	27.82

Statement III

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for the year 2005-06

Sl.No.	States	Class I-V			Class VI-VIII			Class IX-X			Class XI-XII		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.39	95.35	94.87	75.49	72.26	73.91	58.90	54.41	56.72	46.52	35.45	41.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	138.99	124.94	132.16	87.69	74.35	81.10	60.69	48.87	55.01	33.62	24.10	29.06
3.	Assam	107.75	107.17	107.11	75.37	70.17	72.83	53.59	44.87	49.36	17.38	10.98	14.30
4.	Bihar	99.21	74.36	87.20	41.28	26.48	34.27	28.85	15.63	22.67	11.40	6.02	8.92
5.	Chhattisgarh	137.72	106.49	122.26	73.84	64.27	69.13	45.26	32.35	38.94	27.78	19.55	23.78
6.	Goa	109.80	105.56	107.74	100.41	95.47	98.04	75.88	74.29	75.09	39.68	40.79	40.23
7.	Gujarat	127.24	110.63	119.44	81.12	66.45	74.24	60.59	45.45	53.49	28.62	21.98	25.51
8.	Haryana	78.21	81.29	79.61	74.93	74.70	74.83	53.45	51.21	52.43	34.82	28.71	32.04
9.	Himachal Pradesh	108.53	109.29	108.89	109.19	106.37	107.84	140.75	128.57	134.89	129.71	126.58	128.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	103.10	97.69	100.49	70.01	57.60	64.00	47.81	38.39	43.49	30.23	25.86	28.11
11.	Jharkhand	112.90	97.21	105.19	52.05	39.07	45.77	32.61	21.73	27.39	3.73	2.63	3.20
12.	Karnataka	107.35	104.99	106.19	86.07	83.14	84.64	58.33	55.82	57.11	34.58	32.24	33.45
13.	Kerala	93.70	94.01	93.85	100.29	95.50	97.94	93.50	93.09	93.30	34.61	38.79	36.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	146.65	140.49	143.67	97.51	85.26	91.67	57.83	37.02	48.01	31.86	21.25	26.91
15.	Maharashtra	113.34	111.26	112.34	99.84	101.52	100.64	71.18	69.71	70.49	46.89	39.12	43.25
16.	Manipur	160.94	154.79	157.92	100.98	94.32	97.72	74.46	74.41	74.44	26.82	21.02	23.92
17.	Meghalaya	163.69	161.01	162.37	83.76	88.98	86.34	47.64	46.64	45.60	26.58	25.41	25.99
18.	Mizoram	170.53	167.54	169.06	118.09	117.88	117.99	59.64	62.71	61.14	24.94	23.04	23.99
19.	Nagaland	89.57	88.01	88.82	59.11	61.62	60.31	29.88	32.88	31.30	17.64	16.35	17.03
20.	Orissa	119.78	116.43	118.15	68.41	60.54	64.55	57.90	48.67	53.37	44.07	19.93	32.19
21.	Punjab	74.92	80.58	77.46	66.16	69.19	67.53	48.97	50.74	49.77	30.68	29.09	29.95
22.	Rajasthan	124.69	118.40	121.69	87.27	59.45	74.12	58.70	31.42	45.89	29.21	14.31	22.25
23.	Sikkim	153.37	148.92	151.15	68.68	80.35	74.38	43.25	44.25	44.25	26.11	25.81	25.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	120.59	119.53	120.07	108.49	105.04	106.81	83.81	81.37	82.62	42.90	48.04	45.40
25.	Tripura	147.10	139.45	143.35	82.84	82.15	82.50	59.92	56.29	58.16	23.95	18.50	21.32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	114.20	106.61	110.97	58.74	46.56	53.02	59.39	36.52	48.77	24.68	19.83	22.45
27.	Uttarakhand	118.39	121.53	119.89	89.47	90.33	89.88	86.36	73.99	80.44	44.22	43.07	43.67
28.	West Bengal	106.75	103.01	104.91	70.97	62.22	66.71	49.21	39.81	44.66	30.68	21.43	26.23
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	101.59	101.66	101.62	100.41	107.20	103.50	93.64	84.69	89.16	27.07	29.96	28.45
30.	Chandigarh	84.43	73.82	79.31	66.23	69.58	67.69	60.77	67.53	63.77	48.31	53.31	50.58
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	146.48	140.60	143.66	94.44	70.77	83.39	67.74	51.48	60.51	25.14	22.08	23.78
32.	Daman and Diu	144.15	125.92	135.03	118.55	134.53	125.40	115.70	101.10	108.40	54.35	48.35	51.35
33.	Delhi	112.84	117.77	115.13	90.66	97.30	93.68	59.43	67.23	62.99	39.73	45.34	42.29
34.	Lakshadweep	64.45	60.12	62.28	57.95	67.87	62.20	74.25	61.00	67.63	25.07	41.75	31.74
35.	Puducherry	143.37	125.83	134.26	112.05	102.21	107.13	102.45	109.75	105.89	55.66	53.59	54.55
	India	112.80	105.75	109.40	75.15	66.41	70.98	57.60	46.20	52.19	31.43	25.17	28.47

Statement IV

Droup-out-rates during 2005-06

Sl.No.	States	Class I-V			Class VI-VIII			Class IX-X		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42.42	42.80	42.61	57.93	61.78	59.79	65.08	68.53	66.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46.07	46.67	46.34	64.38	62.46	63.52	71.40	73.02	72.09
3.	Assam	54.70	51.36	53.15	69.54	72.41	70.81	75.07	74.57	74.84
4.	Bihar	59.05	58.99	59.03	77.00	79.62	78.03	80.97	85.36	82.58
5.	Chhattisgarh*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-5.53	1.91	-1.90	6.15	12.91	9.43	37.64	38.26	37.94
7.	Gujarat	27.42	24.17	26.02	45.09	49.48	46.94	62.38	63.96	63.05
8.	Haryana	13.24	13.39	13.31	19.03	23.92	21.26	19.37	34.85	26.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15.87	18.15	16.98	13.29	15.32	14.28	31.85	33.03	32.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.04	37.44	36.65	51.26	41.87	47.49	60.51	59.93	60.26
11.	Jharkhand*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	10.10	9.36	9.75	50.29	50.54	50.59	59.67	61.16	60.38
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	-12.55	-6.40	-9.54	12.13	4.88	8.58
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24.74	22.58	23.78	44.41	49.99	46.81	58.97	70.29	63.81
15.	Maharashtra	12.40	13.81	13.07	30.71	36.01	33.25	50.22	54.11	52.06
16.	Manipur	26.42	26.41	26.41	31.52	29.59	30.61	51.55	46.11	49.02
17.	Meghalaya	53.92	52.91	53.42	70.67	71.59	71.13	83.52	82.95	82.24
18.	Mizoram	55.95	55.23	55.61	65.18	63.08	64.19	72.08	67.18	69.74
19.	Nagaland	31.43	34.27	32.81	46.76	42.73	44.83	71.85	72.10	71.97
20.	Orissa	41.19	34.36	38.19	64.58	57.51	61.72	66.13	62.59	64.72
21.	Punjab	23.60	20.21	22.03	35.13	35.26	35.19	42.57	44.42	43.45
22.	Rajasthan	59.29	55.83	57.94	64.64	73.87	68.50	71.63	81.78	75.47
23.	Sikkim	56.93	50.69	53.85	76.63	69.62	73.29	81.80	79.71	80.82
24.	Tamil Nadu	3.42	3.04	3.23	25.35	24.92	25.15	60.81	56.45	58.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Tripura	45.07	44.50	44.80	62.64	66.10	64.29	74.77	73.78	74.31
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23.03	-1.91	13.51	44.96	39.48	42.84	40.75	49.42	44.10
27.	Uttarakhand*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	34.12	32.73	33.46	62.72	64.92	63.77	76.37	84.44	80.24
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-1.10	0.47	-0.35	18.67	19.07	18.86	53.44	47.67	50.68
30.	Chandigarh	-7.94	1.25	-3.62	-1.23	-2.91	-2.03	14.57	9.27	12.13
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.38	36.55	28.40	35.81	56.61	45.24	70.97	74.31	72.48
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.05	23.14	17.36	50.29	50.62	50.45
33.	Delhi	15.71	28.73	22.03	26.43	29.02	27.71	44.12	48.56	46.30
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.09	3.03	-1.35	11.66	4.90	47.51	36.53	42.24
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.20	-6.11	-4.60	25.72	20.04	22.96
	India	33.74	28.57	31.47	51.85	52.92	52.32	60.98	64.92	62.69

*Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state.

Statement V

Droup-out rates during 2004-05

Sl.No.	States	Class I-V			Class VI-VIII			Class IX-X		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.77	32.14	31.95	57.72	61.08	59.36	62.30	65.24	63.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.86	48.01	46.85	63.23	61.90	62.63	69.59	72.30	70.70
3.	Assam	51.58	48.34	50.07	72.41	74.60	73.38	75.18	74.69	74.96
4.	Bihar	53.37	48.62	51.59	73.57	76.44	74.69	81.46	85.64	83.06
5.	Chhattisgarh*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	0.00	6.26	2.43	4.28	9.69	6.90	42.66	38.52	40.65
7.	Gujarat	35.72	34.27	35.09	43.63	50.00	46.34	58.01	61.05	59.29
8.	Haryana	5.04	4.54	4.81	19.86	29.61	24.51	28.01	37.72	32.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.78	9.82	7.74	13.48	18.36	15.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.92	31.80	36.92	39.72	37.02	38.57	54.63	52.53	53.75
11.	Jharkhand*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	16.25	15.49	15.88	49.81	50.21	49.99	59.71	58.99	59.38
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.64	3.52	7.15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11.12	9.13	10.21	43.09	45.07	43.95	60.48	70.31	64.70
15.	Maharashtra	6.60	6.81	6.70	26.46	31.74	28.99	52.11	56.40	54.16
16.	Manipur	29.71	32.74	31.18	34.47	30.91	32.80	46.04	39.58	43.02
17.	Meghalaya	51.77	48.15	49.97	65.99	62.43	64.21	79.64	78.65	79.15
18.	Mizoram	50.84	48.71	49.84	68.99	64.34	66.84	69.52	64.11	66.95
19.	Nagaland	41.79	43.66	42.69	41.09	43.93	42.49	66.98	67.63	67.29
20.	Orissa	42.60	35.17	39.34	65.56	56.64	61.95	66.40	61.46	64.42
21.	Punjab	27.42	19.91	23.96	32.64	34.82	33.67	43.66	44.49	44.06
22.	Rajasthan	58.92	52.90	56.59	60.85	71.33	65.34	69.33	80.72	73.87
23.	Sikkim	52.01	46.80	49.44	72.48	70.02	71.22	83.34	81.15	82.30
24.	Tamil Nadu	1.94	-0.14	0.94	24.62	23.24	23.96	57.27	52.71	55.19
25.	Tripura	43.76	42.58	43.20	62.05	66.42	64.15	73.58	73.11	73.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21.80	-3.78	12.06	43.71	39.18	41.94	40.49	48.99	43.77
27.	Uttarakhand*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	43.23	44.10	43.65	63.70	63.55	63.63	75.92	80.34	78.03
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.03	3.36	3.72	8.98	12.03	10.44	38.55	35.30	36.97
30.	Chandigarh	1.46	3.91	2.59	17.03	9.14	13.40	17.69	15.63	16.73
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.37	36.10	28.23	44.81	60.55	51.95	64.23	70.60	67.06
32.	Daman and Diu	1.51	0.06	0.84	12.91	21.29	17.03	41.62	45.36	43.43
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.71	28.53	28.12	45.04	48.84	46.92
34.	Lakshadweep	0.77	14.51	7.62	2.91	31.24	16.41	19.16	18.57	18.88
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.24	15.47	16.89
	India	31.81	25.42	29.00	50.49	51.28	50.84	60.41	63.88	61.92

*Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state.

Statement VI

Droup-out rates during 2005-06

Sl.No.	States	Class I-V			Class I-VIII			Class I-X		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.64	24.87	24.75	57.81	60.40	59.07	62.24	65.20	63.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.10	39.13	38.02	54.05	54.19	54.11	69.01	71.78	70.25
3.	Assam	49.71	45.56	47.78	72.60	74.60	73.48	76.97	76.26	76.66
4.	Bihar	47.37	45.25	46.55	72.30	75.00	73.37	81.40	85.64	83.07
5.	Chhattisgarh*	35.24	35.13	35.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-4.46	5.52	0.37	1.99	8.08	4.95	44.36	41.22	42.84
7.	Gujarat	39.62	17.82	31.58	42.57	51.45	46.41	58.57	62.59	60.27
8.	Haryana	7.27	3.14	5.40	7.80	13.79	10.63	41.21	43.77	42.37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.03	11.40	10.69	8.70	13.02	10.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.34	5.31	11.58	44.13	28.45	38.14	65.61	61.31	63.88
11.	Jharkhand*	48.55	52.22	50.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	16.65	14.25	15.50	44.34	45.37	44.83	61.58	60.04	60.86
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.44	2.42	4.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.70	-1.39	0.29	42.22	42.45	42.32	61.33	69.91	65.01
15.	Maharashtra	2.32	8.22	5.14	24.42	22.49	23.50	49.08	53.85	51.36
16.	Manipur	29.84	32.36	31.06	36.34	35.56	35.97	44.42	39.09	41.91
17.	Meghalaya	42.81	41.95	42.38	65.96	62.06	64.02	78.66	77.53	78.09
18.	Mizoram	33.91	28.96	31.58	66.20	63.40	64.86	75.64	71.59	73.73
19.	Nagaland	37.38	39.53	38.43	37.45	38.77	38.10	65.99	64.99	65.51
20.	Orissa	46.06	34.53	41.20	64.83	59.49	62.63	67.87	60.85	65.03
21.	Punjab	25.71	21.33	23.66	31.42	34.71	32.98	45.82	46.25	46.02
22.	Rajasthan	57.20	45.94	52.84	55.72	64.64	59.47	71.36	81.80	75.73
23.	Sikkim	22.66	12.71	17.84	65.95	60.30	63.17	83.79	81.37	82.63
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.84	23.45	22.11	43.60	41.20	42.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Tripura	28.94	28.56	28.76	56.83	54.82	55.88	74.50	75.31	74.89
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20.15	-7.42	9.76	42.99	38.53	41.25	39.66	48.34	43.02
27.	Uttarakhand*	23.44	31.40	27.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	37.67	39.73	38.67	61.16	63.88	62.45	72.82	77.68	75.12
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.27	11.83	11.54	10.55	14.46	12.44	34.19	32.19	33.24
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.34	40.12	40.79	17.23	16.94	17.09
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19.81	29.76	24.44	30.94	51.10	40.24	53.24	66.80	59.39
32.	Daman and Diu	0.58	4.75	2.56	3.15	11.87	7.34	33.03	36.86	34.87
33.	Delhi	0.98	9.48	5.10	12.54	20.22	16.34	46.37	46.15	46.26
34.	Lakshadweep	8.39	11.95	10.08	5.89	9.42	7.57	23.99	18.10	21.17
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.52	9.55	13.69
	India	28.71	21.77	25.67	48.67	48.98	48.80	60.10	63.56	61.62

*Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state.

Statement VII

Out of School Children (6-14 years age) as on 31.3.2008

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Class I-V		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	130112	154861	284973
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10733	11337	22070
3.	Assam	178281	160819	339100
4.	Bihar	493127	517603	1010730
5.	Chhattisgarh*	84891	84862	169753
6.	Goa	873	1096	1969
7.	Gujarat	79834	73245	153079
8.	Haryana	76499	84337	160836

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1984	2091	4075
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	31309	36741	68050
11.	Jharkhand	71060	72083	143143
12.	Karnataka	36561	36406	72967
13.	Kerala	11946	7352	19298
14.	Madhya Pradesh	92521	88903	181424
15.	Maharashtra	37070	33017	70087
16.	Manipur	25108	27972	53080
17.	Meghalaya	14267	12761	27028
18.	Mizoram	6113	5807	11920
19.	Nagaland	17121	18264	35385
20.	Orissa	177152	173551	350703
21.	Punjab	53565	46892	100457
22.	Rajasthan	71221	84117	155338
23.	Sikkim	1017	822	1839
24.	Tamil Nadu	43397	43017	86414
25.	Tripura	2049	2052	4101
26.	Uttar Pradesh	247728	226321	474049
27.	Uttarakhand	7558	8338	15896
28.	West Bengal	235787	220428	456215
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	2832	2933	5765
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	122	301	423
32.	Daman and Diu	85	71	156
33.	Delhi	12810	10718	23528
34.	Lakshadweep	80	76	156
35.	Puducherry	636	414	1050
	India	2255449	2249608	4505057

Source: Annual Work Plan and Budget 2008-09.
*Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state.

Statement VIII

Literacy and Drop-out rate of SC Students

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Literacy Rate 2001 Census	Drop-out Rate								
			2003-04			2004-05			2005-06		
			I-V	I-VIII	I-X	I-V	I-VIII	I-X	I-V	I-VIII	I-X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.52	45.09	66.05	73.41	33.58	64.83	70.39	25.49	64.51	70.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67.64	26.98	52.54	59.26	20.00	38.18	17.07	31.58	37.74	40.68
3.	Assam	66.78	56.00	67.44	70.90	53.15	70.30	71.01	49.78	70.43	72.15
4.	Bihar	28.47	46.36	83.85	90.02	54.83	81.84	90.61	51.62	80.07	90.52
5.	Chhattisgarh*	63.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.44	-	-
6.	Goa	71.92	33.10	42.53	58.52	56.10	65.72	78.71	10.33	52.48	76.85
7.	Gujarat	70.50	26.44	48.43	74.78	24.37	47.34	63.90	24.97	44.82	63.25
8.	Haryana	55.45	19.58	43.20	57.70	14.63	42.13	65.11	7.55	32.16	64.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	70.31	15.27	31.33	48.06	16.53	33.24	48.09	15.44	26.61	50.28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	59.03	25.78	33.80	61.99	26.25	23.56	60.29	27.56	17.70	55.79
11.	Jharkhand*	37.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.96	-	-
12.	Karnataka	52.87	9.97	38.62	66.66	19.95	47.32	65.04	19.47	50.26	65.87
13.	Kerala	82.66	0.00	0.00	21.43	0.00	0.00	18.74	0.00	0.00	16.31
14.	Madhya Pradesh	58.57	20.48	44.37	75.08	15.39	40.45	66.23	3.58	37.77	65.92
15.	Maharashtra	71.90	17.59	33.98	53.59	7.65	29.76	56.38	4.28	26.31	53.90
16.	Manipur	72.32	25.51	0.00	19.14	31.62	0.00	1.16	27.26	0.00	-
17.	Meghalaya	56.27	58.72	68.84	77.02	49.41	62.37	75.48	45.19	67.16	74.24
18.	Mizoram	89.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Orissa	55.53	43.81	65.26	73.55	44.58	66.00	71.20	29.60	67.55	71.87
21.	Punjab	56.22	31.37	53.19	64.27	29.20	52.46	65.69	31.67	50.75	65.75
22.	Rajasthan	52.24	47.69	73.87	81.76	55.83	71.97	80.74	51.52	64.34	82.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	Sikkim	63.04	52.99	76.98	89.56	48.55	75.49	85.23	10.02	66.69	84.95
24.	Tamil Nadu	63.19	26.95	41.09	63.71	13.66	26.98	62.23	1.17	19.49	46.50
25.	Tripura	74.68	35.87	65.41	77.66	35.26	66.20	70.02	12.39	35.23	74.91
26.	Uttar Pradesh	46.27	49.84	67.96	79.93	30.60	57.17	72.92	47.29	56.70	72.56
27.	Uttarakhand	63.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.37	-	-
28.	West Bengal	59.04	37.25	66.80	77.11	54.93	72.55	80.25	46.09	71.77	54.66
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandirgarh	67.66	9.58	55.57	84.44	10.20	57.53	83.83	0.00	52.76	74.34
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78.25	17.07	26.13	45.16	11.51	21.77	31.68	13.67	15.20	26.13
32.	Daman and Diu	85.13	0.00	0.00	31.54	0.00	3.05	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	70.85	41.62	0.00	76.75	4.95	0.00	69.15	4.92	45.77	23.90
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	69.12	0.00	0.00	23.97	1.95	0.00	22.89	0.00	0.00	19.05
	India	54.69	36.56	59.42	73.13	34.21	57.26	71.25	33.79	55.25	70.54

*Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state.

Statement IX

Literacy and Drop-out rate of SC Students

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Literary Rate 2001 Census	Drop-out Rate								
			2003-04			2004-05			2005-06		
			I-V	I-VIII	I-X	I-V	I-VIII	I-X	I-V	I-VIII	I-X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.04	65.76	79.33	84.83	54.04	78.81	82.87	49.73	78.51	81.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.62	48.48	68.09	76.69	47.83	67.37	74.05	45.61	58.00	74.47
3.	Assam	62.52	57.80	73.25	76.94	54.98	75.53	77.18	52.42	75.73	77.77
4.	Bihar	28.17	61.22	82.84	89.05	60.82	76.20	88.96	48.00	74.15	88.27
5.	Chhattisgarh*	52.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.29	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Goa	55.88	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	47.74	39.35	67.41	81.45	48.80	67.08	74.36	50.29	64.70	72.79
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	65.50	10.83	20.29	46.41	3.40	17.01	40.35	0.00	1.46	28.21
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.46	41.76	45.45	75.03	0.00	0.00	71.79	24.07	37.55	61.48
11.	Jharkhand*	40.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.55	-	-
12.	Karnataka	48.27	4.92	55.19	61.61	7.97	47.56	63.17	9.95	43.46	66.50
13.	Kerala	64.35	7.75	35.45	53.43	4.34	22.26	52.87	1.78	11.64	51.10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41.16	36.89	58.80	74.51	13.07	48.04	76.92	0.00	44.13	76.25
15.	Maharashtra	55.21	38.38	61.91	76.18	32.35	58.42	78.26	17.47	49.27	75.90
16.	Manipur	65.85	46.96	61.56	78.98	51.00	57.16	72.18	51.58	59.51	71.40
17.	Meghalaya	61.34	55.60	76.27	86.67	50.80	69.55	82.43	43.39	66.98	81.11
18.	Mizoram	89.34	55.21	63.64	69.55	49.79	66.28	66.64	36.00	64.12	73.75
19.	Nagaland	65.95	34.95	59.34	67.33	38.78	42.93	68.75	37.42	32.03	64.21
20.	Orissa	37.37	61.20	76.52	83.58	58.62	80.06	83.24	63.05	80.74	82.15
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	44.66	47.80	74.00	81.53	56.22	69.14	75.30	54.23	59.51	81.91
23.	Sikkim	67.14	12.60	49.74	74.52	24.47	44.49	67.72	3.42	25.90	67.52
24.	Tamil Nadu	41.53	15.37	32.73	61.49	11.67	35.31	59.68	32.34	51.51	71.78
25.	Tripura	56.48	59.56	80.82	86.47	58.84	81.40	85.99	41.13	70.13	84.03
26.	Uttar Pradesh	35.13	23.11	33.07	52.11	22.70	23.29	53.32	69.62	29.65	54.18
27.	Uttarakhand*	63.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.47	-	-
28.	West Bengal	43.40	62.41	83.05	78.80	48.40	78.47	87.90	55.84	78.83	86.64
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66.79	2.97	26.03	51.52	7.62	22.87	51.85	22.24	34.47	28.57
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41.24	35.99	53.42	79.45	33.34	59.01	74.11	29.03	48.80	66.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32.	Daman and Diu	63.42	-0.41	31.81	76.69	1.28	38.30	78.94	0.00	33.97	62.71
33.	Delhi	-	80.62	80.49	78.83	0.00	0.00	23.37	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	86.14	3.03	-1.38	42.98	4.50	0.00	19.07	9.15	7.26	16.49
35.	Puducherry	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	India	47.10	48.93	70.05	79.25	42.32	65.87	78.97	39.79	62.95	78.76

*Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state.

[English]

Guidelines for IPTV

577. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cleared the policy guidelines for the commercial roll out of Internet Protocol Television (IPTV);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to amend the downlinking/uplinking guidelines for TV Channels;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these guidelines are likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The guidelines for IPTV services clarify the monitoring system and regulatory framework and *inter-alia* stipulate the content code, security requirements and technical provisions etc. which are to be complied with by IPTV service operators. The detailed guidelines issued on 8.9.2008 are available on the website (www.mib.nic.in) of the Ministry.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government has decided to amend clause 5.6 downlinking guidelines in order to enable broadcasters to provide their channels/contents to IPTV Service operators.

(d) and (e) The order amending the Downlinking Guidelines has been issued on 08.09.2008 and is available on this Ministry's website.

Sharing of Virus and Genetic Samples

578. DR. R. SENTHIL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India cooperates with foreign countries/ institutions in the field of vaccine research and sharing of virus and other genetic samples;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the names, dates, purposes and institutions to which virus or genetic samples have been transferred during the last three years;

(c) whether the condition under which the samples have been transferred include technology transfer to India and sharing of research results with Indian institutions; and

(d) the intellectual property ownership on the transferred samples and outcome of the research?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Department of Biotechnology is cooperating with Foreign countries/institutions in the field of vaccine research specially with USA through a bilateral programme called Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme which is under implementation since July, 1988. Several joint projects were implemented in the area of rotavirus, malaria, HIV, Hepatitis, Leishmania, Respiratory Syncytial Virus, tuberculosis, cholera etc. Potential candidate vaccines were developed for rotavirus and malaria. However, there is no virus or genetic samples were exchanged.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

Preparendness to Tackle Emergencies

579. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding non-availability of the relief equipments/measures to be adopted after bomb attacks in public places, including stretchers, first-aid kits etc.,

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

(c) whether all the police stations are equipped with suitable equipments and personnel to tackle such situations;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to ensure that in the event of terror attacks, suitable equipments are made available to the victims and relief workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (e) No specific complaints in this regard have been received by the Government. Appropriate measures are taken by the State Government and the local administrative authorities concerned for evacuation of, and provision of medical assistance, etc., to the affected persons, whenever such incidents occur. Wherever necessary, assistance can be sought by the concerned authorities from various other agencies/organizations, including the National Disaster Management Authority/ National Disaster Response Force, the Army, etc.

Imports from China

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

(a) whether various items including Bus and truck tyres are being imported from China despite dumping duty during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the difference in prices of these items in India and China;

(d) whether the Government proposes to discontinue the import of these items if the price differences are comparatively not very high between both the countries; and

(e) if so, the steps taken 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The purpose of anti-dumping duty is to ensure fair trade and not to restrict imports. Hence, imports can continue to take place on payment of applicable Customs Duty including the anti-dumping duty which would grant protection against dumped imports to domestic industry including tyre manufacturers.

(c) In absence of information on prices prevailing in China, it is not possible to ascertain the difference in prices.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal for restriction on imports under these categories on account of price differences.

[Translation]

International Trade Promotion Organisation

581. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred by (International Trade Promotion Organisation) ITPO on the maintenance/ preparation of Trade Fairs/exhibitions during each of the last three years and the current year, head-wise; and

(b) the details of the income/revenue generated by ITPO from such Trade Fairs/exhibitions during the above period, head-wise, including revenue from rent, advertising and hiring out of pavilions?

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 Expenditure incurred by India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) on the maintenance of Pragati Maidan Complex including Electricity/water charges etc. for the last 3 years are as under:

		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Expenditure on the maintenance of Pragati Maidan Complex including Electricity/Water charges etc.	19.82	20.10	20.08
2.	Expenditure on preparation of Trade fairs/exhibitions held in India during last three years	9.96	9.55	10.58
	Total	29.78	29.65	30.66

(b) The details of income generated by ITPO from Trade fairs/Exhibitions held in India during the above mentioned period are as under:

		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Revenue from Space Rent including hiring out of pavilions	92.80	70.33	116.87
2.	Revennue from advertisements and company profile charges etc.	0.70	0.52	0.68
3.	Other Recoveries/income	18.93	16.20	17.07
	Total	112.43	87.05	134.62

The figures for the current year are being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Condition of Roads in Delhi

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

(a) whether some roads in the NCT of Delhi are in a bad condition; and

(b) if so, the reasons alongwith the action taken to repair these roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) Most of the roads in the NCT of Delhi are in satisfactory condition. The main reasons for damage to the roads are due to heavy rainfall in 2008, water logging, cutting of roads by utility agencies, temporary encroachments, stacking of building material on roads etc. Repairs on roads are promptly carried out to keep them in good condition.

[Translation]

Efforts to Check Price Rise

583. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the products in respet of which import duty relaxation has been provided and the products in respect of which exports have been totally banned keeping in view the price hike during each of the last three years and the current year, country/State-wise, product-wise; and

(b) the extent to which the price hike could be checked by the said measure?

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) (i) Year-wise details of the products in respect of which import duty relaxation has been provided is given as under:

Year	Details of products
1	2
2006-07	Wheat, pulses, crude and refined palm oil, crude and refined palmolein, crude and refined sunflower oil, sugar, Portland cement, Stainless steel and other Alloy steel, Seconds and defectives of steel, Specified inputs like aluminous cement, silicon metal, brown fused alumina, fused zirconia, etc., used for manufacture of specified refractory products, Alumina, calcined, Flourine, bromine and Iodine, Sulphur, sublimed or precipated and colloidal sulphur, carbin black and other form of carbon, Hydrogen, rare gases and other non-metals, Alkali or alkaline earth metals and specified capital goods falling under chapter 84, 85 and 90 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
2007-08	Wheat, wheat flour, crude and refined palm oil, crude, and refined palmolein, crude and refined sunflowr oil, crude and refined soyabean oil, milk powder.

1	2
2008-09	All edible vegetable oils, crude as well as refined, semi-miled or wholly milled rice, maize, butter and ghee, butte roil, crude petroleum, petrol and diesel and other petroleum products, iron and non-alloy steel, Pig Iron and spiegeleisen, metcoke, zinc and ferro-alloys and raw cotton.

(a) (ii) Year-wise details of products in respect of which exports prohibited/restricted is given as under:

Year	Details of ban/restriction
2006-07	Pulses (except Kabuli Chana), Sugar, Wheat, Skimmed Milk Power.
2007-08	Pulses (except Kabuli Chana) (continued), Wheat and wheat products i.e., wheat four (maida), semolina (rava/sirgi), wholemeal atta and resultant atta, Non-basmati rice, Skimmed Milk Power (continued), Onion, Edible oils.
2008-09	Pulses (except Kabuli Chana) continued, Wheat and wheat products (continued), Non-basmati rice (except PUSA-1121) (continued), Basmati rice (subject to MEP, grain size and port restriction), Edible oils (continued), Cement, Maiza (till 15th Oct., 08)

(b) Prices of essential commodities depend upon several factors like demand and supply. When import duty is reduced, it tends to increase imports and thereby increase supply in the domestic market, leading to reduction in prices. Similarly, when export of a commodity is banned, it leads to increased availability of the commodity for domestic consumption. All these measures help in reducing price of the commodity and help in easing inflation.

[English]

Shifting of Industrial Units from Backward Areas

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

(a) whether several companies which had set up their units in backward/tribal areas by taking various facilities and tax exemption from the Government for a particular period had shifted their units from the backward/tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details of such cases, company-wise; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Centre for Women Studies

585. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposal of Tezpur University submitted to the University Grants Commission (UGC) regarding setting up a Centre for Women Studies during the 11th plan period;

(b) whether the UGC has any plan to approve the proposal in the current financial year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount of funds and posts which are likely to be given to Tezpur University in the event of allotment of such centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the proposal of Tezpur University for setting up of a Centre for Women Studies was received by the Commission as per 10th Plan guidelines of the scheme on 'Development of Women's Studies in India Universities and Colleges'. The University was requested to revise its proposal as per 11th Plan guidelines and send the same to the Commission latest by 15th October, 2008. The UGC has not received the revised proposal of the University till date.

(b) to (d) If the Commission receives the revised proposal of the University, the same will be placed before

the Standing Committee on the scheme of Women's Studies for its consideration and in case the same is recommended by the Committee, the funds and posts will be sanctioned by the UGC in accordance with the existing guidelines.

Motivating Tobacco Growers to Switch Over to Other Crops

586. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to motivate the tobacco growing farmers to change over to some other crops to cut down the tobacco production in the country; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the areas where such plan has since been introduced?

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.

CRPF Battalions

587. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of battalions of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) as on date in the country;

(b) whether the extant number of battalions of CRPF is adequate to meet the requirement of the States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of battalions of the CRPF in the country; and

(e) the time by which the Government is likely to meet the requirement for this force in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) At present, CRPF has 196 operational battalions (Bns), including 10 Rapid Action Force Bns, 02 Mahila Bns and 02 Bns deputed to the National Disaster Response Forces (NDRF).

(b) to (e) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per List-II of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States and Union Territories are expected to maintain adequate strength of police, including armed police, to discharge their Constitutional responsibilities. The Central Government maintains the Central Reserve Police Force, an Armed Force of the Union, to assist the States and UTs in maintaining public order as and when necessity arises, and for internal security related duties. The strength of the Force is augmented from time to time after assessing the overall internal security scenario and the requirement of the States. From a Force strength of 1,81,136 in the year 2000, the sanctioned strength of the CRPF has gone upto 2,60,873 at present. In August, 2008, 10 more Bns (10,570 posts) have been sanctioned to CRPF to be raised as Special Commando Bns.

Shortage of Coal for NALCO

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

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) is facing a severe coal crisis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any efforts have been made by the Government to overcome the shortage of coal for NALCO; and

(d) 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) and (b) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has informed that the company has faced severe coal crisis from May, 2008 onwards due to poor and irregular coal supply by Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL).

(c) and (d) On being intimated by company about the severe coal shortage, Ministry of Mines had immediately taken up the matter with Ministry of Coal for augmentation of supply of coal. NALCO has also

submitted necessary application to the Ministry of Coal to increase the coal linkage from 4.85 million tonnes per annum to 5.5 million tonnes per annum.

Setting up of Technical Universities for Workers

589. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to set up Technical Universities for workers as recommended by Dr. Reddy Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such universities are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A Core Committee constituted by the Government to go into the recommendations of the Dr. Reddy Committee, has recommended establishment of the National Workers' Technical University at Hyderabad, as a Tripartite Central Technological University, represented by Government, Industries and Trade Unions/Associations, with a number of Regional Centres across the country. No specific time-frame has been set for setting up of the University.

Russian Investment in the North East

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

(a) whether Russian entrepreneurs have shown keenness to invest in the industry and trade in the North Eastern Region of India;

(b) if so, the details of such investment proposals received during the current year so far; and

(c) the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Government has not received any intimation on the interest of Russian entrepreneurs in investing in the North Eastern Region of India.

(b) During the current financial year India has received inflows of US $ 0.2 million from Russia in Chemicals Sector and Hotel & Tourism Sector.

(c) Government has put in place a liberal and investor-friendly policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under which FDI up to 100% is permitted on the automatic route in most sectors/activities. In addition the North East Industrial Policy provides for various incentives which are in public domain and accessible at www.dipp.gov.in.

Separate Body on Deep Sea Fisheries

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

(a) whether Marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA) is forming a separate body to focus directly on deep sea fisheries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether MPEDA has any experience of operating deep sea trawlers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to ensure that MPEDA focuses and concentrates only on its core duty of marine product 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) MPEDA is not operating deep sea trawlers commercially. However, by virtue of the mandate given to it by the MPEDA Act, 1972, it has experience in the areas connected with deep sea fishing which include providing subsidy for modifying existing mechanized vessels to tuna long liners, operation of vessels for training of crew, assistance for modifying deep sea fishing vessels for catching diversified resources in deep sea, financing deep sea fishing trawlers etc. Under the MPEDA Act, all fishing vessels including deep sea fishing vessels are to be registered with MPEDA.

(e) MPEDA is focusing on all the activities connected with the exports of marine products which include, development and regulation of off-shore and deep-sea fishing vessels, registration of fishing vessels, processing plants, storage premises and conveyances used for the transport of marine products, fixing of standards and specifications for marine products for the purpose of export, carrying out inspection of marine products meant for export in fishing vessels, processing plants, storage premises, conveyance and places where such products are kept or handled, marketing of marine products outside India, etc.

Flower Auction Centres and Centres for Perishable Cargo at Airports

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

(a) whether the Government has set up Flower Auction Centres and Centres for Perishable Cargo at various airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up more such Centres in various domestic and international airports in the country in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for setting up of the same and the time by which such Centres are likely to be set up?

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 the flower auction centres and Centres for Perishable cargo are given below:

(i) The details of the Flower Auction Centres in operation and those being set up with assistance from the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and the Scheme for Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) of the Department of Commerce are:

Sl.No.	Location	Cost (Rupees in crore)	Status
1.	Mumbai	22.00	Ready for operation
2.	Bangalore	10.38	Operational
3.	Noida	12.00	Ready for operation
4.	Kolkatta	26.00	Yet to be commissioned

(ii) Centres for Perishable Cargo (CPC) are in operation at the International Airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Thiruvananthapuram, Chennai, Kolkatta and Amritsar.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details of the CPCs being set up are given below:

Sl.No.	Airports	Cost (Rupees in crore)	Expected date of completion
1.	Cochin	23.45	December 2008
2.	Goa	2.37	March 2009
3.	Nashik	2.13	March 2009
4.	Bagdogra	2.99	March 2009

Computer Education in Schools

593. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any scheme for computer education in schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the allocation made during the current year and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred under the scheme, State-wise;

(d) the criteria fixed for allocation of funds under the said scheme;

(e) the details of schools identified for implementation of the said scheme so far, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to give some relaxation/concessions to girl students under the scheme; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) A centrally sponsored scheme called "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" is in operation since December 2004. The scheme aims to provide ICT-assisted education to children studying in Government and Government aided schools in the secondary and higher secondary stage.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 300.00 crore has been allocated for the current year and the amount is likely to be utilized. No State-wise allocation has been made. Sanctions are given to States/UTs based on the computer education plans sent by them and the viability of the proposals.

(e) The number of schools for which sanction has been accorded in 2007-08, State/UT-wise, is given in the enclosed statement.

(f) and (g) The scheme aims to provide ICT infrastructure in the selected Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools, and all students of these schools are expected to benefit.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Schools
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5000
2.	Bihar	1000
3.	Chhattisgarh	200
4.	Goa	432
5.	Gujarat	1150
6.	Haryana	500
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	200
8.	Jharkhand	1074
9.	Karnataka	2279
10.	Kerala	1016
11.	Madhya Pradesh	320
12.	Maharashtra	500
13.	Orissa	1500
14.	Rajasthan	2500
15.	Tamil Nadu	400
16.	Uttarakhand	100
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2500
18.	West Bengal	343
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	35
20.	Assam	641
21.	Manipur	65
22.	Meghalaya	75
23.	Nagaland	284
24.	Sikkim	2
25.	Tripura	400
26.	Delhi	53
27.	Puducherry	169
28.	Chandigarh	67
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
30.	Daman and Diu	22
	Total	22833

[Translation]

Duty Hours of Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff in JNVs

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

(a) whether the teachers and other employees of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have to work

7-8 hrs. more than the teachers and employees of central schools;

(b) if so, whether these teachers and employees are paid separately for doing additional work.

(c) if so, the posts of the employees to which such payments are made; 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) No, Sir. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are residential schools where teachers and students are required to stay in Vidyalaya campus. Teachers have to shoulder some additional responsibilities towards supervised study, remedial teaching and looking after various Houses as required in such a system. They are provided additional facilities such as residential accommodation within Vidyalaya campus, free meal in Vidyalaya mess as per norms, and education of their children in the Vidyalaya etc. In addition, teachers entrusted with the duties of House Master and Assistant House Master are paid allowance at the rate of Rs. 300 per month and Rs. 150 per month respectively.

Operational Cost of Doordarshan

595. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operational cost of Doordarshan is constantly increasing while its revenue is decreasing;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bail out Doordarshan from its financial crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The operational costs exlcuding unpaid liability on account of spectrum and space segment charges indicate that there has been a decline in the operational costs of Doordarshan during the last three years. Insofar as revenue is concerned, there was a decline in gross revenue earned by doordarshan in 2006-07 *vis-a-vis* the revenue earned in 2005-06. However, during 2007-08 an increase in revenue-earning has been achieved by doordarshan in comparison to the preceding year.

(c) Government have constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to consider and examine various issues including that of Capital Restructuring and funding pattern to make Prasar Bharati financially viable.

[English]

Issuance of Notices to Pharma Companies by DGFT

596. SHRI MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether DGFT have issued notices to various pharma companies which have imported Pen-G (Pencillin-G) from unregistered sources;

(b) the names of all the companies which have imported Pen-G from unregistered sources;

(c) the details of licences issued, quantity imported and custom duty paid by these companies;

(d) whether these companies have violated the foreign trade act and are liable for prosecution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government against such companies?

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) As per provisions of Foreign Trade Policy Circular No. 9 dated 30.06.2003, as amended from time to time, the exporters have been allowed to import drugs, including Pen-G from unregistered sources subject to certain conditions. In case of violation of conditions, penal action is taken under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, and the Customs Act, 1962.

Revamping of Mid Day Meal Programme

597. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:
SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp/ review the Mid Day Meal Programme;

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

(c) the details of the irregularities/misuse of fund noticed under the said programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) A National Level Committee comprising Nutritional experts and representatives from 5 States has been constituted in April 2008:

(i) To re-examine the food grains requirement (per child per day) under MDM Programme.

(ii) To examine the adequacy of the present norm of Central Assistance of cooking cost (per child per day) for 2009-2010.

(iii) To design and institute a suitable mechanism to factor in inflation index in the cooking cost norms.

(iv) To examine any other related matter for appropriate recommendation.

For the MDM Programme, an amount of Rs. 8000 Crore has been provided in the budget for 2008-09.

(c) and (d) As and when, any complaint is brought to the notice of the Government, the concerned State Government/UT Administration is asked to conduct suitable enquiry, take suitable action against the responsible person and initiate corrective measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents. Some cases of irregularities have come to notice of the Government. Details and action taken are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	Details of cases	Status of action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Misuse of mid-day meal (rice) in West Godawari District in 2005.	The State Government has initiated disciplinary action against the Head Master.
2.	Bihar	Black Marketing of foodgrains in Patna District in 2005. Stock of foodgrains found in Teacher's house in West Champaran District in 2005.	The State Government has initiated an enquiry in the matter.
3.	Orissa	A teacher was caught selling rice meant for Mid Day Meal scheme in Jagatsinghpur District in 2005.	The State Government has initiated disciplinary action against the teacher.
4.	Maharashtra	There are few instances of misuse of foodgrains reported in Sandli, Dhule and Sholapur Districts.	The FIR has been filed against the concerned persons.
5.	Punjab	Five bags of wheat were reportedly stolen from Government Primary School, Bhargo Nagar (G), Jalandhar in 2005.	A police case has been registered. Departmental enquiry has also been ordered in the matter.
6.	Rajasthan	Complaint received from Shri Hanuman Ram and others of Village Band, District Barmer regarding foodgrain sold in market and embezzlement of funds in 2006.	The State Government has reported that after inquiry, the allegations were found to be baseless.

1	2	3	4
7.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Complaint received in February, 2006 from Shri Krishanpal Rana and others regarding misappropriation of foodgrains and cooking cost funds in village Nirpura, block Binauli, Tehsil Barot, District Begpat (UP) by Village Pradhan and teachers.	(i) The State Government has reported that after inquiry, the allegations were not found to be correct.
		(ii) 8 rice laden trucks meant for MDM lifted by 3 NGOs from Bulandshahar (UP) were seized by Delhi Police in Samaipur Badli area in 2005.	(ii) The contract of the concerned NGOs has been cancelled. An FIR has been lodged against the culprits. Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Bulandshahar has been suspended. Orders have been issued for special audit of the funds of the NGOs and inter-district transfer of foodgrains issued under MDM Scheme has been banned.
		(iii) Complaint received in February, 2006 from Shri Vijay Raj Saini, Secretary, Youth Congress (I), Moradabad regarding allegation of corruption against District Basic Education Officer of Moradabad/ Amroha.	(iii) The State Government has reported that after a preliminary enquiry, allegations were not found to be correct. The State Government has directed District Education Officer to furnish a detailed report.
8.	West Bengal	(i) Misuse of supply of foodgrains in Ratua Block-II in Malda District was reported. Shri Zamil Hosseil, the Storing Agent of MDM rice did not deliver 2203.02 quintals of rice which was lifted by him between September, 2003 to June, 2004.	(i) In case of Zamil Hosseil, FIR was Lodged. Accused Zamil Hosseil surrendered before the Court of Additional District Judge First Court on 25.4.2006.
		(ii) The District Inspector of School (PE) Cooch Behar reported that from April, 2002 to March, 2004, 1460 schools of the district did not received foodgrains for periods varying from one month to twelve months. 430 out of total 595 MR dealers of the district didn't give exact quantity of rice, which they were supposed to give. Two of the dealers submitted false utilization certification.	(ii) In Cooch Behar FIR was lodged against the MR dealer who submitted the false utilization certificate. The license of that MR dealer has been suspended. Legal action against 38 MR dealers initiated.

1	2	3	4
9.	NCT of Delhi	The Delhi Police seized 2 Trucks carrying the rice lifted by the NGOs/Suppliers under Mid Day Meal Scheme from FCI godown, which were taken to Narela for sale in open market.	FIR No. 168/07 was lodged in Police Station, Narela. Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi has conducted a Departmental enquiry to ascertain the facts. Three defaulting service providers viz. Jan Sevak Associates, Bal Bhoj and Shade India Society are blacklisted.

Small Tea Growers In Assam

598. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

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

(a) the contribution of small tea growers to the overall tea production in the country with special reference to Assam;

(b) the measures adopted by the Government to encourage small tea growers, particularly in Assam;

(c) the major constraints being faced by small tea growers in their rapid growth and sustenance; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to promote them?

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 contribution from small tea growers to the national tea production is around 250 million kgs and it accounts for nearly 25% of the all India tea production of which 10% is accounted for by small growers in Assam.

(b) In order to harness the potential economic value of the small grower sector, the measures adopted by Government are aimed at improving their farm productivity and quality of their produce, and then providing them with a market access to ensure a reasonable return from their investments. Focused attention is being paid to organize the growers into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Financial assistance is being extended to them facilitating establishment of proper leaf collection systems, transport arrangements and establishing proper partnership arrangements with the quality tea processing factories.

(c) The major constraints of small tea growers are small fragmented holdings scattered in remote areas, not having land ownership, not conversant with good agricultural practices and not having their own processing facility.

(d) The self help groups are provided with 100% grant for setting up of leaf collection centres, storage godowns, purchasing Leaf weighing scales, Plastic crates/ nylon leaf carry bags. Transport vehicles are provided at 50% of the cost. Each SHG is provided with a revolving fund @ Rs. 10,000/ha. for meeting the cost of field inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, sprayers etc. A special training on modern aspects of tea growing is organized for selected two members from each self help groups who in turn on completion of the training are expected to impart training to other members of the SHG and also take care of the management of the tea area under the command of the SHG. Besides meeting the training fee and boarding and lodging cost, each trainee is provided with stipend @ Rs. 500 per month for next six months from the date of completion of the training.

[Translation]

Hike In Fees

599. SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether IITs and some other educational institutions in the country have decided to hike their fees;

(b) if so, the names of the institutions which have declared their intention to hike their fees so far;

(c) the revised fee structure envisaged in the proposals put forward by each of the said institutions separately;

(d) whether education is likely to become very expensive as a result thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India. As far as Central Edcuational Institutions (Government of India) are concerned, the status is as under:

- On the recommendations of the Standing Committee of Council (SCIC), the tuition fees in IITs have been revised as under:

  B. Tech. — Rs. 25,000 per semester

  M. Tech. — Rs. 25,000 per semester (with a fee waiver of Rs. 20,000 for non-sponsored candidates).

  There is no change in the existing exemption of tuition fees for SC/ST students.

- The Medoranda of Association of all Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) empower their respective Board of Governors to fix the fees and the matter of fixing of fees does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Government. The Institutes are enjoying academic and administrative autonomy and are not seeking any approval of the Government for any fee hikes. The Board of Governors of six Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) located at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore and Kozhikode has decided to raise the fees for their Post Graduate Programme (PGP) in Management from academic year 2008-09. The details of fee in each IIM in each IIM is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of Institute	Fee for 1st year PGP (Rs. in lakhs)	
		2007-08	2008-09
1.	IIM Ahmedabad	2.00	5.50
2.	IIM Bangalore	2.50	4.00
3.	IIM Calcutta	2.01	3.00
4.	IIM Lucknow	1.95	2.50
5.	IIM Indore	1.90	3.00
6.	IIM Kozhikode	1.90	3.00

All the IIMS provide need-based scholarships to their students and easy bank loans are also being provided by the Banks to the students of IIMs.

- University Grants Commission (UGC) has constituted an Expert Committee to prepare draft Regulations for admission and fee structrue in self-financing Universities and Colleges.

- Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) do not have any proposal to hike fees.

- CBSE has informed that they have not received any representation or complaint regarding revision of fee by any of its affiliated schools. The affiliation bye-laws of the CBSE prescribe:

  — Fee charged should be commensurate with the facilities provided by the institutions.

  — Fee should normally be charged under the Heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the State/UT concerned.

- The affiliation Bye-Laws of CBSE, further, prescribe that the Organisations running the schools shall ensure that the school is run as a community service and not as a business and that commercialization does not take place in the school in any shape whatsoever.

[English]

Allocation for SSA

600. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) the allocation made/earmarked for education for the entire period of Eleventh Plan, year-wise;

(b) the allocation made/earmarked for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the Eleventh Plan; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on SSA out of the total allocation for education during 2007-08 and the current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The allocation made for the Ministry of Human Resource Development for XI Five Year Plan is Rs. 2,69,873 crore (Rs. 1,84,930 crore for the Department of School Education and Literacy and Rs. 84,943 crore for the Department of Higher Education). Out of which, the allocations made during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are Rs. 28,674 crore (Rs. 22,191 crore for the Department of School Education and Literacy and Rs. 6,483 crore for the Department of Higher Education) and Rs. 34,400 crore (Rs. 26,800 crore for the Department of School Education and Literacy and Rs. 7,600 crore for the Department of Higher Education) respectively.

(b) The allocation earmarked for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 71,000 crore.

(c) Out of the total allocation for SSA, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 11,480.61 crore during 2007-08 and Rs. 5,227.74 crore during 2008-09 (upto 30th September, 2008).

Trade with China at Nathula Border

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

(a) the quantity and value of items being traded at Nathula border with China during each of the last 3 years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to consider more items for trade with China at Nathula border; and

(c) 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) A table indicating the quantity and value of items being exported/ imported at Nathula border is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) The addition of items to the list of items for border trade is decided through mutual agreement between the two Governments. Lists of items proposed from the two sides is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement I

Year	Commodity	Total Quantity	Total Value (In Rs.)
Export			
2006-07	N.B. Rice, Atta, Maida, Snuffs, Blanket, Cloths	27655 KGs 113 Nos. 602 MTs	8,85,785.00
2007-08	N.B. Rice, Atta, Maida, Snuffs, Blanket, Agriculture Implements, Coffee, Copper, Misri, Cloths, Cigarettes	40436.1. KG 1090 Pkts. 1239 Nos.	28,76,234.00
2008-09 (Upto Setp' 08)	Black Tea, Blanket, Untensils, Canned Food, Spices, Cigarettes, Coffee, Copper Items, Misri, Textiles, Edible (Veg) Oil, Tobacco	19641.25 KGs 1954 Nos. 66 Crtn.	40,64,056.00
Import			
2006-07	Sheep Wool, Yak Tail	11808 KGs 7 nos.	10.82,450.00
2007-08	Sheep Wool, Raw Silk Yak Tail	2502 KG 47 Nos.	686421.00
2008-09 (Upto Setp' 08)	Butter, Sheep Wool	370 KGs	1.35,740.00

Statement II

List of commodities proposed to be added for border trade between India and China for export over and above the existing items through Nathula

1. Maize
2. Pulses
3. Rape Seed
4. Cardamom
5. Oranges
6. Orchids
7. Ginger
8. Broom Stick Grass
9. Meat
10. Butter
11. Cheese
12. Jam
13. Pickles
14. Fruit Juice
15. Turmeric Powder
16. Chillies and chillies powder
17. Medicinal plants
18. Beads
19. Silk textiles
20. Prayer wheels
21. Incense sticks
22. Butter lamp oil
23. Mustard oil
24. Biscuits.

List of Products Exported from China to India proposed by the Chinese side

1. Dairy produce: birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included
2. Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers
3. Edible fruit and nuts
4. Coffee, tea, mate and spices
5. Cereals
6. Vegetable plaiting materials
7. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products
8. Sugars and sugar confectionary
9. Cocoa and cocoa preparations
10. Preparations of cereals
11. Preparations of vegetables, fruits, nuts or other parts of plants
12. Miscellaneous edible preparations
13. Beverages, spirits and vinegar
14. Agarbatti and other odoriferous preparations which operate by burning (Tibetan Incense)
15. Tanned or crust hides and skins of bovine (including wet-blue), without hair on, whether or not split, but not further prepared
16. Trunks, suit-cases and similar containers
17. Wood carvings
18. Plaiting materials and articles made directly to shape from plaiting materials
19. Cotton
20. Clothing
21. Headgear and parts thereof, and shoes
22. Umbrellas and sun umbrellas
23. Tableware and kitchenware, other house-hold articles and toilets articles, of porcelain or China.
24. Spoons, forks, ladles, skimmers, cake servers, fish-knives, butter-knives, sugar tongs and similar kitchen or tableware
25. Air or other gas compressors and fans (ventilator)
26. Calculating machines, automatic data processing machines and units thereof

27. Electro-mechanical domestic appliances, with self-contained electric motor (Vacuum cleaners, juice crusher, etc.) Shavers.

28. Portable electric lamps and torches designed to function by their own source of energy

29. Electric instantaneous water heaters, etc. and other electro-thermic appliances of a kind used for domestic purposes (microwave oven, hair dryer, electric rice cooker, etc.)

30. Telephones and other communication equipment (fax machine, mobile communication equipments)

31. Wrist watches, pocket watches and other watches

32. Other clocks

33. Toys

34. Motorcycles, bicycles and other cycles, not motorized

35. Motorcycles and parts thereof

36. Original engravings, prints and original sculptures and statutory, in any materials (thang-ka, handicraft).

[Translation]

New Education Policy

602. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to frame a new education policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) This, being a policy matter, is under consideration.

[English]

Disaster Management Authorities

603. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Disaster Management Authorities have been set up in various States/UTs including Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of progress made by these authorities during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has convened any meeting on disaster management in Hyderabad in the current year; and

(d) if so, the details of issue discussed along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) Yes Madam/Sir. Most of the States/UTs including Delhi have set up Disaster Management Authorities.

(b) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) The first World Congress on Disaster Management is proposed to be organised by the Disaster Management, Infrastructure and Control Society which is a non-governmental organisation during October 21st-24th, 2008 in Hyderabad. The issues such as earthquack, tsunami, cyclone, floods, landslides and drought are likely to come up for discussion.

Licence for Explosives

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

(a) the terms and conditions issued by the Government for issuance of permanent licence for fireworks/explosives in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) the details of permanent fireworks licence holders in Delhi and whether they are complying with the condition laid down in their licence term;

(c) whether some of the licence holders have failed to adhere to the prescribed noise level norms for the products they sell;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Delhi Police and the Delhi Pollution Control Board against such licence holders and shopkeepers selling banned variety of crackers;

(e) whether the Government has laid down any time schedule to inspect the premises of the licence holder;

(f) if so, whether the Government has conducted any routine/surprise inspections against the shopkeepers and licence holders; and

(g) if so, the number of inspections conducted during each of the last three years and the current year and the discrepancies noticed/found during Inspection alongwith the action taken against erring licence holders/ shopkeepers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) The licence for possession and sale of fireworks is granted by the authorities listed in Schedule-IV in pursuance of Rule 155 of Explosive Rules, 1983. The terms and conditions under which such licences are granted, are in accordance with the Rule 135, 136, 137, 138 and the conditions of licence in Form-24 under Explosive Rules, 1983.

(b) to (d) The licences are granted after verifying the veracity during inspection and confirming the compliance of provisions of Explosive Rules, 1983. The details of the permanent fireworks licence holders in Delhi are given below:-

Chief Controller of Explosives, Nagpur (35000 Kgs.)	Joint Controller of Explosives, Faridabad (1100 Kgs.)	DCP/Licensing (450 Kgs.)	Total
1	108	17	126

Surprise inspections are conducted by various agencies such as Delhi Police, Petroleum and explosive Safety Organisation (PESO) etc.

Complaints of violation of norms have not come to the notice of Delhi Police and PESO.

(e) and (f) A special inspection drive is carried out every year for inspection of all the fireworks shops to verify safety norms adhered by licensee. Besides, inspections are also carried out by officers as authorised under sub rule (1) of rule 179 of the Explosive Rules, 1983.

(g) The details of the number of inspections conducted during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement. The details of action taken by Delhi Police under IPC, Delhi Police Act, 1978 and 9 'b' Explosive act against illegal fireworks/shopkeepers during the year 2005, 2006, 2007 and upto 30th September in 2008 are given below:

Year	No. of cases registered	Persons arrested
2005	36	41
2006	21	21
2007	22	22
2008 (upto 30th September)	5	5

Statement

Year	Inspection carried out by PESO
2005-06	76
2006-07	85
2007-08	87
2008-09	In progress

Year	Inspection carried out by Delhi Police
2005	15
2006	12
2007	16
2008 (upto 30th September)	12

Funds for PMEGP

605. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds under the scheme of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the country including North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the total funds allocated/released during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the funds released under PMEGP has been fully utilized; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has been drawn up and approved (August 2008) for implementation from 2008-09 to 2011-12. The Scheme will be 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 will be implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and Banks. PMEGP is a Central Sector scheme and the approved grants for the scheme is released to the KVIC which, in turn, releases the funds towards margin money assistance to the Banks, KVIBs, DICs for assisting the projects sanctioned in each State/Union Territory (UT), including those of North-Eastern Region (NER).

(b) Funds amounting to Rs. 411.50 crore (including Rs. 42.50 for NER), out of budget provision of Rs. 823.00 crore for 2008-09, have been released to KVIC in September 2008. Out of the budget allocation of Rs. 823.00 crore for 2008-09, Rs. 740.33 crore will be utilized for providing margin money subsidy and Rs. 82.67 crore for various backward forward linkages, such as conducting entrepreneurship development programme, organizing awareness camps, workshops, marketing support like conducting exhibitions, etc. The State/UT-wise details of margin money allocated by KVIC (as the nodal national agency) under the PMEGP for 2008-09, are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Funds released under PMEGP to KVIC have not been utilized fully as the scheme was approved by Government in August 2008 and implementation guidelines were issued in September 2008, after consultation with selected stakeholders and implementing agencies.

Statement

State-wise Allocation of Margin Money (MM) Targets under PMEGP for 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Total MM	% of Total Allocation	State DIC			KVIC	KVIB
				Rural	Urban	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Chandigarh	59.94	0.08	11.99	11.99	40%	0	35.96
2.	Delhi	899.1	1.21	179.82	179.82	40%	269.73	269.73
3.	Haryana	1431.16	1.93	286.23	286.23	40%	429.35	429.35
4.	Himachal Pradesh	452.14	0.61	90.43	90.43	40%	135.64	135.64
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	748.14	1.01	149.63	149.63	40%	134.66	314.22
6.	Punjab	1608.02	2.17	321.61	321.61	40%	482.41	482.41
7.	Rajasthan	4011.54	5.42	802.31	802.31	40%	1203.46	1203.46
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19.98	0.03	4	3.99	40%	0	11.99
9.	Bihar	6440.22	8.70	1288.05	1288.04	40%	1932.07	1932.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Jharkhand	2366.52	3.20	473.31	473.31	40%	709.96	709.95
11.	Orissa	2946.68	3.98	589.34	589.33	40%	884.01	884
12.	West Bengal	5513.74	7.45	1102.75	1102.75	40%	992.47	2315.77
13.	Andhra Pradesh	5319.86	7.19	1063.97	1063.97	40%	1595.96	1595.96
14.	Karnataka	3571.24	4.82	714.25	714.25	40%	1071.37	1071.37
15.	Kerala	2123.8	2.87	424.76	424.76	40%	637.14	637.14
16.	Lakshadweep	6.66	0.01	1.33	1.33	40%	0	4
17.	Puducherry	59.94	0.08	11.99	11.99	40%	0	35.96
18.	Tamil Nadu	4220.23	5.70	844.05	844.04	40%	1266.07	1266.07
19.	Goa	86.59	0.12	17.32	17.31	40%	15.6	36.36
20.	Gujarat	3460.98	4.67	692.2	692.19	40%	1038.3	1038.29
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.32	0.02	2.67	2.66	40%	7.99	0
22.	Daman and Diu	13.32	0.02	2.67	2.66	40%	7.99	0
23.	Maharashtra	6628.91	8.95	1325.79	1325.78	40%	1988.67	1988.67
24.	Chhattisgarh	1736.78	2.35	347.36	347.35	40%	521.04	521.03
25.	Madhya Pradesh	4619.82	6.24	923.97	923.96	40%	1385.95	1385.94
26.	Uttarakhand	641.59	0.87	128.32	128.32	40%	192.48	192.47
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11768.96	15.90	2353.79	2353.79	40%	3530.69	3530.69
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	102.86	0.14	20.57	20.57	40%	30.86	30.86
29.	Assam	2050.54	2.77	410.11	410.11	40%	615.16	615.16
30.	Manipur	235.32	0.32	47.07	47.06	40%	70.6	70.59
31.	Meghalaya	241.98	0.33	48.4	48.39	40%	72.6	72.59
32.	Mizoram	119.14	0.16	23.83	23.83	40%	21.44	50.04
33.	Nagaland	215.34	0.29	43.07	43.07	40%	38.76	90.44
34.	Tripura	236.06	0.32	47.21	47.21	40%	70.82	70.82
35.	Sikkim	62.9	0.08	12.58	12.58	40%	18.87	18.87
		74033.32	100.00	14806.75	14806.6	40%	21372.12	23047.85

Affiliation by CBSE

606. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for affiliation of schools with CBSE;

(b) the number of requests from schools for affiliation pending with CBSE, region-wise;

(c) the number of schools affiliated/adopting CBSE syllabus; and

(d) the number of CBSE regional offices in the country alongwith their jurisdiction and the number of schools which come under each of these regional offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) As per CBSE Bye-laws for affiliation of schools, a school has to fulfill the following essential conditions:

(i) Formal prior recognition of the State/UT.

(ii) No Objection Certificate of the State Government. In case of State/UT, where there is no separate State Boards, application of schools are considered on the basis of recognition of the State/UT Government.

(iii) School in general should have campus area of about 2 acre or otherwise location specific measurement under Affiliation Bye-Laws of CBSE.

(iv) School should be run by a registered Society/ Trust/Company under section 25 of Companies Act, 1956.

(v) Qualified teaching staff.

(b) As per records of CBSE, for academic sessions 2009-10, 2013 applications for affiliation have been received of which 1692 have been processed and 321 are pending. The pending applications include 4 in Delhi, 30 in Punchkula, 39 in Allahabad, 2 in Guwahati, 62 in Ajmer, 166 in Chennai and 18 in Patna Region.

(c) As on 30.9.2008, 9816 schools were affiliated to CBSE.

(d) The CBSE has seven regional offices in the country. The jurisdiction and the number of schools coming under each regional office are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of Regional offices	Jurisdiction	Total No. of schools affiliated in each region
1.	Delhi	NCT of Delhi, foreign schools	1835
2.	Panchkula	Haryana, Chandigarh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh	1668
3.	Allahabad	U.P., Orissa, West Bengal and Uttaranchal	1743
4.	Guwahati	Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram	632
5.	Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Chhattisgarh	1446
6.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep	1955
7.	Patna	Bihar and Jharkhand	537
		Total affiliated schools	9816

CEPA with Sri Lanka

607. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the long pending Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with Sri Lanka has been finalised and signed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on Indo-Sri Lanka trade in the years to come;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in finalising the agreement; and

(d) the names of other countries with whom negotiations for CEPA are underway?

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 Negotiations on Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between India and Sri Lanka have been concluded during Commerce Secretary level talks held during 9-12 July, 2008. The Agreement is yet to be signed.

(b) CEPA will deepen and widen the ambit of India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISLFTA) by including Trade in Services, Investment and Economic Cooperation.

(c) Both sides have finalised the draft of CEPA. However, the Agreement has not been signed yet as Sri Lanka expressed its desire to carry out stakeholder consultations before signing the Agreement.

(d) The details are given below:

1. Negotiations for India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) have already been completed.
2. India-Japan negotiations for CEPA are underway.
3. Negotiations for following Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) are underway:
   (i) ASEAN-India CECA.
   (ii) India-Thailand CECA.
   (iii) India-Malaysia CECA.
4. Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) with Mauritius is underway.
5. Currently, India is engaged in negotiations on Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreements (BTIA) with European Union (EU) consisting of 27 member countries and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) consisting of Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Lichtenstein.

Import of Pulses

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

(a) whether import of pulses is being encouraged to increase their availability in the country;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of pulses imported during the last three years and the current year from various countries including Myanmar, country-wise;

(c) whether the recent cyclone in Myanmar has adversely affected the country's dependence on pulses from Myanmar;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortfall of pulses in the country;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide economic incentives to private sector agencies for import of pulses;

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

(g) if not, the reasons for not seeking the co-operation of private sector for increasing the availability of pulses 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) Yes, Sir, the Government has taken a number of measures for augmenting domestic supply. These include permitting imports at zero duty, ban on export of pulses and import of pulses through specific public sector agencies and cooperatives.

(b) The quantity and value of the pulses imported during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 country-wise is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) The available figures of import of pulses from Myanmar do not indicate that cyclone in Myanmar has significantly affected our imports from Myanmar.

(e) to (g) The import of pulses is under OGL and pulses can be imported by anyone including private sector. Free importability is continuing since more than 10 years. To encourage private traders to import pulses, the import duty has been reduced to nil upto 31st March 2009.

Statement

India's import of Pulses during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08

Description	Unit	Country Code	Country	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
				Quantity	Value (INR)	Quantity	Value (INR)	Quantity	Value (INR)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pulses	TON	015	Argentina	0	0	48	577523	480	11547936
Pulses	TON	017	Australia	91629	1418774776	194198	3637456994	147846	30922190334
Pulses	TON	043	Brazil	0	0	48	1421381	689	21718563
Pulses	TON	059	Canada	672887	8734308029	905326	10639659537	1495240	24935048528
Pulses	TON	075	Taiwan	0	0	498	6488559	0	0
Pulses	TON	077	China PRP	39280	818772504	59423	1822605208	23436	780813182
Pulses	TON	101	Denmark	0	0	650	12405635	0	0
Pulses	TON	102	Djibouti	0	0	110	2963037	24	668167
Pulses	TON	115	Ethiopia	4627	70880763	6111	146912790	4840	110870427
Pulses	TON	129	France	32266	312525932	106965	1220592156	93716	1357114790
Pulses	TON	147	Germany	0	0	12180	133299852	10870	167407022
Pulses	TON	187	Indonesia	288	6580252	1541	50096226	130	3260209
Pulses	TON	189	Iran	37252	990988928	4635	149426509	501	8646815
Pulses	TON	197	Italy	0	0	132	2556510	0	0
Pulses	TON	213	Kenya	976	18223208	2941	88116319	23077	522579831
Pulses	TON	225	Lebanon	0	0	1	22439	0	0
Pulses	TON	241	Madagascar	0	0	109	4233462	44	1253800
Pulses	TON	243	Malawi	1912	27052816	10776	188850974	27652	518210177
Pulses	TON	245	Malaysia	681	9715374	477	11693805	161	4135724
Pulses	TON	258	Myanmar	490652	9124170073	615622	1594579976	634014	15662825622

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pulses	TON	260	Moldova	0	0	1504	15741722	0	0
Pulses	TON	267	Mozambique	5039	76747033	8207	103775649	12333	222027913
Pulses	TON	273	Nepal	15259	372788016	7778	236883574	4109	144624298
Pulses	TON	281	New Caledonia	0	0	47	1282925	0	0
Pulses	TON	285	New Zealand	476	6456486	362	4976296	544	7215592
Pulses	TON	309	Pakistan IR	134950	2264754601	2108	42783445	225	4111254
Pulses	TON	319	Peru	0.	0	77	3311406	0	0
Pulses	TON	344	Russia	14844	2131442334	21864	248906463	18518	250446901
Pulses	TON	351	Saudi Arab	2	19440				
Pulses	TON	359	Singapore	272	2692492	133	1408395	126	1982110
Pulses	TON	363	Somalia	0	0	0	0	130	2910626
Pulses	TON	365	South Africa	25	282193	415	11037172	0	0
Pulses	TON	359	Sri Lanka DSR	0	0	37	682839	0	0
Pulses	TON	395	Tanzania Rep.	48450	802672734	33267	717180833	75047	1821011989
Pulses	TON	397	Thailand	691	16220218	2057	69232253	1560	39855703
Pulses	TON	409	Turkey	18284	511586372	2970	109507717	1757	49419092
Pulses	TON	417	Uganda	0	0	44	1335178	0	0
Pulses	TON	419	U. Arab Emts.	92	2230786	0	0	331	7424791
Pulses	TON	421	U.K.	0	0	1	34752	3	80497
Pulses	TON	422	Ukraine	31169	292844098	121526	1342642458	26973	397918817
Pulses	TON	423	U.S.A.	52248	627445865	146350	1858435093	230208	3741494617
Pulses	TON	427	Uruguay	0	0	0	0	24	369610
Pulses	TON	430	Uzbekistan	1481	36959197	2420	84426823	427	14010579
Pulses	TON	599	Unspecified	238	3758270	9	147785	1978	46024399
			Grand Total	1696950	24762493290	2270987	38919111281	2835053	53749419715

Directions on Crowd Management

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

(a) whether incidence of stampede are on the rise in various places in the country including temples;

(b) if so, the total number of persons killed/injured, gender-wise during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Rajasthan separately;

(c) whether the Government has issued any directions to the State Governments on crowd management in religious places and to ensure adequate safety to the women, children and senior citizens;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Recently, two major incidents of stampede at temples have occurred in Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. As per available information, the details of major incidents of stampede in various temples, during 2005-08 are given in the enclosed Statement:-

(c) and (d) An advisory was issued to all States/UTs on 21.2.2005 to take effective steps to manage the crowd during religious festivals/fairs. These measures may, *inter-alia*, include proper and adequate civic and other logistic arrangements; maintenance of law and order and security arrangements during such festivals. On 1.10.2008, another advisory has been issued to all States/UTs suggesting measures such as allowing manageable number of persons to visit the temple/shrine at a particular time; proper access control procedure/system at every entry/ exit point; establishing sound alert system; regular training of staff in evacuation procedures; etc. to avoid recurrence of incidents of stampede in future.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Place	Date	State/UT	No. of Persons*	
			Killed	Injured
Mandradevi Temple, Satara	25.1.2005	Maharashtra	291	98
Jagannath Temple, Puri	4.11.2006	Orissa	4	22
Baidayanath Dham, Deoghar	13.8.2007	Jharkhand	11	—
Mahakali Temple, Pavagadh Panchmahal	14.10.2007	Gujarat	11	17
Kanakadurga Temple, Vijayawada	3.1.2008	Andhra Pradesh	6	—
Mata Janaki Temple, Karila	26.3.2008	Madhya Pradesh	8	11
Jagannath Temple, Puri	4.7.2008	Orissa	6	3
Nainadevi Temple, Bilaspur	3.8.2008	Himachal Pradesh	142	85
Chamunda Devi Temple, Jodhpur	30.09.2008	Rajasthan	147	55

*Gender-wise details are not available.

Coverage under Mid Day Meal Scheme

610. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central assistance released for primary and upper primary stages of education, separately under Mid Day Meal Scheme in the country including Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the number of children at primary and upper primary stage of education covered/likely to be covered separately, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Upto Financial Year 2006-07, the Mid Day Meal Programme was implemented in primary schools only. It was extended to Upper Primary schools of 3479 Educationally Backward Blocks with effect from 1.10.2007. From 1.4.2008, it has been extended to all eligible upper primary schools in the country. Details of Central assistance released to State/Union Territory-wise, including State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years *viz.* 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08 and during the current year 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II, III and IV respectively.

(b) State/UT-wise number of children covered under Mid Day Meal Scheme at primary and upper primary stages during the current financial year, are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

Statement I

Details of allocation of foodgrains and Central assistance provided under MDM Scheme during 2005-06

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Foodgrains (in MTs)		Amount (Rs. in lakh)				
		Allocation of foodgrains	Foodgrains lifted (provisional)	Reimbursement to FCI	Central Assistance towards cooking cost	Reimbursement as Transportation cost	MME released	Total Amount paid to State/UTs (5+6+7+8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114099.13	114099	7405.36	12441.8	1063.73	290.55	21201.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4540.09	3348	0.00	396.24	0.00	5.66	401.9
3.	Assam	92125.70	75663	4930.06	5462.37	300.36	192.46	10885.25
4.	Bihar	218070.20	157005	20109.73	16030.2	180.92	461.77	36782.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	53019.31	53019.3100	3853.84	5204.57	489.71	127.77	9675.89
6.	Goa	1411.73	509	52.7	119.34	2.98	2.00	177.02
7.	Gujarat	67927.46	61781	2688.74	7157.7	548.64	131.68	10526.76
8.	Haryana	28672.99	14185	468.59	3464.38	70.02	47.13	4050.12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11447.25	10862	603.34	1429.61	136.61	27.19	2196.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18757.93	9279	72.42	1468.84	0	1.3	1542.56
11.	Jharkhand	83103.07	64166	4536.29	8404.89	61.96	159.75	13162.89
12.	Karnataka	112863.57	82461	3687.58	10704.99	143.23	190.53	14726.33
13.	Kerala	28223.60	27624	1526.65	2890.17	0	59.27	4476.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	191080.71	175396.00	6031.98	18613.56	1224.69	326.84	26197.07
15.	Maharashtra	207809.77	149159	5433.75	7919.95	0	210.18	13563.88
16.	Manipur	6539.33	5797	334.15	501.43	68.41	11.1	915.09
17.	Meghalaya	10038.92	10039	853	687.78	39.87	20.28	1600.93
18.	Mizoram	1837.86	1838	134.64	152.42	0	3.91	290.97
19.	Nagaland	3762.74	3504	127.55	397.66	18.52	6.44	550.17
20.	Orissa	104110.32	85562	5039.46	1917.52	254.37	93.6	7304.95
21.	Punjab	28053.43	8362	1188.87	563.9	0	21.39	1774.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Rajasthan	196108.30	121494	5223.17	11479.63	411.23	296.55	17410.58
23.	Sikkim	2126.59	1910	179.68	260.38	18.03	5.78	463.87
24.	Tamil Nadu	76586.73	63032	3984.31	8964.3	532.51	165.84	13646.96
25.	Tripura	9882.13	9425	535.10	1063.91	68.16	21.23	1688.4
26.	Uttaranchal	14180.85	13963	1369.21	1553.09	0	40.13	2962.43
27.	Uttar Pradesh	335973.30	286190	19992.27	29553	1085.21	647.34	51277.82
28.	West Bengal	205424.69	162002	15418.1	28043.56	1588.67	414.19	45464.52
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	668.25	435	39.36	0	0	0.7	40.06
30.	Chandigarh	1007.96	396	48.27	122.51	0	2.09	172.87
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	610.20	402	29.37	58.99	0	1.11	89.47
32.	Daman and Diu	302.94	217	19.58	26.61	3.91	0.71	50.81
33.	Delhi	21065.55	16831	1196.05	1854.46	0	43.34	3093.85
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0	20.09	0	0.21	20.3
35.	Pondicherry	879.54	583	26.01	100.54	0	1.54	128.09
	Total	2251412.12	1790538	117139.18	189030.39	8311.74	4031.56	318512.87

Statement II

Central Assistance released to States/UTs under Mid-Day Meal Scheme during 2006-07 as on 31.3.07

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation of Foodgrains (Qty. in MTs)	Cost of foodgrains paid to FCI	Cooking cost	Transport Subsidy	MME @ 1.8%	No. of schools sanctioned for		No.of schools sanctioned for		Total Expanditure (4+5+6+7+9+11)
							Unit	Amount	Unit	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131002.165	6754.95	16289.84	902.78	135.90	17201	10320.81	49618	2480.86	36885.14
2.	Bihar	248029.831	14267.28	21876.75	11.81	256.26	16050	9629.75	35760	1788.02	47829.87
3.	Chhattisgarh	69222.563	2149.14	8668.74	153.38	98.67	5570	3342.28	22420	1120.98	15533.19
4.	Goa	1317.508	76.04	162.43	3.29	2.37	0	0.00	675	33.74	277.87
5.	Gujarat	75470.662	3312.87	8782.18	457.85	177.30	6318	3790.56	22399	1119.95	17640.71
6.	Haryana	32895.184	718.79	2801.83	77.73	84.70	3185	1911.29	6645	332.24	5926.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12096.133	626.60	1206.14	122.99	6.14	3433	2059.80	7557	377.85	4399.52
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	20209.968	1117.18	1147.29	0.00	0.00	5087	3052.20	11198	559.91	5876.58
9.	Jharkhand	84905.328	696.59	10097.31	455.13	108.35	5537	3322.14	14990	749.49	15429.01
10.	Karnataka	96517.614	3998.48	12282.26	849.24	317.88	9606	5763.61	30691	1534.55	24746.02
11.	Kerala	32308.223	1485.59	4248.07	19.45	51.18	451	270.55	3139	156.95	6231.79
12.	Madhya Pradesh	188693.844	7841.46	23508.25	1216.99	314.48	23232	13939.08	57963	2898.17	49718.43
13.	Maharashtra	164135.215	10627.87	20032.34	1126.89	368.32	18417	11050.20	42450	2122.51	45328.13
14.	Orissa	91938.203	4825.51	11681.42	502.99	197.27	15091	9054.33	34385	1719.25	27980.77
15.	Punjab	29401.807	903.99	1964.70	75.23	75.20	4571	2742.59	9265	463.27	6224.98
16.	Rajasthan	133312.814	5909.22	15285.46	444.62	349.51	8083	4849.58	14464	723.18	27561.57
17.	Tamil Nadu	73115.373	3789.77	9122.80	356.79	74.76	457	274.30	17312	865.62	14484.04
18.	Uttaranchal	14535.957	224.12	1796.72	0.00	6.99	4164	2498.12	8440	422.00	4947.95
19.	Uttar Pradesh	346109.283	17345.29	43647.91	3966.69	812.78	22920	13751.61	62797	3139.83	82664.11
20.	West Bengal	174499.363	10412.98	20397.56	681.90	280.07	9792	5875.20	39926	1996.30	39644.01
	Total	2019717.038	97083.72	235000.00	11425.75	3718.13	179165	107498.00	492094	2460.67	479330.27
UTs with Legislature											
21.	Delhi	19579.14	822.46	0.00	0.00	9.17	0	0.00	2242	112.10	943.73
22.	Puducherry	1013.472	57.85	126.68	0.00	1.77	0	0.00	308	15.40	201.70
	Total	20592.612	880.31	126.68	0.00	10.94	0	0.00	2550	127.50	1145.43
UTs without Legislature											
23.	Andaman and Nicobar islands	575.726	0.00	38.88	0.00	1.29	0	0.00	127	6.35	46.52
24.	Chandigarh	1228.656	17.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	17.15
25.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	508.147	26.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	26.47
26.	Daman and Diu	246.139	7.36	0.00	0.00	0.18	26	15.43	32	1.62	24.59
27.	Lakshadweep	183.568	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0	0.00	13	0.66	1.06
	Total	2742.236	50.98	38.88	0.00	1.86	26	15.43	173	8.63	115.78
NER States											
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	4558.697	196.66	261.37	0.00	11.70	3843	2305.67	1278	63.89	2841.29
29.	Assam	78617.92	4400.80	6277.43	27.77	98.81	30068	18040.76	17666	883.28	29728.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30.	Manipur	5665.843	225.30	400.48	0.00	11.72	1174	704.40	1457	72.85	1414.75
31.	Meghalaya	10543.613	340.32	659.73	28.16	26.56	2539	1523.40	1450	72.48	2650.65
32.	Mizoram	1624.978	100.23	107.20	8.34	2.83	611	366.85	727	36.34	621.79
33.	Nagaland	3541.399	70.56	488.71	20.02	12.40	1752	1051.44	999	49.93	1693.06
34.	Sikkim	1960.695	118.71	166.46	0.00	0.79	800	480.23	446	22.32	788.51
35.	Tripura	10787.039	517.94	1551.94	0.00	16.42	962	577.25	1978	98.91	2762.46
	Total	117300.184	5972.52	9913.32	84.29	181.22	41749	25050.00	26000	1300.00	42501.35
	Grand Total	2160352.070	103987.53	245078.88	11510.04	3912.15	220940	132563.43	520817	26040.80	523092.83
	Or Say, Rs. in Crore		1039.88	2450.79	115.10	39.12		1325.63		260.41	5230.93

Including Rs. 2.53 crore for Advertisement and Publicity & Rs. 0.0065 Crore under National Component, Total Expenditure = Rs. 5233.4665 Crore.
Total Expenditure: Rs. 5233.4665 Crore.

Statement III

Central Assistance released to States/UTs under Mid-Day Meal Scheme during 2007-08 as on 31.3.2008

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Cost of foodgrains paid to FCI	Colding cost (Primary)	Cooking cost (U. Pry.)	MME @ 1.8% (Pry.)	MME @ 1.8% (U. Pry.)	Transport Subsidy		Kitchen sheds				Kitchen devices				Total
							Reimbursement	Central Assistance (Pry.+ Up. Pry.) 1.10.07-31.3.08	Unit	Amount (Pry.)	Unit (Up. Pry.)	Amount (Up. Pry.)	Unit	Amount (Pry.)	Unit	Amount (Up. Pry.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
NER States																	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5653.77	14375.72	3686.86	414.54	94.00	573.68	404.63	19345	11607.00	13983	8389.80	14856	742.80	13983	699.15	46741.75
2.	Bihar	2998.10	27718.27	4831.84	710.68	124.00	1000.00	963.17	0	0.00	15059	9035.40	10706	535.40	16361	815.80	48723.86
3.	Chhattisgarh	2365.71	8597.82	1163.83	155.20	30.00	582.14	321.60	0	0.00	6016	3609.60	0	0.00	6016	300.80	17146.89
4.	Goa	74.44	220.72	0.00	2.04	0.00	3.35	6.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	306.70
5.	Gujarat	3269.35	8699.23	1070.44	125.42	27.00	286.93	290.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	6707	335.35	0	0.00	14304.58
6.	Haryana	1033.81	379.41	434.54	114.77	11.00	170.55	138.08	0	0.00	873	523.80	1989	99.45	873	43.65	6359.06
7	Himachal Pradesh	804.26	1923.96	113.76	14.35	3.00	118.43	90.83	0	0.00	447	28.20	0	0.00	220	11.00	3107.79
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	160.96	2244.88	616.37	67.97	16.00	0.00	161.76	0	0.00	728	436.80	0	0.00	728	36.40	3741.14
9.	Jharkhand	3832.17	8707.26	2179.83	132.89	56.00	0.00	401.32	10236	6141.60	118	70.80	4488	224.40	118	5.90	21752.17
10.	Karnataka	4873.78	13637.88	2699.59	337.95	69.00	750.83	492.60	17761	10656.60	480	288.00	0	0.00	900	45.00	33851.43
11.	Kerala	596.25	5728.47	12.72	34.32	0.00	357.11	143.93	834	500.40	0	0.00	940	47.00	0	0.00	7420.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8004.82	19538.21	4691.21	693.14	120.00	1234.57	877.69	28687	17212.20	15912	9547.20	17355	867.75	15912	795.60	63583.40
13.	Maharashtra	5634.02	25328.30	1068.91	245.57	27.00	0.00	706.76	0	0.00	87	52.20	12710	635.50	87	4.35	33702.61
14.	Orissa	3209.19	15471.83	1378.55	366.69	35.00	614.19	490.23	18633	11179.80	7686	4611.60	10295	514.75	8048	402.40	38294.23
15.	Punjab	1395.93	5386.50	315.30	39.56	8.00	163.69	127.43	0	0.00	1052	631.20	0	0.00	1052	52.50	8100.21
16.	Rajasthan	5018.88	24325.40	4267.22	593.08	109.00	1422.14	736.21	14945	8967.00	4115	2469.00	4330	216.50	4115	205.75	48330.18
17.	Tamil Nadu	3727.45	12035.38	309.17	228.68	7.00	495.31	316.25	844	506.40	190	114.00	5184	259.20	647	32.35	18031.19
18.	Uttarakhand	1062.94	2139.32	302.60	56.10	8.00	331.71	117.74	0	0.00	809	485.40	0	0.00	809	40.45	4545.25
19.	Uttar Pradesh	9854.51	44788.72	10060.52	432.57	258.00	828.52	1790.79	25772	15463.20	15805	9483.00	18802	940.10	15805	790.25	94690.18
20.	West Bengal	7037.46	28386.34	1910.31	757.67	48.96	1401.67	861.77	0	0.00	1990	1140.00	0	0.00	7	0.35	41544.53
	Total	70627.80	273233.62	41114.37	5535.19	1050.96	10434.82	9440.00	137057	82234.20	84880	50916.00	108364	5418.20	85636	4281.80	554286.95
UTs with Legislatures																	
21.	Delhi	752.10	2072.380	0.00	28.89	0.00	60.70	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2914.07
22.	Puducherry	65.73	163.94	0.00	4.06	0.00	6.68	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	244.41
	Total	817.83	2236.32	0.00	32.95	0.00	67.38	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3158.48
UTs without Legislature																	
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61.35	61.50	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	2.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	125.5
24.	Chandigarh	46.04	272.85	0.00	6.63	0.00	0.00	4.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2.00	0	0.00	361.75
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28.52	117.07	28.42	1.02	1.00	0.00	4.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	180.56
26.	Daman and Diu	8.13	44.15	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.92	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	54.30
27.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Total	144.04	525.51	28.42	9.25	1.00	0.00	11.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2.00	0	0.00	722.13
NER States																	
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	841.03	111.22	17.15	3.00	0.00	39.17	0	0.00	242	145.20	980	48.00	242	12.10	1216.87
29.	Assam	5335.39	5857.86	1953.48	197.99	48.12	28.10	605.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	13277	663.85	0	0.00	14690.43
30.	Manipur	0.00	937.73	8.59	2.53	0.00	0.00	37.91	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	986.76
31.	Meghalaya	803.10	2372.31	95.88	21.65	2.00	0.00	90.19	0	0.00	468	280.80	1089	54.45	468	23.40	3743.78
32.	Mizoram	19.07	369.04	3.22	8.73	0.00	30.92	13.07	0	0.00	21	12.60	546	27.30	21	1.05	485.00
33.	Nagaland	320.15	761.85	3.85	5.62	0.00	35.41	26.81	0	0.00	3	1.80	750	37.50	46	2.30	1195.29
34.	Sikkim	99.92	237.78	0.00	6.78	0.00	44.91	12.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	336	16.80	0	0.00	418.86
35.	Tripura	353.69	1586.18	54.14	36.69	1.00	146.13	62.64	0	0.00	198	118.80	1487	74.35	299	14.95	2448.56
	Total	6931.31	12963.78	2230.38	297.14	54.12	285.47	888.10	0	0.00	932	559.20	18445.	922.25	1076	53.80	25185.55
	Grand Total	78520.99	288959.30	43373.17	5874.53	1108.08	10787.67	10343.94	1370.57	82234.20	86792	51475.20	126809	6342.45	86712	4335.60	583353.12
Or Say, Rs. in Crore		785.21	2889.59	433.73	58.75	11.06	107.88	103.44		822.34		514.75		63.42		43.36	5833.53

Including Rs. 1.9109 crore (Rs. 0.5854 crore for Professional Services to Ed. CIL etc., Rs. 1.3085 crore for Advertisement and Publicity & Rs. 0.0160 crore under TA/DA to non-officials.

Total Expenditure: Rs. 5835.44 Crore.

Statement IV

Central Assistance released to States/UTs under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme during 2008-09 as on 16.10.2008

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Cost of foodgrains (Payment to FCI)	Cooking Cost			Transportation	MME	Total Recurring Central Assistance	Kitchen Sheds @ Rs. 60,000/-		Kitchen Devices @ Rs. 5,000/-		Total (Col 11+13)	Grand Total (Col 3+9+14)
			Pry.	U. Pry.	Total				Unit	Amount	Unit	Amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 (6+7+8)	10	11	12	13	14	15
Non-NER States														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350.90	4408.62	2095.24	6503.86	321.51	165.29	6990.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	8341.56
2.	Bihar	5451.39	5898.40	3052.18	8948.58	443.40	227.57	9619.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	15070.94
3.	Chhattisgarh	4194.00	2330.09	2226.82	4556.91	148.78	75.99	4781.68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	8975.68
4.	Goa	22.61	126.48	131.11	257.59	11.39	3.28	272.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	294.87
5.	Gujarat	1409.59	4801.64	1478.33	6279.97	368.42	95.18	6743.57	9303	5581.80	0	0.00	5581.80	13734.96
6.	Haryana	906.83	1155.45	1198.83	2354.28	123.57	43.21	2521.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	3427.89
7.	Himachal Pradesh	374.91	461.24	740.96	1202.20	126.49	29.04	1357.74	11298	6778.80	7163.00	358.15	7136.95	8869.60
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1157.23	1167.31	159.31	1326.62	180.05	0.00	1479.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	2636.97
9.	Jharkhand	7675.33	2571.52	994.54	3566.06	175.33	90.48	3831.87	4510	2706.00	0	0.00	2706.00	14213.20
10.	Karnataka	4296.24	5502.23	4423.51	9925.74	138.69	136.19	10197.62	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	14493.86
11.	Kerala	1959.00	1931.51	274.46	4635.97	271.29	74.18	4981.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	6940.44
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6788.21	9249.16	3564.65	12813.81	1006.53	213.24	14033.59	0	0.00	5869	293.45	293.45	21115.25
13.	Maharashtra	7847.95	7067.12	4579.43	11646.55	580.78	296.74	12524.07	38048	22828.80	0	0.00	22828.80	43200.82
14.	Orissa	3861.91	1998.28	2332.88	4331.16	391.75	0.00	4715.37	0	0.00	10977	548.85	548.85	9126.13
15.	Punjab	1100.98	1371.53	1750.89	3122.42	183.34	78.04	3383.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	4484.78
16.	Rajasthan	3842.49	3263.94	1858.92	5122.86	254.51	130.38	5507.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	9350.24
17.	Tamil Nadu	2500.39	5971.01	4037.50	10008.51	481.31	255.10	10744.92	3804	2282.40	8526	426.30	2708.70	15954.01
18.	Uttarakhand	1836.48	981.42	592.48	1573.90	155.78	29.61	1759.29	0	0.00	6127	306.35	306.35	3902.11
19.	Uttar Pradesh	17928.39	11931.45	4854.48	16785.93	826.41	426.09	18038.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	35966.82
20.	West Bengal	5981.39	3308.95	7480.85	10789.80	150.80	127.88	11068.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	17049.86
	Total	80486.20	75495.35	50257.37	125752.72	6340.13	2497.49	134552.87		40177.80		1933.10	42110.90	257149.97
UTs with Legislature														
21.	Delhi	381.27	1557.99	1125.36	2683.35	133.26	34.20	2850.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	3232.08
22.	Puducherry	55.76	85.13	85.02	170.15	8.64	3.29	182.08	92	55.20	0	0.00	55.20	293.04
	Total	437.03	1643.12	1210.38	2853.50	141.90	37.49	3032.89		55.20		0.00	55.20	3525.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 (6+7+8)	10	11	12	13	14	15
UTs without Legislature														
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.71	38.69	34.16	72.85	3.66	1.85	78.36	276	165.60	0	0.00	165.60	274.67
24.	Chandigarh	16.85	58.38	70.56	128.94	7.96	4.05	140.95	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	157.80
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.39	25.59	9.63	35.22	1.72	0.89	37.83	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	55.22
26.	Daman and Diu	11.72	11.01	5.63	16.64	0.82	0.41	17.87	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	29.59
27.	Lakshadweep	0.00	12.33	5.92	18.25	0.89	0.46	19.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	19.59
	Total	76.67	146.00	125.90	271.90	15.05	7.66	294.60		165.60		0.00	165.60	536.87
NER States														
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	662.30	114.06	73.23	187.29	13.22	4.65	205.16	0		0	0.00	0.00	867.46
29.	Assam	1089.32	4171.35	2612.71	6784.06	61.45	35.90	6881.41	10048	6028.80	0	0.00	6028.80	13999.53
30.	Manipur	487.31	232.57	83.78	316.35	21.88	7.82	346.05	0		0	0.00	0.00	833.36
31.	Meghalaya	396.25	245.81	168.88	414.69	29.36	10.31	454.36	1294	776.40	0	0.00	776.40	1627.01
32.	Mizoram	280.72	106.13	169.96	276.09	25.79	8.96	310.73	901	540.60	0	0.00	540.60	1132.05
33.	Nagaland	152.01	266.57	81.40	347.97	28.98	10.44	387.39	22	13.20	0	0.00	13.20	552.60
34.	Sikkim	65.14	68.83	69.29	138.12	0.00	1.22	139.25	59	35.40	0	0.00	35.40	239.79
35.	Tripura	424.13	689.38	379.66	1069.04	81.52	8.32	1158.88	722	433.20	0	0.00	433.20	2016.21
	Total	3557.18	5894.70	3638.91	9533.61	262.20	87.64	9883.225		7827.60		0.00	7827.60	21268.01
	Grand Total	84557.08	83179.17	55232.56	138411.73	6759.28	2630.27	147763.59		48226.20		1933.10	50159.30	282479.97
Or Say, Rs. in Crore		845.57	831.79	552.33	1384.12	67.59	26.30	1477.64		482.26		19.33	501.59	2824.80

Statement V

No. of children approved by PAB-MDM Primary & Upper Primary Stage during 2008-09

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Children availing MDM		Total
		Primary	Upper Primary	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5073213	1814065	6887278
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120699	60650	181349
3.	Assam	2427900	1835693	4263593
4.	Bihar	6879084	2679121	9558205
5.	Chhattisgarh	2208519	1095754	3304273
6.	Goa	76240	59460	135700
7.	Gujarat	3263166	885301	4148467
8.	Haryana	1300997	605693	1906690
9.	Himachal Pradesh	500983	350874	851857
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	962747	281567	1244314
11.	Jharkhand	2842880	827236	3670116
12.	Karnataka	3779066	2031143	5810209

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	1909491	1327695	3237186
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6702631	2107977	8810608
15.	Maharashtra	8132481	3964879	12097360
16.	Manipur	234386	66080	300466
17.	Meghalaya	260116	139859	399975
18.	Mizoram	89709	65262	152271
19.	Nagaland	180854	34039	214893
20.	Orissa	3282700	1128000	4410700
21.	Punjab	1300279	868849	2169128
22.	Rajasthan	4131581	1770400	5901981
23.	Sikkim	57637	28693	86330
24.	Tamil Nadu	3531891	1831070	5362961
25.	Tripura	348020	163299	511319
26.	Uttaranchal	731105	393444	1124549
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13760021	4173094	17933115
28.	West Bengal	7133880	3816192	10950072
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	23661	15719	39380
30.	Chandigarh	53163	32000	85163
31.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	30000	8500	38500
32.	Daman and Diu	13346	5134	18480
33.	Delhi	986067	535895	1521962
34.	Lakshadweep	7094	2562	9656
35.	Puducherry	54540	40488	95028
	Total	82390147	35042987	117433134

Training of Teachers

611. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for imparting training to teachers for developing their skills and improving the quality of education at secondary stage;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of funds allocated during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether funds allocated for such schemes have not been fully utilized by some States during 2007-08;

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

(e) whether the Government has made any study to find out the factors responsible for non-utilisation of such funds;

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

(g) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education, Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs) have been established in various States of the country to perform the following broad functions in the field of secondary teacher education:-

(i) imparting quality pre-service and in-service education to secondary school teachers;

(ii) preparation of personnel for the faculties of elementary teacher education institutions, and their continuing education;

(iii) provision of general resource support to secondary schools and elementary teacher education institutions; and

(iv) research, innovation and extension work in the field of secondary education and elementary teacher education.

As of now, 104 CTEs and 31 IASEs have been sanctioned. A Statement indicating the Central assistance released for CTEs & IASEs during the last three years and the current year, including the utilization position for the year 2007-08, is given in the enclosed Statement. Underutilisation of funds reported by Assam and Gujarat

is due to various reasons, including lower absorptive capacity of funds for salaries and training programmes.

(e) to (g) The performance of the CTEs/IASEs, including utilization of funds, is reviewed by Teacher Education Approval Board (TEAB) in the Ministry. After in-depth scrutiny, TEAB approves the State Plans and the matter is periodically reviewed by the Government. In order to evaluate the performance of the various teacher training institutions in the country, including the CTEs and IASEs, the Government has entrusted the task of evaluation of the Teacher Education Scheme to the National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT), New Delhi.

Statement

Position of Funds allocated for CTEs/IASEs

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Utilisation during 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	105.00	—
2.	Assam	—	37.59	189.29	83.50	138.57
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	22.00	—
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	1.91	10.00	21.00	10.00
5.	Gujarat	—	—	50.00	73.00	40.63
6.	Haryana	—	—	20.00	—	20.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	2.40	5.28	2.40
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	21.00	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	10.00	—
10.	Karnataka	273.96	—	498.00	456.42	Utilisation position not furnished
11.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	81.70	—
12.	Meghalaya	—	—	5.00	14.00	5.00
13.	Mizoram	—	—	4.05	—	Utilisation position not furnished
14.	Nagaland	—	—	17.00	17.00	Utilisation position not furnished
15.	Orissa	—	—	188.90	178.27	Utilisation position not furnished

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Rajasthan	—	—	216.27	156.69	Utilisation position not furnished
17.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	81.50	183.50	Utilisation position not furnished
18.	Tripura	—	—	—	10.50	—
19.	Uttar Pradesh	—	51.20	38.00	45.40	38.00
20.	Uttarakhand	—	—	96.00	52.00	Utilisation position not furnished
21.	West Bengal	—	—	53.00	—	Utilisation position not furnished
	Total	273.96	90.70	1469.41	1536.26	254.60

[Translation]

Building for Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

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

(a) the number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) functioning in the country at present;

(b) the number of JNVs having permanent buildings and the number of those functioning in temporary buildings, State-wise;

(c) whether the Gvoernment has any scheme to provide permanent building to all JNVs in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) There are 554 functional Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country at present.

(b) The number of JNVs having permanent buildings and the no. of JNVs functioning in temporary buidings are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The work relating to construction of the Vidyalayas is sanctioned after the land has been transferrd in favour of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti by the respective State Governments and subject to availability of funds.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of functional JNVs	No. of JNVs in permanent building	No. of JNVs in temporary building
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	2	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22	22	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	6	10
4.	Assam	26	19	7
5.	Bihar	38	28	10
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	16	10	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0
9.	Daman and Diu	2	2	0
10.	Delhi	2	2	0
11.	Goa	2	2	0
12.	Gujarat	18	16	2
13.	Haryana	20	15	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	9	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	13	1
16.	Jharkhand	22	14	8
17.	Karnataka	27	27	0
18.	Kerala	14	13	1
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	48	41	7
21.	Maharashtra	31	29	2
22.	Manipur	9	7	2
23.	Meghalaya	7	4	3
24.	Mizoram	5	1	4
25.	Nagaland	11	2	9
26.	Orissa	30	16	14
27.	Pudducherry	4	4	0
28.	Punjab	18	17	1
29.	Rajasthan	32	31	1

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Sikkim	4	3	1
31.	Tripura	4	3	1
32.	Uttar Pradesh	67	59	8
33.	Uttarakhand	13	9	4
34.	West Bengal	15	2	13
	Total	554	431	123

[English]

Revamping of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

613. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand and revamp the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme during the Eleventh Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The Framework for implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme has been augmented and adjusted for the requirements of the XI Plan period, with special focus on improving access to upper primary stage of education as also quality of education. A provision of Rs. 71,000 crore has been made for the Central share of the SSA programme in the XI Five Year Plan.

Release and Utilisation of CRF and NCCF

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

(a) the details of the assistance extended by the Government to calamity affected States under the Disaster Management Programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of requests made by States under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) and the present status of utilisation State-wise during the said period;

(c) the criteria for declaring a calamity as "Calamity of severe nature" and the pattern of assistance granted by the Government upon such declaration;

(d) whether such criteria are not applicable in respect of the current year flood and erosion in Assam; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) A Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been constituted with an allocated amount for each State based on the Award of the 12th Finance Commission for the period 2005-10, which is contributed by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 3:1. The State Governments are required to meet the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of notified natural calamities *viz.* avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake/Tsunami, fire flood, hailstorm, landslides and pest attacks, as per the approved norms and items of assistance from the CRF. In the event of a calamity of a severe nature, in which the requirement of funds for relief operations is beyond the funds available in the States CRF account, additional Central assistance is also considered from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), after following the laid down procedure.

A Statement-I showing the State-wise details of allocation and releases of Central Share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) during the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

A Statement-II showing the additional financial assistance sought by the States from NCCF and assistance provided by the Government of India after

following the laid down procedure during the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (till date) is enclosed.

A Statement-III showing State-wise status of balance funds available in the CRF account during the years 2005-06 to 2007-08, as per information received from the State AGs, is enclosed.

(c) to (e) With regard to criteria for declaring a calamity as a calamity of severe nature, it is mentioned that successive Finance Commissions did not specify any criteria for declaring calamities of rare severity on the ground that any definition would be beset with insurmountable difficulties, and was likely to be counter productive, and that it should be assessed on a case to case basis by taking in account, *inter alia*, the intensity and magnitude of calamity, level of relief assistance needed, capacity of the State to tackle the problem, the alternatives and flexibility available within the Plans to provide succor and relief, etc. The Scheme for constitution and Administration of National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), formulated by Ministry of Finance, based on the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission, provides that MHA will assess, upon a request made by a State not having adequate balance in their CRF, whether the State will require additional assistance from NCCF to provide relief in any specific case of a calamity of a severe nature and thereafter assistance from NCCF is provided as per the laid down procedure.

The above procedure is being adopted uniformly in respect of all the States including Assam, while considering the requests for additional assistance from NCCF.

Statement I

The State-wise details of total allocation and releases of Central Share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) during the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 (till date)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation under CRF (Total)				Centre's share of CRF released			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	344.08	361.28	379.35	398.31	258.06	335.48	219.99	298.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.30	29.12	29.97	30.87	21.23	21.84	22.48	11.575
3.	Assam	193.06	198.62	204.48	210.63	72.395#	221.37	153.36	78.99
4.	Bihar	148.93	153.23	157.74	162.48	55.85*	55.845*	233.235#	121.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	111.75	114.98	118.35	121.91	41.91*	150.325#	65.57	0.00
6.	Goa	2.11	2.21	2.32	2.44	0.79*	2.45#	1.74	0.92
7.	Gujarat	246.00	258.30	271.22	284.77	184.50	246.865	48.57*	208.495#
8.	Haryana	124.38	130.60	137.13	143.99	83.95*	107.28	102.85	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100.69	103.60	106.65	109.87	75.52	77.70	79.99	82.40
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.46	88.96	91.57	94.33	64.84	66.72	68.68	35.375
11.	Jharkhand	126.07	129.71	133.53	137.55	94.56	48.64	148.79#	0.00
12.	Karnataka	114.66	120.39	126.41	132.73	86.00	113.98	71.11	49.775
13.	Kerala	85.50	89.77	94.26	98.98	64.13	67.33	70.70	37.115

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	254.23	261.58	269.29	277.39	190.67	246.67	151.48	104.02
15.	Maharashtra	222.90	234.05	245.75	258.04	167.18	220.00	47.695	0.00
16.	Manipur	5.56	5.72	5.89	6.05	0.00*	0.00*	10.67#	4.48#
17.	Meghalaya	11.29	11.61	11.95	12.31	4.24*	12.945	8.96	4.615
18.	Mizoram	6.58	6.77	6.97	7.19	2.47	5.01	7.77#	0.00
19.	Nagaland	3.83	3.94	4.05	4.16	1.435	0.00*	7.415#	0.00
20.	Orissa	301.54	310.24	319.38	328.97	226.16	291.34	180.87	310.30@@
21.	Punjab	146.03	153.33	160.99	169.04	54.76*	112.26	178.24#	63.39
22.	Rajasthan	415.64	436.42	458.25	481.16	311.73	413.66	257.34	180.435
23.	Sikkim	17.53	18.04	18.57	19.13	13.15	0.00*	27.46#	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	209.08	219.53	230.51	242.03	78.405*	243.06#	172.88	90.76
25.	Tripura	12.85	13.22	13.61	14.03	0.00*	14.60#	10.065#	10.365*
26.	Uttar Pradesh	295.94	304.48	313.45	322.87	221.95	228.36	235.10	121.075
27.	Uttarakhand	94.69	96.59	98.58	100.67	71.02	36.22*	73.186#	74.715#
28.	West Bengal	234.73	241.50	248.62	256.09	176.05	181.12	186.47	96.035
	Total	3944.41	4097.79	4258.84	4427.99	2622.94	3521.07@	2842.665	1985.42

*Instalment(s) of Central share of CRF has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilization certificate, and annual report. However, these instalments have been released in subsequent years except in case of 2nd instalment for Maharashtra during 2007-08.

#Including arrears of instalment of Central share of CRF for the previous year(s).

@ This includes Rs. 403.495 crore (about 25% Central share released in advance during 2006-07 for the year 2007-08).

@@This includes advance release of 25% of Central share for year 2009-10.

Statement II

The assistance sought by the States, approved by HLC, and released from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) during the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 (till date)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States/Calamity	Assistance sought by States	Total assistance approved by HLC	Assistance released from NCCF*			
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	**Andhra Pradesh**						
	(i) Floods/Cyclonic storms-05	903.63	172.44	72.29			
	(ii) Airlifting charges for flood-2001 on actual basis	3.06	3.06		3.06		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iii) Flood (Oct.-Nov. 05) Anantpur	112.93	17.80			17.80	
	(iv) Flood (Aug-06)	877.32	152.10				
	(v) Flood (Sept-06)	115.16	30.58				
	(vi) Flood/Ogni Cyclone (Oct-Nov-06)	404.99	119.85		75.99		
	(vii) Drought-06-07	628.56	56.56			0.00	
	(viii) Drought-06-07	194.57	19.71			19.71	
	(ix) Flood-07 (1 memo)	394.38	136.053				
	(x) Flood-07 (2 memo)	584.32	174.86			124.00	29.82
	(xi) Flood-Feb-March 08 (3 & 4 memo)	105.16	47.65				0.00
2.	**Arunachal Pradesh**						
	(i) Transportation Bill of foodgrains-flood-04	76.29	76.29	76.29			
	(ii) Flood/landslide-05	561.31	48.18		36.53		
	(iii) Flood/landslide-07	294.88	47.30				26.40
3.	**Assam**						
	(i) Flood-07	879.86	263.74			0.00	
	(ii) Flood-08	Ad hoc					300.00
4.	**Bihar**						
	(i) Flood-07	2489.02	745.26			0.00	
	(ii) Flood-08	Ad hoc					1000.00
5.	**Chhattisgarh**						
	Flood-06	376.36	23.32		0.00		
6.	**Gujarat**						
	(i) Flood-05	988.89	413.32	304.31			
	(ii) Flood-06	2694.36	305.77		350.00#		
7.	**Himachal Pradesh**						
	(i) Flood-05	1014.00	74.86	74.86			
	(ii) Air lifting bill for flood-2000 on actual basis	38.11	38.11	38.11			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iii) Drought-06	377.00	39.02		0.00		
	(iv) Flood-06	3932.32	26.02			24.58	
	(v) Flood-07	1234.12	59.89				9.84
8.	**Jammu and Kashmir**						
	(i) Earthquake-05	1351.19	170.20	170.20			
	(ii) Flood-06	645.48	58.91			13.51	
9.	**Jharkhand**						
	Drought-06	880.70	107.37		0.00		
10.	**Karnataka**						
	(i) Flood-05	3640.07	225.05	198.85			
	(ii) Flood-05 (Sep-Oct)	1256.90	160.52	160.52			
	(iii) Flood-06	858.37	125.67				
	(iv) Drought-06	1406.01	74.48		89.26		
	(v) Flood-07 (1st memo)	406.42	117.45			201.45	
	(vi) Flood-07 (2nd memo)	1434.02	121.80				
	(vii) Drought-06	74.48	4.48			4.48	
	(viii) Flood-07 (3rd memo)	838.78	140.40				109.91
	(ix) Flood-March-April 08 (4th memo)	1068.96	99.52				77.33
11.	**Kerala**						
	(i) Floods-05	196.40	26.98	5.22			
	(ii) Flood-06	149.08	23.00		0.00		
	(iii) Flood-07 (1st memo)	787.75	134.396			50.81	9.47
	(iv) Flood-March-April 08 (2nd memo)	309.39	46.255			0.00	
12.	**Madhya Pradesh**						
	(i) Flood-05	628.21	70.83		15.34		
	(ii) Hailstorm-05	117.34	15.51		15.51		
	(iii) Hailstorm-06	657.80	87.56		0.00		
	(iv) Flood-06	744.62	43.37		0.00		
	(v) Drought-07-08	1883.81	34.34			0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	**Maharashtra**						
	(i) Drought-05	1117.99	174.66	91.07			
	(ii) Hailstorms-05	79.45	12.00	12.00			
	(iii) Flood-05	8740.66	697.45	554.18			
	(iv) Flood (Sept-Oct-05)	206.13	47.67		47.67		
	(v) Flood-06	5423.28	418.92		348.92		
14.	**Manipur**						
	Pest attack (Bamboo flowering)-07	50.02	16.67				5.44
15.	**Mizoram**						
	(i) Pest attack (bamboo flowering)-07 (1st memo)	43.92	12.98			8.81	
	(ii) Pest attack (bamboo flowering)-07-08 (2nd memo)	591.63	49.37				39.82
	(iii) Flood/landslide-07	129.34	23.53				9.78
16.	**Nagaland**						
	Flood-05	8.81	0.81		0.81		
17.	**Orissa**						
	(i) Flood-06	2384.08	115.24		25.00#		
	(ii) Flood-07 (1st memo)	306.70	59.33			0.00	
	(iii) Flood-07 (2nd memo)	1093.53	139.69			0.00	
	(iv) Flood-08	Ad hoc					98.87
18.	**Rajasthan**						
	(i) Drought-05	939.37	106.30	0.00			
	(ii) Hailstorms-05	210.85	49.57	0.00			
	(iii) Drought-06	1544.63	146.50		0.00		
	(iv) Flood-06	3309.93	240.04		100.00#		
19.	**Sikkim**						
	(i) Flood/landslide-05	64.11	5.59		2.22		
	(ii) Earthquake-06	30.16	2.98		2.98		
	(iii) Flood/landslide-07	104.92	17.26				8.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	**Tamil Nadu**						
	(i) Tsunami-providing subsidy to fishermen	131.91	131.91	131.91			
	(ii) Floods-05 (1-3 spell Oct-Nov)	13457.82	808.35	808.35			
	(iii) Floods-05 (4 spell)						
	(iv) Flood-07 (1st memo)	564.19	197.49				72.46
	(v) Flood-March-April 08 (2nd memo)	509.55	93.18				2.49
21.	**Uttar Pradesh**						
	(i) Flood-06	713.66	36.34		0.00		
	(ii) Flood-07	1640.75	142.52			0.00	
22.	**Uttarakhand**						
	(i) Drought-06	287.80	38.99		7.05		
	(ii) Drought-07-08	220.04	27.78			0.00	

* HLC approves the funds subject to adjustment of 75% of the balance available in CRF account for the instant calamities. As such, there is a difference between the amount approved by HLC and funds actually released from NCCF. In some cases amount approved by HLC is less than the 75% of the amount available in the CRF account of the State, hence no funds was released from NCCF (indicated as 0.00).

This amount has been released on ad hoc basis from NCCF.

Statement III

Status of balance fund available as per AG's report for the year 2005-06 to 2007-08

(Provisional—as on 01.04.2008)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Status of balance available as per AG's report		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	7.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.00	2.00	2.00
3.	Assam	404.97	482.62	643.57
4.	Bihar	949.83	949.83	905.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	88.54	150.67	131.08
6.	Goa	8.73	11.66	11.77
7.	Gujarat	249.20*	0.00*	545.99*
8.	Haryana	461.97	575.02	660.29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	69.51	106.97	107.31
10.	Jharkhand	389.13	469.75	668.14
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR
12.	Karnataka	Nil	1.00	2.74
13.	Kerala	49.11	46.11	41.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	254.23	385.46	184.38
15.	Maharashtra	Nil*	Nil*	Nil
16.	Manipur	NR	7.66*	17.39
17.	Meghalaya	16.00	11.00	11.00

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	6.29*	10.44*	13.91
19.	Nagaland	(5.20)	(1.34)	(0.36)
20.	Orissa	171.22	141.55	95.52
21.	Punjab	1154.80	1460.04	1640.66
22.	Rajasthan	410.98	459.45	555.28
23.	Sikkim	10.55	3.71	17.23
24.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	12.99
25.	Tripura	(15.35)	(26.07)	21.18*
26.	Uttar Pradesh	497.51	743.90	514.00
27.	Uttarakhand	41.39*	39.24*	5.91*
28.	West Bengal	580.95	594.05	360.32*

*As per utilization sent by State Government.
NR—Not reported.
Note:- Figure shown in bracket, provided by State Government for 13th FC.

Funds for KVIC and KVIB

615. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

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

(a) the profit earned and losses incurred by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the total funds allocated and released by the Government to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) at State levels during each of the last three years and the current year, separately, State-wise;

(c) whether the KVIC and these Boards have fully utilized the funds allocated during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has constituted any Monitoring Cell to check the utilization of funds for implementation of various schemes by KVIC and KVIBs;

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government has any new package/ proposal under its consideration to further strengthen and revitalise the KVI sector; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is not a commercial organization. However, in the course of its promotional activities, KVIC undertakes some trading activities to market khadi and village industry products where some profit is earned or losses incurred.

(b) The approved grants for various schemes and intervention for the promotion and development of khadi and village industries are released to the KVIC which, in turn, reallocates the funds to the Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) of States/Union Territories (UTs). The year-wise budgetary head-wise details of funds allocated as well as those released by Government to KVIC during 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and also the details of funds disbursed by KVIC, including those to KVIBs of States/Union Territories during the same period are given in Statement-I. Similar details for 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Funds provided by KVIC to State/Union Territory KVIBs during the last three years and the current year were mainly in the form of margin money assistance under Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)/ Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

The details of margin money disbursed by KVIC and the share of State/Union Territory KVIBs in the same are given in the Table below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Margin Money disbursed by KVIC	Share of State/Union Territory KVIBs
2005-06	379.73	169.87
2006-07	371.45	180.57
2007-08	452.11	308.08

(e) and (f) The status of utilization of funds granted to KVIC is monitored by the Government regularly at various levels, though no separate Monitoring Cell has been set up. Utilisation Certificates duly certified by KVIC are also obtained as per extant instructions of the Government.

(g) and (h) Yes, Sir. A new scheme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has approved for implementation from 2008-09 to 2011-12 with an estimated outlay of Rs. 4735 crore (Rs. 4485 crore towards margin money and Rs. 250 crore towards backward forward linkages). The Scheme will be 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 will be 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 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. The margin money admissible to entrepreneurs in urban areas is 15% of the project cost for General category entrepreneurs and 25% of the project cost for special category entrepreneurs, including Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/Minorities/ Women, Ex-Servicemen, Physically Handicapped, North-Eastern Region, Hill and Border areas, etc. The margin money admissible to entrepreneurs in rural areas is 25% of the project cost for General category entrepreneurs and 35% of the project cost for special category entrepreneurs, including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/Minorities/Women, Ex-Servicemen, Physically Handicapped, North-Eastern Region, Hill and Border areas, etc.

Statement I

Details of funds allocated and released by Government to KVIC during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 and those disbursed by KVIC during the same period

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Budget Head	Fund allocated and released by Government to KVIC						Funds disbursed by KVIC		
		Funds Allocated			Funds released					
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Khadi—Grant	120.00	138.30	111.60	106.90	138.30	99.90	112.01	134.36	112.09
2.	Science & Technology Grant—Khadi	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.35	1.50	1.85	1.06	1.10	2.00
3.	Khadi—Loan	0.49	0.49	1.00	0.00	0.49	1.00	3.19	0.91	2.73
4.	Village Industries—Grant	44.22	52.00	57.30	45.85	52.00	39.00	57.37	47.93	61.51
5.	Science & Technology Grant—Village Industries	4.00	4.00	2.00	3.60	0.90	1.85	3.76	2.53	2.10
6.	Village Industries—Loan	0.01	0.01	0.50	0.00	0	0.01	1.96	0.00	0.00
7.	Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)	366.60	372.63	445.00	376.86	372.62	455.38	379.73	371.45	452.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)	1.50	25.97	21.00	1.12	19.03	9.04	0	7.35	20.09
9.	Interest Subsidy on Government Loan—Khadi	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
10.	Interest Subsidy on Government Loan—Village Industries	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
11.	New Schemes	0.00	0	9.75	0.00	0	1.80	[illegible]	0	2.91
	Total	562.32	618.90	674.15	559.68	608.85	633.83	583.08	589.63	679.54

Statement II

Details of funds allocated and released by Government to KVIC during 2008-09 and those Disbursed by KVIC during the same period

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Budget Head	Fund allocated and released by Government to KVIC during 2008-09		Funds disbursed by KVIC during 2008-09
		Funds allocated	Funds released	
1.	Khadi—Grant	175.00	59.79	56.17
2.	Science & Technology Grant—Khadi	2.00	0.00	0.02
3.	Khadi—Loan	2.00	0.50	4.83
4.	Village Industries—Grant	60.00	13.50	25.12
5.	Science & Technology Grant—Village Industries	2.00	0.45	0.19
6.	Village Industries—Loan	1.00	0.25	0.00
7.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	823.00	411.50	*27.34
8.	Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)	21.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Interest Subsidy on Government Loan—Khadi	19.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Interest Subsidy on Government Loan—Village Industries	5.00	0.00	0.00
11.	New Schemes	39.00	18.23	@0.42
	Total	1149.00	504.22	114.09

*Amount of 2007-08 released during current year under REGP

@Under MGIRI.

Promotion of Hindi in NE States

616. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that English has become the medium of instruction in North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote the use of Hindi in such States;

(c) the number of students in North Eastern States who are enrolled in Hindi medium during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated by the Government to promote Hindi in North Eastern States during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) As per 7th All India School Education Survey conducted by National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) with reference date 30th September 2002, languages used as medium of instruction in the North Eastern States were as follows:

State	Major Languages available/offered as medium of instruction
Arunachal Pradesh	English
Assam	Assamese, Bengali, Bodo and English
Manipur	English, Hindi and Manipuri
Meghalaya	English, Garo and Khasi
Mizoram	English and Mizo
Nagaland	Angami, Ao, English, Konyak, Lotha, Sema and Hindi
Tripura	Bengali and Kokbarak

(b) Government of India has taken several steps for promotion of Hindi in North Eastern States. Under the Scheme of financial assistance to voluntary organizations for the promotion of Hindi, financial assistance is given to voluntary organizations for propagation and development of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States, which also include North Eastern States.

Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra, has three centres in this region, which are running multi-dimensional programmes for promotion of Hindi. Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra, has also given affiliation to Hindi Teachers Training Institutes of this region to train Hindi Teachers to cater to the needs of these States. Moreover, Government of India is providing financial assistance for appointment and training of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking States including North Eastern States, under the scheme of appointment of Language Teachers.

(c) The details of the number of students in North Eastern States who appeared in Class X examination in Hindi medium conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) during the last three years are as under:

State	2006	2007	2008
Arunachal Pradesh	60	48	49
Assam	1118	928	734
Manipur	50	35	34
Meghalaya	201	193	112
Mizoram	18	15	7
Nagaland	69	75	70
Sikkim	46	51	41
Tripura	113	140	114

(d) Financial Assistance provided to North Eastern States under various schemes for promotion of Hindi are as under:

(Rupees in lakh)

States	Funds allocated by Central Hindi Directorate under Scheme of Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Promotion of Hindi			Fund allocated by Central Institute of Hindi, Agra			Funds allocated under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Appointment of Language Teachers		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	0.68	0.66	Nil	Nil	2.00	Nil	204.00	204.00	Nil
Assam	84.40	44.17	45.32	40.50	40.50	55.00	Nil	248.90	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manipur	15.29	9.66	15.35	2.00	2.50	8.00	Nil	Nil	Nil
Meghalaya	3.70	3.24	6.87	37.50	40.50	49.00	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mizoram	5.72	5.98	5.98	6.50	6.50	10.00	484.00	1292.38	434.95
Nagaland	1.98	Nil	2.43	10.00	16.00	25.00	Nil	143.00	Nil
Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.00	4.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tripura	0.78	0.75	0.54	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

News Bulletins from Guwahati Doordarshan

617. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved starting of additional news bulletins in Assamese and English from Guwahati Doordarshan centre;

(b) if so, the time by which these bulletins are likely to be telecasted;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce additional news bulletins from Guwahati All India Radio (AIR);

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the details of funds allocated by the Government for Guwahati Regional News Units, AIR and Doordarshan for the current financial year, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no proposal for starting additional news bulletin from the RNU, DDK, Guwahati. However, DDK, Guwahati is already telecasting following news bulletins:

0830 hrs.	10 mts	Assamese
1900 hrs	15 mts	Assamese
1915 hrs.	15 mts	English

The Kendra is also mounting an English bulletin for State Scan Chunk for a duration of $6^1/_2$ mts at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday and a news paper review on Thursday for a duration of $2^1/_2$ mts. at 8.30 a.m. on DD News—National Channel.

(d) to (f) No Sir. Prasar Bharati has informed that there is no proposal to introduce additional news bulletin from AIR, Guwahati. Presently, AIR, Guwahati produces 5 news bulletins (i) three in Assamese, (ii) one in Karbi and (iii) one in Bodo language. In addition, a Nepalese news bulletin is broadcast bi-weekly. The Station also broadcast news headlines on FM channel, thrice a day. The duration of morning bulletin has already been increased by 5 mts. from 8.50 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. w.e.f. 29.01.2008. News-on-phone service is also available from AIR, Guwahati.

(g) A sum of Rs. 47.99 lakhs has been earmarked for RNU, AIR, Guwahati, while Rs. 31.72 lakhs has been earmarked for RNU, DDK, Guwahati during 2008-09.

Import of Cement

618. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed any agreement with Pakistan and Bangladesh for import of cement and other items;

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

(c) the details of import of cement from these countries during 2007-08?

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) As per the available figures, during the financial year 2007-08, 4,57,624 metric tonnes of cement valued at US$ 32,491,304 was imported from Pakistan and cement valued at US$ 13.62 million was imported from Bangladesh.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

619. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) the cost of providing meal to each student per day under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme;

(b) whether financial grant of rupees two per beneficiary per day is insufficient to provide supplementary nutrition under Mid-Day Meal Scheme;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase/revise the grant; and

(d) 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) Under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, free foodgrain @ 100 grams per child per school day at primary stage and @ 150 grams per child per school day at upper primary stage is supplied by the FCI to States/UT. The Government of India makes payments direct to FCI for supply of foodgrains at BPL rates. In addition to free foodgrain, the Government of India is at present providing Central assistance towards cooking cost @ Rs. 1.89 per child per school day at Primary stage and Rs. 2.42 per child per school day at Upper Primary Stage for North Eastern Region States including Sikkim, subject to a minimum mandatory contribution of 20 paise per child per day by these States. In case of other States/ UTs, Central assistance towards cooking cost is being provided @ Rs. 1.58 per child per day at primary stage and Rs. 2.10 per child per day at upper primary stage subject to a minimum mandatory contribution of 50 paise per child per day by these States/UTs. Central assistance under different components, namely, transportation of food grains @ Rs. 125/- per quintal for 11 special categories of States *viz.* Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and @ Rs. 75/- per quintal for other States/UTs, is provided. Two per cent of the total assistance on free food grains, transport cost and cooking cost is earmarked for Management Monitoring & Evaluation, which is shared in the ratio of 1:8: 0.2 between the States/UTs and the Centre. Central assistance @ Rs. 60,000 for construction of kitchen-cum-store per unit and @ Rs. 5000 for provisioning and replacement of kitchen devices per school is also provided to States/UTs.

(b) to (d) At the time of extension of mid day meal scheme to the upper primary stage, a decision to link the cost of cooking to Inflation Adjusted Index (Consumer Price Index) and assess cooking cost (both for primary and upper primary) every two years beginning 2008-09, was taken. Accordingly, with effect from 1.4.2008, the Central share of cooking cost was raised from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 1.58 per child per day for primary and from Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 2.10 per child per day for upper primary. In case of North-Eastern States, including Sikkim, the Central share of cooking cost has been raised from Rs. 1.80 to Rs. 1.89 per child per school day at primary stage and from Rs. 2.30 to Rs. 2.42 per child per school day at upper primary stage. Some States/UTs are spending more than their minimum mandatory contribution for betterment of mid day meal. In April 2008, a National Level Committee comprising Nutritional experts and representatives from 5 States has been constituted:

(i) To re-examine the food grains requirement (per child per day) under MDM Scheme.

(ii) To examine the adequacy of the present norm of Central Assistance of cooking cost (per child per day) for 2009-10.

(iii) To design and institute a suitable mechanism to factor in inflation index in the cooking cost norms.

(iv) To examine any other related matter for appropriate recommendation.

[Translation]

Hostels for Girl Students

620. SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned the scheme for construction of hostels for girl students during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total number of such hostels proposed to be constructed for girls and the time by which the said hostels are likely to be made available;

(c) whether the number of hostels are likely to be curtailed due to paucity of funds as reported in *Dainik Jagran* dated 1 August, 2008; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Government of India have recently approved a centrally sponsored scheme of girls' hostels for students of secondary and higher secondary schools. The scheme will be implemented through State Governments. Under this scheme, there is a provision to construct one hostel with the capacity of 100 inmates in 3500 educationally backward blocks. The scheme is part of the 11th Five Year Plan and the time by which the hostels are likely to be made available, mainly depends on availability of land and the pace of implementation by the State Governments.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Vacant Posts of Teachers in KVs

621. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts of teachers for various subjects in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are lying vacant in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has not been able to fill the vacant posts of teachers in various KVs in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the time since when such posts are lying vacant; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government for timely recruitment of teachers of KVs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) State-wise details of the vacancy position, in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan advertises for vacant posts of teachers from time to time.

(e) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has authorized Assistant Commissioners of the Regions to fill up the vacant posts temporarily by engaging teachers on part time contract basis so that the studies in the schools do not suffer.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Vacant posts
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Niobar Islands	37
2.	Andhra Pradesh	100 (incl. 2 posts of Librarians)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50 (incl. 2 posts of Librarians)
4.	Assam	150 (incl. 6 posts of Librarians)
5.	Bihar	71 (incl. 1 post of Librarian)
6.	Chhattisgarh	87 (incl. 2 posts of Librarians)
7.	Delhi	15
8.	Goa	40
9.	Gujarat	196 (incl. 4 posts of Librarians)
10.	Haryana	30
11.	Himachal Pradesh	58 (incl. 1 post of Librarian)
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	176
13.	Jharkhand	90 (incl. 1 post of Librarian)

1	2	3
14.	Karnataka	153
15.	Kerala	126 (incl. 1 post of Librarian)
16.	Lakshadweep	07
17.	Maharashtra	113
18.	Manipur	28
19.	Meghalaya	25 (incl. 1 post of Librarians)
20.	Mizoram	06
21.	Madhya Pradesh	302
22.	Nagaland	09 (incl. 2 posts of Librarians)
23.	Orissa	73
24.	Pondicherry	08
25.	Punjab	83 (incl. 1 post of Librarian)
26.	Rajasthan	135 (incl. 1 post of Librarian)
27.	Sikkim	04
28.	Tamil Nadu	281 (incl. 7 posts of Librarians)
29.	Tripura	18
30.	Uttar Pradesh	63
31.	Union Territory Chandigarh	01
32.	Uttarakhand	131 (incl. 3 posts of Librarians)
33.	UT Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11
34.	West Bengal	307
	Total	2984

Raising of Indian Reserve Battalions

622. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from North Eastern States to raise Indian Reserve Battalions;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to raise similar battalions for Naxal affected regions of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) In response to requests received from North Eastern States 46 IR Battalions have been sanctioned to these States as on 31.3.2008.

(c) to (e) 39 IR Battalions have also been sanctioned to LWE affected States as on 31.3.2008.

MR. SPEAKER: You only want to create trouble here. With great agony and great regret, I adjourn the House till 12.00 Noon.

11.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at twelve of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we have got one hour, so please keep quite. I will give opportunity to everyone.

... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Ministers are very happy. They did not have to answer any question!

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): They must be happy.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): We are making them happy... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Some self-introspection is necessary.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following errata (Hindi and English versions):-

(1) Outcome Budget* of the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8971/2008]

(2) Outcome Budget* of the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8972/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, on behalf of Shri Kamal Nath, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Designs (Amendment) Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1460(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 2008 under sub-section (4) of Section 47 of the Designs Act, 2000.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8973/2008]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

1. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati, for the year 2006-07, alongwith Audited Accounts.

   (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati, for the year 2006-07.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8974/2008]

2. Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

3. A copy each 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 (Transaction of Business, Conditions of Service of employees and Maintenance of Accounts) Amendment Bye-Laws, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 446(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 2007.

   (ii) The Coir Industry (Registration) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. S.O. 2061(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 2008.

4. Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) of (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8975/2008]

5. A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Small Industries Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8976/2008]

6. A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Sections 10 and 15 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956:

   (i) S.O. 2052 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 306(E) dated the 1st March, 2007

   (ii) S.O. 2264(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 306(E) dated the 1st March, 2007.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8977/2008]

*The Outcome Budget of the Ministry for the year 2008-09 was laid on the Table on 17.3.2008.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table –

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Board, 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 Technology Development Board, New Delhi, 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-8978/2008]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, 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-8979/2008]

(5) (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 2006-2007, 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 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-8980/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Border Security Force, Headquarters Stenographer Cadre Recruitment Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 90 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 2008 under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8981/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, 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 Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, 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-8982/2008]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission, Itanagar, 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 Rajya Mission, Itanagar, 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-8983/2008]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the District Primary Education Programme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan West Bengal, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the District Primary Education Programme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan West Bengal, Kolkata, 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-8984/2008]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jharkand Education Project Council, Ranchi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jharkand Education Project Council, Ranchi, for the year 2006-2007.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8985/2008]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Authority, Punjab, Chandigarh, for the year 2005-2006, 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 2005-2006.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8986/2008]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Teacher Education, 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 Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 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-8987/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2107(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 2008 containing Presidential Order amending the order published in Notification No. S.O. 1937(E) dated the 13th November, 2007 under article 280 of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8988/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Disaster Management Authority, for the year 2006-2007, under sub-section (1) of Section 70 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-8989/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 17 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004:-

(i) Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) Annual Accounts of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Memorandum of Action taken on the Recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions for the year 2006-2007.

(iv) Review on the Audit Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions 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-8990/2008]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, 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-8991/2008]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, 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 Technology Madras, Chennai, 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-8992/2008]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, 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 Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2006-2007.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8993/2008]

(9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2005-2006.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2005-2006.

(12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8994/2008]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 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-8995/2008]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, 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 Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, 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-8996/2008]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, 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 Technology Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8997/2008]

(19) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi University, Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

(20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) abo·

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8998/2008]

(21) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi University, Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

(22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-8999/2008]

(23) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

(24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9000/2008]

(25) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

(26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9001/2008]

(27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode, for the year 2006-2007.

(28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9002/2008]

(29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, for the year 2006-2007.

(30) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9003/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jairam Ramesh, I beg to lay on the Table –

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Development Authority, New Delhi, 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-9004/2008]

12.03 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received letters dated 18 and 20 October, 2008 from Shrimati Manorama Madhvaraj and Shri Manjunath Kunnur, elected Members from Udupi and Dharwad South Parliamentary Constituencies, respectively, of Karnataka resigning from the membership of Lok Sabha.

I have accepted their resignations with effect from 20 October, 2008.

12.03$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

18th and 19th Reports and Minutes

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I beg to lay the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports[$] (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and the minutes relating thereto.

[$]The Eighteenth & Nineteenth Reports were presented to the hon. Speaker on 31 July, 2008 under Direction 71A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was not in Session and the Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Report under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

23rd and 24th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances regarding requests for dropping of assurances.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Sir, Jammer has been installed here still my mobile is functioning.

MR. SPEAKER: You please give it to them, they will take it.

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Sir, do not return it.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be returned after charging some fine.

12.04$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

18th Report

[English]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH (Karol Bagh): Sir, I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2008-09) on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Insurance Schemes of LIC for Women'.

12.04$^{3}/_{4}$ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

31st Report

[English]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon): I beg to present the Thirty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence (2008-09) on the subject 'Stress Management in the Armed Forces'.

MR. SPEAKER: I must compliment all the hon. MPs for their wonderful functioning in the Committees. I must appreciate and I think the House should appreciate that, and the people should know that we function better in the Committees.

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

72nd Report

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): I beg to present the Seventy-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance on the Authority for Advance Rulings on Central Taxes Bill, 2007.

12.05$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

30th and 31st Reports

[English]

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): I beg to present the following reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour:-

(1) Thirtieth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on the subject Functioning of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation of the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and

(2) Thirty-first Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2008-2009.

12.06 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

40th Report

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I beg to present the Fortieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways on 'Review of Plan Performance and 11th Five Year Plan Projections'.

12.06$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

27th Report

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Sir, I beg to present the Twennty-seventh report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2008-09) on the subject 'Performance of Fertilizer Industry in the Public, Private and Cooperative Sectors.'

12.06$^{3}/_{4}$ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

39th to 41st Reports

[Translation]

SHRI KALYAN SINGH (Bulandshahr): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:—

(1) Thirty-ninth Report on 'The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007';

(2) Fortieth Report on 'The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007'; and

(3) Forty-first Report on 'Drinking Water Scenario in rural areas in the Country'.

12.07 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

34th and 35th Reports

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Sir, I beg to present the following reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:

(1) Thirty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report (14th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on the subject "Review of Performance of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)" of the Ministry of Steel; and

(2) Thirty-fifth Report on the subject "Rehabilitation and Resettlement by Coal India Ltd." of the Ministry of Coal.

12.07$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

36th to 38th Reports

[English]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2008-09):-

(1) Thirty-sixth Report# on "The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2007".

(2) Thirty-seventh Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Scheme of Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/ fitting of Aids and Appliances" (ADIP) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

#This Report was presented to Hon. Speaker on 18 September, 2008, when the House was not in Session, in pursuance of direction 71A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

(3) Thirty-eighth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Voluntary Organizations engaged in Implementing Integrated Programme for Welfare of Older Persons" of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

12.08 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

134th to 136th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs:

(1) One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Report on the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006.

(2) One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Report on Border Fencing and Floodlighting Projects of Indo-Pak Border; and

(3) One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Report on Revamping and Revitalization of Civil Defence in the country.

12.08$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

211th Report

[English]

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR (Amreli): I beg to lay on the Table the Two Hundred-eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Industry on the NEPA Ltd. (Disinvestment of Ownership) Bill, 2007.

12.08$^{3}/_{4}$ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

192nd and 193rd Reports

[English]

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME (Nominated): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment and Forests:-

(1) One Hundred and Ninety-second Report** on the Functioning of Central Pollution Control Board; and

(2) One Hundred and Ninety-third Report** on Global Warming and its Impact on India.

12.09 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(i) 30th and 31st Reports

[English]

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:–

(1) Thirtieth Report of the Committee on the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2007; and

(2) Thirty-first Report of the Committee on the Paramedical and Physiotherapy Central Councils Bill, 2007.

(ii) Evidence

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following:–

**Reports at Sl. No. (1) and (2) were presented to Hon. Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the 22nd September, 2008, when the House was not in Session, under Direction 31(1) of the Directions by the Hon. Chairman, Rajya Sabha and the Hon. Chairman was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Reports. A copy each of the Report was forwarded to Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha on the same date.

(1) Evidence tendered before the Committee on the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2007; and

(2) Evidence tendered before the Committee on the Paramedical and Physiotherapy Central Councils Bill, 2007.

12.10 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in 177th and 185th Reports of Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, with your permission, I am making this Statement on the status of implementation on recommendations pertaining to Department of Science and Technology in the One Hundred Seventy-Seventh (177th) Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) 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 Seventy-Seventh (177th) Report on 27th November, 2007 in the Lok Sabha. In all there were 33 (thirty-three) recommendations in the 177th Report of the Committee. The present status of implementation is detailed in the appended Annexure which may be allowed to be laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT No. 9005/2008]

I am making this Statement on the status of implementation on recommendations pertaining to Department of Science and Technology in the One Hundred Eighty-fifth (185th) Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) 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 Eighty-fifth (185th) Report on 29th April, 2008 in the Lok Sabha. In all there were 26 (twenty-six) recommendations in the 185th Report of the Committee. The present status of implementation is detailed in the appended Annexure which may be allowed to be laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT No. 9005A/2008]

12.11 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 read with sub-rule (ii) of rule 6 of the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Rules, 2006, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, one Member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises *vice* Shri Prakash Paranjpe died, subject to other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 read with sub-rule (ii) of rule 6 of the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Rules, 2006, the

Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, one Member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises *vice* Shri Prakash Paranjpe died, subject to other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) Coir Board

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-rule (1) of the rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-rule (1) of the rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) Rubber Board

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh, I beg to move the following: –

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section 3 of the section (4) of the Rubber Act, 1947 read with rule 4 of the Rubber Rules, 1955, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Rubber Board *vice* Shri D.C. Srikantappa died, subject to other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section 3 of the section (4) of the Rubber Act, 1947 read with rule 4 of the Rubber Rules, 1955, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Rubber Board *vice* Shri D.C. Srikantappa died, subject to other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

(iv) Tobacco Board

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh, I beg to move the following: –

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 4 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 read with rules 3 and 4 of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Tobacco Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 4 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 read with rules 3 and 4 of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Tobacco Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

(v) Spices Board

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh, I beg to move the following: –

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Spices Board Act, 1986 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 5 of the Spices Board Rules, 1987, the Members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Spices Board subject to other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Spices Board Act, 1986 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 5 of the Spices Board Rules, 1987, the Members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Spices Board subject to other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

12.13$^{3}/_{4}$ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 2008-09

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 2008-09.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT No. 9007/2008]

12.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 listed for the day will be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

(i) Need to rationalise and provide adequate quota for Haj Pilgrims from the State of Tamil Nadu

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): The final quota for Haj pilgrims from Tamil Nadu is coming down over the years and this year the revised quota is 3181 against all time high receipt of 10508 applications. Tamil Nadu has approximately 600 KM of coast line with large concentration of Muslim population. The census shows the population of Muslims as 34 lacs which is not correct. The Government need to come clean on this aspect, and provide figures of SCs, STs, OBCs and most backward classes also.

The figure of 34 lac Muslim population appears to be based on 1991 Census and not 2001 Census. Muslim population of Tamil Nadu is highly agitated on this issue as the community is being denied their due share in the proportional distribution of additional quota by misquoting the figures. Even the present system of population based allotment to States is not appropriate. The allotment should be made in proportion to number of applicants in each State. The practice of ensuring seats for the applicants who could not get a chance during previous year must be restored. If this suggestion is accepted by the Government, share of Tamil Nadu in additional quota will be satisfactory and substantial.

I request the Government to take immediate remedial action.

(ii) Need to release additional power to Tamil Nadu and expedite the setting up of proposed power projects in the State

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Electricity is the basic input required for the development of economic growth in our country. The scarcity of electricity creates social unrest among masses. Energy deficit for Maharashtra is 18.3%, Madhya Pradesh 14.1%, Gujarat 16.2%, Punjab 8.4%, Rajasthan 3.1%, Bihar 13.3%,

*Treated as laid on the Table.

Uttar Pradesh 18.0%, Andhra Pradesh 4.1%, but Tamil Nadu is only 2.8%. Amongst all States, Tamil Nadu is lesser deficit in Electricity supply. Tamil Nadu is the only State which provides electricity to all its villages. The number of unelectrified villages in various States are: Orissa-20994 villages, Bihar-18395 villages, Jharkhand-20235 villages, Rajasthan 12614-villages, Uttar Pradesh-12298 villages, West Bengal-1605 villages but in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana it is zero.

Tamil Nadu needs more power to cater to the needs of all sections. Due to failure of previous Government to start Power Generation Projects, a severe power crisis persists in Tamil Nadu and has resulted in load-shedding and the industries are forced to endure power cuts as long as ten hours a day. The Small and Medium Scale Industries are on the verge of closure which will result in lakhs of workers losing their jobs. Agriculture is also badly affected and farmers are unable to irrigate the standing crops properly. The power crisis has affected the textile units, power loom industries, fireworks industries and the Weavers in the State. It is causing much hardship to different sections of people and the State Economy.

Hence, I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to release additional power to the Government of Tamil Nadu and expedite the proposed setting up of power projects in the State.

(iii) Need to set up a Central University in Darjeeling, West Bengal

SHRI D. NARBULA (Darjeeling): There is a strong and persistent demand to have a separate University to be set up in Hill region of Darjeeling. At present all colleges of the Hills are affiliated to the North Bengal University which is imparting conventional courses only. Further conventional education is not job-oriented. Also, Majority of the Students of the Hills seeking admission for Post Graduation Courses in different Universities of the State find it difficult to get admission. I would emphasize introduction of Hill-oriented courses such as Eco-tourism, High-altitude science, Mountain culture and Sociology, Bio-resource management, Environmental and Forestry, Floriculture and Medicinal plants, Rural technology besides the conventional courses for the benefit of the Hill students. The Darjeeling hills are one of the hot spots of biodiversity and are very rich in bio-resources. Studies on bio-resources, bio-diversity, biotechnology for the developmental activities and on cultural heritage languages in the Darjeeling Hills are lagging behind due to lack of a University in the region.

Moreover, the academic session of North Bengal University does not suit the Colleges of Darjeeling hills area as they have a long Winter vacation of three months from December to February. The present Government, during the Eleventh Plan has a proposal to set up sixteen Central Universities in different parts of the country. The long standing demand of the people of the Hills will be fulfilled if one of these sixteen Universities is established in Darjeeling. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to set up a full-fledged University in the hills areas of Darjeeling under an Act of the Parliament.

(iv) Need to include 'Meo' tribe of Rajasthan in the list of Other Backward Classes

[Translation]

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Sir, a large number of Meo (Muslim) population live in Alwar and Bharatpur Lok Sabha constituency of Rajasthan. This caste comes under the Other Backward classes in Rajasthan. In terms of education, social status and the representation in Government jobs, people belonging to Meo community lag far behind the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The issue of inclusion of Meo community in the Central list of Other Backward classes has been lying pending with the Central Government and OBC Commission for a long time. It is on account of non inclusion of this community in the Central List of Other Backward classes, they are deprived of benefit of Central education institutions and the Central Government's services. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Social Justice to issue necessary instructions in this regard at the earliest.

(v) Need to establish a Maritime University in Gujarat

[English]

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Government of India is considering to establish a full-fledged Maritime Institute in east coast. After taking into consideration the various factors for locating a Maritime University, action for setting up an Indian Maritime University at Chennai with regional campuses at Kolkata, Mumbai and Visakhapatnam as announced by the Hon'ble Minister of Finance during his budget speech, is under way.

As you are aware that Gujarat State is having longest coastline of about 1600 kms as compared to other Maritime States of the country and keeping in view

the large scale port land development and shipping activities taking place on the west coastline, the Gujarat State is the best choice to establish marine institute.

A Maritime Academy on east coast at Chennai was established by the Government of India. The people of State of Gujarat have also a dream to establish a similar academy or campus as of Chennai Academy in their State for which the Government of Gujarat is prepared to provide all necessary support and assistance.

Sir, to fulfil the dream of the people of Gujarat, I would request the Central Government through your goodself to get the proposal considered favourably and expeditiously.

(vi) Need to provide financial package to the farmers whose crops have been affected due to armyworms in Eastern Vidharbha region of Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, it is on account of attack of armyworms (spodoptera) since last 10 August 2008 that the standing crops in several districts in eastern Vidarbha region of Maharashtra have been destroyed. Its large-scale infestation is visible especially in Chandrapur district. The crops in Barora, Bhadrawati, Chemur, Korpana, Gondpipri, Rajura of Chandrapur district and Jiwati Tehsil under my parliamentary constituency have been completely destroyed due to attack of armyworms. It is on account of neglect of the local administration and the State Government of this incident, even after the lapse of two weeks, the discontent among farmers is rising.

It is to be noted that the farmers in Vidarbbha region are committing suicide because of their plight. The farmers of this region were not adequately benefited by the loan waiver scheme of the Government. It is on account of lackadaisical attitude of the banks in giving new crop loans to the farmers, the farmers are forced to take loans from money lenders for sowing kharif crops. Now their crops have been destroyed due to the attack of the armyworm and the farmers are once again committing suicide. Three farmers have committed suicide in Chandrapur district within ten days of this incident. This shows the gravity of the situation.

It is on account of complete destruction of crops including cotton, Soyabean and Arhar crops in Chandrapur district, the present Kharif season proved to be quite disastrous for the farmers. As per one estimate, crops standing on nearly 1 lakh 25 thousand hectare of land worth more than 500 crores rupees have got destroyed due to the attack of armyworms in the district. Paddy cultivation is prominently done in other Tehsils of this district. Armyworms have also attacked paddy crops where paddy has been sown. It is on account of high cost of pesticides for controlling armyworms, the farmers cannot purchase it and spray it in their fields. On account of delay in making available pesticides free of cost by the local administration, armyworms were moving to other rural areas and were causing havoc there. Farmers are hoping that the Government will compensate their losses on account of devastation caused by armyworms. The Central Government should send a team of the experts to conduct survey in regard to the destruction of the crops by armyworms and provide relief to the farmers. It should also announce a special package to compensate the losses suffered by the farmers on account of this natural calamity.

The large geographical area of this district has been hit by the attack of the armyworms. After the complete destruction of crops in these areas, the farmers of this area have been left with no amount for the sowing of next crop and other agricultural works. I, therefore, would like to request the Central Government to make available cash amount and other agricultural assistance to the farmers in view of the severity of the situation.

(vii) Need to implement the recommendations of Renke Commission Report on Denotified and Nomadic tribes

[English]

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD (Yavatmal): The National Commission for Denotified and Nomadic Commission (Renke Commission) has submitted its report to the Union Government on 2nd July, 2008. In our country total population of DNTs is more that 15 crores. Since our independence 60 years have passed but no government has ever tried to uplift these downtrodden people, formulate any development plan for them and bring them into the mainstream of our society. DNTs are deprived of justice for so many years, now they have found hope in Renke Commission's Report. Government should take necessary steps to implement the main recommendations of the Commission, such as reservation in service, promotion, education; political representation in Parliament, Assemblies, local Civic Bodies, Panchayats;

separate budget for development of DNTs; constitution of DNT Development Corporation, residential schools; loans from financial corporation; scholarship for higher education; earmarking a separate fund and 7% reservation for DNTs in various Government Housing Schemes, such as Indira Awaas Yojana, Ambedkar Awaas Yojana; recognition of DNT Tandas (inhabitants) as revenue village, immediately without wasting further time and rest of the recommendations should be considered and implemented as early as possible. DNTs, who do not come under SC/ST category require 7% reservation only out of 27% reservation quota of OBCs and for providing this 7% reservation, an amendment to the Constitution be made so that all the benefits which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are getting from Government can also be extended to DNTs of above mentioned category.

(viii) Need to introduce a national Sindhi Television Channel and promote telecasting of Sindhi-based programmes in the country

[Translation]

SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI (Chittorgarh): Sir, after the division of India in 1947, Sindhi families had to migrate from their original place (Sindh) and as a consequence, these families and community started losing their identity. Sindhi people had to work hard to preserve their identity. Sindhi Sahitya Academy is working towards this and presently Sindhi families are residing in several States of the country. Presently, television is the most common and easily available medium for preserving their language, culture and art.

As you know, at present, regional channels are promoted and programmes are telecast through satellites by several States (like D.D. Marathi, D.D. Gujarati, D.D. Oriya etc.) and recently D.D. Urdu Channel has been launched by the Central Government. It is on account of absence of any Sindhi State in India that no DD Sindhi channel is being run, whereas out of the 22 regional languages listed in the constitution of India, Sindhi stands at 8th place. D.D. Sindhi channel is required to be launched to preserve Sindhi language and culture.

So, through you Sir, I would like to request the Central Government to ensure daily telecast of programmes in Sindhi language on D.D. channel all over India and should make provisions for a separate D.D. Sindhi T.V. channel to protect the language and culture of this community so that the difficulties being faced by the Sindhi community may be removed and this language may be popularised.

(ix) Need to set up an international shipyard on the Gujarat Coast

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): Government of India has proposed to set up two international shipyards one each on the East Coast and West Coast of India. In this connection the Government of Gujarat had already submitted the proposal on 13.1.2006. The same has been as per the requirements of the Chairman, India Ports Association.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to select site on Gujarat Coast for setting up International size Shipyard at the earliest.

(x) Need to check the spread of spurious drugs in the country

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): It is a matter of grave concern that nearly 30 percent of all medicines sold in the country are spurious. The trade in such drugs is worth a staggering Rs. 4000 crore. In International fake drug market 38 percent is sourced from India. Delhi has earned a dubious distinction in this and major hub of this trade is a popular market in the middle of New Delhi. Unfortunately, the authorities are turning a blind eye to this racket. Our public health system is in shambles. As a result, these spurious drugs are adding further problem not only to patients but also causing further diseases. India, which has the world's highest number of people affected by T.B. and Cancer, do not get the proper attention on the part of the Government which is standing helpless due to the onslaught of spurious drugs. What the inspectors are doing and how many inspectors are needed, there is no proper study. The Indian pharma industry is worth Rs. 20,000 crore and growing. India's reputation as a haven for spurious drugs and as an exporter of substandard medicines will affect this growth adversely. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to weed out the fake drug-manufacturing units. Also, increase the number of drug testing units and use electronic media in order to alert the people besides awarding severe punishment to the culprits.

(xi) Need to take steps to check the fall in prices of Rubber

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (Nagercoil): Rubber is cultivated as a major economic crop in Kanyakumari district and approximately 30 thousand hectares are under rubber cultivation. The price of rubber which was approximately Rs. 135/- per kg last month fell steeply to Rs. 75/- per kg this week. The Steep fall of rubber price has widely affected the rubber growers, the workers and the people engaged with the rubber cultivation and

trading. I urge upon the Government to intervene and take effective steps to prevent further fall of price and maintain the prices as before.

(xii) Need to open a centrally-aided hospital, with facilities at par with AIIMS in district Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

DR. SHAFIQUR RAHMAN BARQ (Moradabad): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the neglect being shown in the 100 beds combined hospital in Sambhal town of Moradabad district, Uttar Pradesh. At the end of the last month, when 65-70 persons injured in a bus accident were brought to the hospital, only one doctor and two three nursing staff were available in the hospital. Injured persons were laid on the floor and the formality of treatment was completed with the help of local private doctors. Out of them, 10 persons have died. I would like to request the Government that on the lines of AIIMS a major hospital should be set up in Moradabad district.

(xiii) Need to sanction and expedite construction of bridges in Hamirpur-Chhattarpur and Devri dam-Banda sections of Kanpur-Sagar National Highway

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA (Hamirpur, U.P.): Sir, the sanctioned construction works being undertaken on Jhansi, Mirzapur national highway and Kanpur Sagar national highway in my parliamentary constituency Hamirpur Mahoba are going on at a very slow pace and not in accordance with the prescribed norms and there is a need to sanction the construction work of the remaining part of the said section immediately.

Through the House, Union Government is requested to expedite construction in accordance with proper norms in view of heavy traffic on both the routes and issue necessary instructions for construction after sanctioning the construction of big and small bridges and culverts between Hamirpur-Chhattarpur in my parliamentary constituency and Devri dam-Banda sections of Kanpur Sagar National Highway.

(xiv) Need to give employment in Railways to the families of farmers whose land has been acquired by Railways in Danapur Railway Zone under East Central Railway

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Sir, Railway yard was developed and expanded in my constituency by the Railways after acquiring the land from the farmers several years ago in Danapur Railway zone under East-Central Railway. An assurance of employment alongwith compensation was given to the affected families of farmers by the railways, however, the affected farmers have been running from pillar to post for the last 10-15 years but they have not been given any employment. The agitated farmers are still on protest and they are doomed to lead a miserable life, however, the Railways has not lent them an ear. I have raised this crucial problem concerning my constituency even in the past but no attention has been paid to it by the Railways. The farmers whose lands were acquired have become landless. They have been deprived of their only means of livelihood and they are compelled to run from pillar to post.

Therefore, through this House, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways towards it and request him to give employment to at least one member of each family of the affected poor farmers immediately whose land was acquired by the Railways for expansion.

(xv) Need to take steps to make available clean drinking water in Bhadohi region of Mirzapur Parliamentary Constituency

SHRI RAMESH DUBE (Mirzapur): Sir, clean drinking water is not available to people in Bhadohi under my parliamentary constituency Mirzapur. People are compelled to drink water containing mixture of dreadful elements like arsenic and fluoride. As a result, they are falling pray to several diseases. It is not my statement, rather, it is mentioned in Government's report. There are seven such villages in Chhanve and Kone block of my constituency containing mixture of arsenic in drinking water. The Supreme Court has also treated drinking safe water as Fundamental Right. life without water is impossible.

Dying industry is predominant in Bhadohi. Several hazardous chemicals are used in these industries since treatment plants have not been installed in these industries. These hazardous chemicals flow down either into the river or other sources of water. The common man is affected in both the situations.

Therefore, through you, I would request the hon. Minister to bring an action plan for Bhadohi immediately or provide funds to the State Government so that the people of Mirzapur Bhadohi could get clean drinking water and their health could be safeguarded.

(xvi) Need to de-silt and regulate the flow of river Ichchamati passing through North 24 Parganas district of West Bengal

[English]

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): The river Ichchamati flows through the border area of Bangladesh

and mainly through two sub-divisions of North 24 Parganas District of West Bengal and plays an important role in the life of the population settled on the two banks of this river.

Of late, due to improper maintenance and loss of depth this river is playing a havoc with the lives of those very population as repeated floods every year are taking place destroying large quantity of agricultural produce rendering people to starvation.

The need of the hour is to start the resuscitation works on this river immediately besides increasing its depth. Though some work was undertaken by the West Bengal Government but that was very little and that too was stopped halfway.

I would, therefore, like to urge upon the Government to take all the necessary measures that are required to save this river along with the life and property of the lakhs of people. I also urge upon the Central Government to take up the issue with the Government of Bangladesh with right earnest so that the resuscitation of river Ichchamati is done as early as possible.

(xvii) Need to extend loan waiver scheme to the cardamom growers having land holdings upto five hectares

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): The Loan/Debt Waiver Scheme announced by the Government through Budget 2008-09 has not given any relief to the Cardamom Farmers of the country, as the extent of holding of most of the farmers are above 2 hectares. Upto 5 hectares of land has to be considered as small and medium plantations in the cardamom sector and all agricultural loans including loans availed for purchase of land for cardamom cultivation should be fully waived. All the cardamom farmers are in debt as the input costs are very high due to high cost of labour, fertilizers, chemicals and other inputs. Further there is steep fall in price for cardamom for the last several years.

Funds set apart for social forestry and environmental protection has to be channeled through cardamom farmers as they protect trees to grow cardamom. They should also be given insurance cover, as the crop is highly sensitive to climate changes. Also import of cardamom and its value-added products should be banned or discouraged and a price stabilization fund may be formed to help the farmers get a fair price and also to ensure the existence of the crop in future.

12.17 hrs.

MOTION RE: EXPULSION OF SHRI BABUBHAI K. KATARA FROM MEMBERSHIP OF LOK SABHA

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move the following:—

> "That this House having taken note of the Third Report of the Committee to Inquire into Misconduct of Members of Lok Sabha, accepts the findings of the Committee that Shri Babubhai K. Katara has committed an act of grave misconduct which has brought disrepute to and maligned the image of entire fraternity of legislators and resolves that he may be expelled from the membership of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the most unpleasant job, which the Leader of the House is to perform. When we move a motion that one of our colleagues be expelled from the House, it is not at all desirable or pleasant but unfortunately, this duty is to be discharged and it has been my misfortune being the Leader of the House in the 14th Lok Sabha, I had to move this motion on several occasions.

Only one conclusion I can draw from the findings of the Report that we should be extra careful to protect the image of this great Institution.

With these words, most sadly I commend this motion to be adopted by the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I share your sentiments. It is also unpleasant for the Speaker to be a party to this and Members from all sides of the House have been party to this. But since sometimes there are slippages in our conduct, they have considered this matter, and I accept their wisdom. I am sure, this is not a happy matter for anyone in the House but when there are occasions, we have to rise to the occasion also. In that way, I compliment the Members of the Committee and all sections of the House. This is not targeting any Member. We realise that there have some unfortunate incidents, which have happened, which should not be repeated. Therefore, I have to put this question to the House.

The question is:

> "That this House having taken note of the Third Report of the Committee to Inquire into Misconduct of Members of Lok Sabha accepts the findings of the Committee that Shri Babubhai K. Katara has committed an act of grave misconduct which has

brought disrepute to and maligned the image of entire fraternity of legislators and resolves that he may be expelled from the membership of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: This is another sorry day.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute. I have promised to give chance to everybody. Just cooperate with me.

12.18 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Matter Regarding Alleged Threatening of Members of Bahujan Samaj Party

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, on 22 July, 2008, Shri Brajesh Pathak, M.P. raised in the House the matter regarding alleged threatening of Members of Bahujan Samaj Party to vote in favour of Motion of Confidence by a person purporting to be a CBI official. Shri Pathak also handed over some documents at the Table of the House which according to him were given to him by the said person with a warning that if the Members of BSP did not support the Motion of Confidence, their Leader Km. Mayawati will be implicated in criminal cases, details of which were contained in those documents.

I had thereupon observed as follows:-

"Mr. Pathak raised a very important matter. You want me to look into the matter. I have kept the record. I will look into it. So far as the question of protection is concerned, in the presence of all of you, and the nation is also listening to me, I am requesting the hon. Home Minister to see that all Members of Parliament get full protection."

In his written communication dated 22 July, 2008, addressed to me, Shri Brajesh Pathak reiterated the allegations made by him in the House.

I caused copies of the documents handed over by Shri Pathak to be forwarded to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions for furnishing a factual report.

The Ministry *vide* their communication dated 22 September, 2008, have forwarded factual report as received by them from the Central Bureau of Investigation.

The CBI have, in their factual report, stated that the comparison of documents handed over by Shri Pathak with originals has "revealed that contents of the documents have been modified with obliterations, interpolations and fabrication". The CBI have also stated that "there is absolutely no question of Director, CBI deputing any CBI Officer to visit the hon. MP with these documents to intimidate him or Members of his political party and to influence them to vote in a particular manner".

In view of the averments made in the factual report of the CBI which is necessarily a confidential document and also in view of fact that the issues and documents in question relate to proceedings pending in different Courts, including the hon. Supreme Court and as such they are *sub judice,* I am of the view that the matter be treated as closed.

Now, Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK (Unnao): Sir, this is a very serious issue. I was given a threat on the 22nd and I had apprised the House of it. It is requested that if a Member of this House gets a threat, then you are there as his guardian and custodian. It is a convention to refer such matters to the Privilege Committee. Any attempt to bury such issues would violate the conventions of the House and preventing a Member from attending the proceedings of the House amounts to a privilege matter. Thus, if the matter is handled in a partison manner, the entire country would witness it that a Member gets threatened by some Government agency and then it is said that the matter should be treated as closed, so it is requested that the matter should be referred to the Privilege Committee immediately, so that justice could be done with me. You are just and fair and sitting in judgement seat and I know that you will do justice with me. So, it is requested that this matter should be entrusted to the Privilege Committee. It is a responsible Committee and I believe that it will not act in an unfair manner. You have praised the Privilege Committee in the past. Entrusting the matter to the Privilege Committee would bring out the truth. If I am wrong, then I should be penalised, however, if some one has threatened me then you should take him to task or assign it to the Privilege Committee. Burying this matter this way smacks of political conspiracy and it appears that the Government is doing so in order to save its skin, coercing me to vote in its favour and repress my voice. Even as I have been threatened and it would be absolutely improper and unjust to bury that matter terming it as political. You are

[Shri Brajesh Pathak]

requested to entrust this matter immediately to the Privilege Committee after reviewing it so that I could get justice and the people across the country could know how the Government played its role to bury the matter defending its side.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Generally, no discussion is allowed on the ruling of the Speaker.

Please sit down now. I heave heard you twice; you have repeated it. I respect you. I have a lot of affection for you. There is no question of being politically influenced. It is very painful for me that you would allege political interference in the matter of my ruling. I can only deny it with all the emphasis at my command.

You may please recall that in the presence of everybody, and the whole country was listening to me, I directed the Home Minister to take all possible steps to protect each and every Member so that they are not harassed or interfered with.

So far as your protection is concerned, I immediately issued a direction then and there.

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pathak, please listen.

So far as the other matter is concerned, I have applied my mind – I may be wrong. It is a question of *sub judice* matters. All are pending in proceedings; I have ascertained myself. Therefore, we cannot give a judgment on a case sitting here.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: I only wish to state that.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I appreciate you. No more debate please. Sorry, no more discussion is permitted. Please cooperate.

... *(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This is setting a very bad precedent.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is setting a very, very bad precedent.

... *(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: You see, I want the House to run. Please cooperate. You have made your submissions. This is setting a very, very dangerous precedent that a discussion is being held on the Speaker's ruling. I may be wrong, I may be honestly wrong, but no discussion is allowed.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No more discussion is allowed. Sorry, I cannot allow you.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Basu Deb Acharia.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir...

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pathak, please cooperate with the Chair.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not write anything.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except the submission of Shri Acharia.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Brajeshji, no debate on my ruling, please. Sorry.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow any discussion on my ruling.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Basu Deb Acharia, you may please start.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very serious situation. Every word will be deleted. Now, you are not stopping it. After my ruling, all words will be deleted. Everything will be deleted.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Everything will be deleted.

... *(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your submission. I cannot immediately give a decision. I have already done something which should not have been done, and I have directed everything to be deleted.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is speaking without my permission. Nothing will be recorded. Only Mr. Basu Deb Acharia's speech will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion. ... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, during the last several months in different parts of the country, in a number of States, the minorities are being attacked. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are not being allowed to speak by your Deputy Leader. What can I do?

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The minorities are being attacked by Sangh Parivar, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is speaking without my permission. Nothing will be recorded, except the speech of Mr. Basu Deb Acharia.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make allegation. Do not make allegation like this. You are imputing the Chair. You are making imputation against the Chair. Can you say anything you like?

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have made my observation. Be truthful in the House.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please do not shout.

As soon as I came to know, I immediately directed my officers to find out what has happened to him and how he is keeping. I had sent messages of good wishes for recovery. I sent flowers. I asked the Secretary there to see. I had taken all steps for him, and I have said I will take all steps.

... *(Interruptions)*

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*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want this.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I think I would request Mr. Chidambaram. Nobody is prepared to cooperate with me.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do this.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 37, Shri P. Chidambaram.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, the First Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2008-09 includes 97 Grants and 4 Appropriations. Authorisation is being sought for gross additional expenditure of Rs. 2,37,285.84 crore of which Cash Outgo is Rs. 1,05,613.38 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do Mr. Acharia? You are shouting at me. What can I do? Tell me, what can I do. Do not be unfair to the Chair. I called you but you are not allowed to speak by these interruptions.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow him. I have told him so, I have taken the action.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 o' clock when we begin with this matter.

12.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, you had called my name before you adjourned the House. ... *(Interruptions)* I had just started speaking, and the House was adjourned. I have given an Adjournment Notice. ...*(Interruptions)* The Christians are being attacked every day in the States of Orissa, Kerala and Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)* I have given an Adjournment Notice. Please tell us ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Hon. Mr. Speaker, You had given me an assurance in the House today that you will entrust this serious matter immediately to the Privilege Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is going on. Now, Item No. 37, Mr. Chidambaram.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no time now. I had given enough opportunity however, you failed to grab it.

...*(Interruptions)*

14.01 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS–(GENERAL), 2008-09

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2009, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 12, 14 to 25, 27 to 33, 35, 38 to 62, 64 to 74, 76, 77, 79 to 95 and 97 to 105."

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) FOR 2008-2009
SUBMITTED TO THE VOTE OF LOK SABHA

No. & Name of the Demand		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	280,39,00,000	65,68,00,000
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	213,44,00,000	
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	24,66,00,000	1,00,000
4.	Atomic Energy	609,12,00,000	37,39,00,000
5.*	Nuclear Power Schemes	6,23,00,000	
6.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	7,11,00,000	
7.	Department of Fertilisers	52865,56,00,000	
8.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	10,14,00,000	
9.	Ministry of Coal	2,58,00,000	
10.	Department of Commerce	360,66,00,000	1,00,000
11.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	27,89,00,000	

*Not recorded.

1	2	3	4
12.	Department of Posts	1945,25,00,000	
14.	Department of Information Technology	100,00,00,000	
15.	Department of Consumer Affairs	8,66,00,000	...
16.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	5109,45,00,000	...
17.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	14,48,00,000	30,00,00,000
18.	Ministry of Culture	98,89,00,000	
19.	Ministry of Defence	354,39,00,000	9,81,00,000
20.	Defence Pensions	1941,00,00,000	
21.	Defence Services - Army	6303,26,00,000	...
22.	Defence Services - Navy	688,88,00,000	...
23.	Defence Services - Air Force	1120,79,00,000	
24.	Defence - Ordnance Factories	100,00,00,000	...
25.	Defence Services - Research and Development	259,65,00,000	...
27.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	1,90,00,000	
28.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	49,76,00,000	1,00,000
29.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	27,03,00,000	70,00,000
30.	Ministry of External Affairs	778,11,00,000	...
31.	Department of Economic Affairs	204,43,00,000	1000,60,00,000
32.	Payments to Financial Institutions	40668,40,00,000	4996,23,00,000
33.	Department of Financial Services	9,00,00,000	
35.	Transfers to State and Union territory Governments	3240,66,00,000	
38.	Department of Expenditure	7,18,00,000	
39.	Pensions	2050,00,00,000	
40.	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	344,97,00,000	
41.	Department of Revenue	40,49,00,000	
42.	Direct Taxes	303,55,00,000	
43.	Indirect Taxes	373,29,00,000	
44.	Department of Disinvestment	57,00,000	1,00,000
45.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	2,10,00,000	...

1	2	3	4
46.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	378,30,00,000	1,00,000
47.	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	35,60,00,000	
48.	Department of Health Research	7,00,000	
49.	Department of Heavy Industry	813,99,00,000	1,00,000
50.	Department of Public Enterprises	79,00,000	
51.	Ministry of Home Affairs	255,36,00,000	
52.	Cabinet	41,78,00,000	
53.	Police	5065,79,00,000	2,00,000
54.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	84,35,00,000	
55.	Transfers to Union territory Governments	165,00,00,000	
56.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	2,17,00,000	
57.	Department of School Education and Literacy	282,35,00,000	761,54,00,000
58.	Department of Higher Education	554,68,00,000	
59.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	238,19,00,000	
60.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	117,35,00,000	625,00,00,000
61.	Election Commission	1,87,00,000	
62.	Law and Justice	208,28,00,000	
64.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	53,63,00,000	
65.	Ministry of Mines	77,02,00,000	
66.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	1,72,00,000	
67.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	3,55,00,000	
68.	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	1,38,00,000	
69.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	74,00,000	
70.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	92,00,000	
71.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	142,55,00,000	
72.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	65944,54,00,000	
73.	Ministry of Planning	10,83,00,000	
74.	Ministry of Power	29,79,00,000	

1	2	3	4
76.	Lok Sabha	24,89,00,000	...
77.	Rajya Sabha	10,28,00,000	
79.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	30,00,000	
80.	Department of Rural Development	21360,57,00,000	...
81.	Department of Land Resources	79,00,000	
82.	Department of Drinking Water Supply	100,42,00,000	...
83.	Department of Science and Technology	118,15,00,000	
84.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	207,09,00,000	...
85.	Department of Biotechnology	12,32,00,000	
86.	Department of Shipping	17,20,00,000	1,30,00,000
87.	Department of Road Transport and Highways	13,22,00,000	
88.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	12,72,00,000	
89.	Department of Space	220,95,00,000	5,00,00,000
90.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	56,89,00,000	...
91.	Ministry of Steel	2,88,00,000	...
92.	Ministry of Textiles	245,05,00,000	1,00,000
93.	Ministry of Tourism	5,70,00,000	
94.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	4,27,00,000	
95.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	116,14,00,000	205,00,00,000
97.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14,18,00,000	
98.	Daman and Diu	12,03,00,000	
99.	Lakshadweep	17,73,00,000	2,00,000
100.	Department of Urban Development	12,09,00,000	400,00,00,000
101.	Public Works	112,65,00,000	
102.	Stationery and Printing	40,23,00,000	
103.	Ministry of Water Resources	112,70,00,000	1,61,00,000
104.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	13,07,00,000	
105.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	551,07,00,000	...
	Total	218482,09,00,000	8139,97,00,000

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Of the total cash outgo of Rs. 1,05,613.38 crore, an amount of Rs. 1,04,243.98 crore, that is, 99 per cent of the cash outgo is on 13 major items, namely, (i) Fertiliser subsidy (Rs. 38,863 crore); (ii) VI Central Pay Commission Arrears and payment of bonus due to enhance bonus ceilings (Rs. 25,929.24 crore); (iii) Farmer's Debt Relief Fund (Rs. 15,000 crore); (iv) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Rs. 10,500 crore); (v) Additional Central Assistance including loan component, etc. (Rs. 4,296.87 crore); (vi) Food grains subsidy (Rs. 4,064 crore); ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I will not allow it. You had called me. ... *(Interruptions)* You had called my name. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, I had called you, but your Deputy-Leader did not allow you to speak, and the House did not allow you to speak. What can I do? You go on shouting.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: (vii) Payment to International Monetary Fund for India's quota increase (Rs. 2,912.67 crore); (viii) Imported Edible Oil Subsidy (Rs. 1,000 crore); (ix) contribution for the social window of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Fund (Rs. 598.20 crore); (x) Pass Through Assistance to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (Rs. 400 crore); (xi) settlement of pending claims of Interest subvention in respect of Rupee Export credit (Rs. 300 crore); (xii) construction of permanent shelters for Tsunami affected victims (Rs. 200 crore), and (xiii) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, etc. (Rs. 180 crore). ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called you, Mr. Acharia. What can I do? Nobody is cooperating with the Chair. I called you and everyone else.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, I cannot go on like this.

.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I would like to call Mr. Ananth Kumar to speak.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will earnestly appeal to all. This is a very important discussion.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Motion of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Only the speech of Mr. Ananth Kumar will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, the highlight of this Government ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will appeal to all that this is a very important discussion.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you tomorrow. What can I do?

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you are a senior Member of the House. Please allow him to speak,

... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down.

... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ananth Kumar, please give me one minute. I am sorry.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please go and take your seat.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir, we have a notice. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please go and take your seat. I appeal to you. Please do it for the sake of our old relations.

... *(Interruptions)*

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*Not recorded.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: We have not come to the well of the House so far. ... *(Interruptions)* This is a serious matter concerning our State. This Government is ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please go to your seat?

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: In the morning, I tried to call Members one by one making request to them. You are the leader Achariaji.

[English]

You should set examples for others. I had called you, Mr. Acharia, but you could not speak one word not because of me. One word could not be heard by anybody. I found that your Deputy-Leader was more anxious to disturb you than others. I told him this also from the Chair.

... *(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM (Calcutta–North East): It is unfortunate. You are here to protect the rights of the Members, and not for the Government. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I also asked everybody and requested everybody.

... *(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: You have to ensure protecting the right of the Members to speak. The Members have the right to speak in the House. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody can show red-eyes to the Speaker.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I was not able to speak when you called my name in the House. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not my fault if you could not speak. Now, I have called him.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We are in the House to raise the issues of the people. Where will we go if we are not allowed to raise it here? ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are most unfair.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: This Government has not been able to control it... *(Interruptions)* Why are we coming here if we cannot raise it? ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Motion of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). ... *(Interruptions)* The highlight of this Government in the last $4^1/_2$ years is mismanagement. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a mockery of this Parliament.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: They have mismanaged the economy; they have mismanaged the National security; they have mismanaged the nuclear sovereignty of the country; and they have mismanaged the entire things. Therefore, ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will take the Urgent Matters at the end of the day.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, the Motion is bound to be passed, but the present UPA Government, and I say present because the people of this country who are fed up with the economic mess created by the UPA in the last five years will ensure that the UPA is absent from the Treasury Benches in the next elections.

Yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister made a *suo motu* statement on the floor of the House where he informed the country through this august House that the UPA Government was fully in control of the economic situation and spoke of a series of measures this Government has taken.

Then, one is bound to ask, "Why have the markets not reacted positively to these measures?" Why is the Prime Minister himself sending out warnings like, "slowdown, downturn" to the people? ... *(Interruptions)*

14.05 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Brajesh Pathak and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I am sorry to say that the Prime Minister has underestimated and belittled the gravity of the economic slowdown in the country. India has felt not just the "ripple effect" of the crisis in the global financial system, but its "tidal wave effect". The Sensitive Index (Sensex) of the Bombay Stock Exchange has fallen from the 21st floor to the 10th floor, that is, from 21,000 to 10,000. The investor wealth, measured in terms of market capitalisation of all the listed companies together has dipped to about Rs. 36.5 trillion as against close to Rs. 73 trillion on January 10 of this year, when the Sensex had scaled its lifetime high.

To think that this has not affected the investment climate in the country is to live in a fool's paradise. To think that this has not affected jobs is to turn a blind eye to the reality.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ananth Kumar, if you have a written speech, you can file it.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Mr. Prime Minister, it is not just the loss of jobs in Jet Airways which, of course, captured the attention of the print and TV media. But look at the loss of tens of thousands of jobs in the construction industry which has seen a big slump in the past couple of months; same is the case in transportation, steel and cement. The media does not report about jobs in these sectors. The media does not report about retrenchment of contract workers. But if those in the Government, therefore, think that everything is hunky-dory, then one can only pity them.

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) released earlier this month shows that India's industrial growth has plummeted to 1.3 per cent in August from 10.9 per cent in the same month in 2007. In the months to come, it is likely to become negative. Hence, a large number of people in manufacturing will lose their jobs.

Should not somebody be held responsible for this simultaneous onslaught of inflation and recession on the Indian economy?

Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh spent almost all his time and energy on the Indo-US Nuclear Deal. He, therefore, had no time to look at the dark clouds hovering over the Indian economy. We may not have imported any nuclear reactors from America, but India has certainly imported the crisis in America's financial system.

Who is responsible for this crisis? Is it Dr. Manmohan Singh who is the Prime Minister of this country, Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, the Deputy-Chairman of the Planning Commission or is it Shri P. Chidambaram, the Finance Minister?

We have seen a number of articles, editorials, opinions, suggestions analyzing the present scenario, but the basic fact remains that this Government was sleeping when clear indications of the crisis was evident many months ago. If the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister say that these are factors beyond their control, then I clearly accuse them of misleading the nation, as they have done so many times in the recent past. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: A very important discussion is taking place.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: This is neither a Monsoon Session nor a Winter Session; this is the last part of the Monsoon Session and the first part of the Winter Session. For the first time, in the history of India, this UPA Government has clipped the wings of democracy. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: If we are not allowed to raise the issues, then why should we come here?

MR. SPEAKER: Precisely that is the question which the people of the country are asking. I hope they are noticing how you are behaving.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: This Government is famous for taking credit for anything right that happens in the country and equally infamous for putting the blame of mismanagement and poor governance on somebody else. I am surprised that they have not taken the credit for Abhinav Bhindra's Gold Medal in the Olympics and Sachin Tendulkar crossing 12,000 runs in test cricket. It is because in the same breath, they say that increased terrorism in the country, skyrocketing prices, failure on

the agriculture front, food crisis, increased secessionism in J&K, failure to protect our borders from incursions and territory capture, all these are somebody else's fault and due to factors beyond their control.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ananth Kumar, you can lay down the rest of your speech.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, I lay down the rest of my speech on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The speech which has been laid on the Table of the House will be recorded.

*SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: They say the current economic crisis is due to the Global meltdown – to that I ask

— Could they not see this crisis coming? The indicators were there form the time the sub-prime crisis hit the US financial sector last year.

— Could they not see that this would hit the FII's who, as everybody knows, led the downslide in the Indian Markets?

— Could they not see that External Commercial Borrowings would reduce to a trickle as financial markets abroad got tighter – this has not happened recently!

— Could they not see that rising interest rates would hit the credit starved Industry further – it has also led to a downturn in demand – people today do not have the liquidity. They have been hit by inflation from one side and lack of liquidity on the other side.

Where is the aam-aadmi today?

— Today does the "AAM-AADMI" & his family get as much to eat as earlier?

— Today can the "AAM AADMI" afford any savings from his meagre income due to the high cost of all commodities?

— Today can the "AAM –AADMI" think of borrowing money to build a House – or buy a vehicle?

— Today can the "AAM AADMI" send his children for shopping in the market without the fear whether they will return safely?

— Today, if he is a farmer, does "AAM-AADMI" get relief in terms of credit, relief from floods or drought?

AND WHERE IS KALAWATI TODAY? I am sure this House will be interested in knowing the plight of this lady in the present times.

Interest rates have gone through the roof-house loans were available during the NDA regime through commercial institutions as low as 7% today the same is double.

I will refer to an article written by the present Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram reprinted in his book: "*A VIEW FROM OUTSIDE - why good economics works for everyone*".

In the section on Monetary Policy at page 100 while speaking on inflation, he has said and I quote – "Low interest rates means enormous savings to the Government. Low interest rates also mean lower lending rates, which will undoubtedly give a boost to investment and production.

He also goes on to agree with John Maynard Keynes who said: "*Inflation is the form of taxation which the public find hardest to evade and even the weakest government can enforce when it can enforce nothing else*".

It is famously said – **"When Rome was burning, Nero was fiddling".** The present Prime Minister and Finance Minister have done nothing better! It is an apt phrase for the UPA Government. In the Mahabharata, Dharmaraja asks the venerable Bhishma, "Whether the king and his policies are responsible for the condition of the people or the prevalent circumstances are responsible", to which Bhishma replies, **"Raaja Kalasya Karanam"** which means that the King is responsible for the condition the people live in.

We have seen how world leaders have come forward in their own counties and taken bold & pro-active decisions, after working jointly with the Opposition parties, in their countries to combat the financial problems that they are facing. This Government's story was always been of – too little, too late. And also it has exhibited arrogance that reminds of Foreign Rule that India was once under.

Time & again, we have seen, during the tenure of the UPA Government, whether it is dealing with terrorism,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Ananth Kumar]
or with secessionist movements in the Kashmir & the North-East, or dealing with the grave situations caused by flood or drought, or the current economic crises or danger posed to our sovereignty by loss of territory – as in Arunachal Pradesh. It has always exhibited its incompetence & inability and its arrogance.

The only competence they have exhibited in the recent past is when they managed to save their Government in the Confidence Vote by engineering defections using all the means possible. They continue to cling to power – by hook or crook – crook sounds more appropriate!

The fear that this Government may collapse any day is a reality – otherwise they would never have called this session as the continuation of the previous one. They are afraid of facing another confidence motion knowing very well that they will not survive.

Their all DMK's members have resigned en-mass taking the excuse of the condition of Tamil civilians in Sri Lanka. Were they not aware of the Human Rights issues of Tamil earlier? Today, the Hon'ble External Affairs Minister Shri Pranabda is being sent to Sri Lanka because of the crisis in UPA. The Samajwadi Party through Shri Amar Singh has already shown the love-hate relationship he has with the Congress. They have misled the House and the people of this country on the Nuclear Deal and the Left Parties left them. They have lost almost every State in which they were in power which have gone to the polls after 2004.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri B. Mahtab, have you got a written speech? If you have got a written speech, you can lay it on the Table of the House.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Write down their names.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to deliberate on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2008-09.

Yesterday, we heard with rapt attention the Prime Minister' Statement to mention here that 28 months ago, on 20th June, 2006, the Sensex crossed 21,000 mark. Last Friday, it fell below the 10,000 mark. The prevailing sentiment in June, 2006 was greed. In October, 2008, it is fear supported by worsening economic data. After greed and fear, can hope come?

14.14 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Brajesh Pathak and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: You don't want to listen to our views even on such an important subject. We boycott the House on behalf of the Bahujan Samajwadi Party.

14.14$^{3}/_{4}$ hrs.

(At this stage Shri Brajesh Pathak and some other hon. Members left the House.)

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Today, the Government is truly in a fix. Neither it has funds nor there is faith in this Government. After claiming economic success and promising an extraordinarily high rate of growth for past four and a half years, this UPA Government has placed itself into a corner and has brought the country frightfully close to economic disaster.

MR. SPEAKER: Only Shri Mahtab's statement would be recorded, nothing else.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am thankful to you for your cooperation, hon. Members.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Fundamentals of the national economy have been weakened to such a point where industrial growth has fallen dramatically and agriculture continues to decline. The stock market has crashed. The flawed policy of trying to beat back inflation by introducing credit squeeze and mopping up liquidity has left every sector battered and bruised. ... *(Interruptions)* It has definitely not helped ease inflationary pressure. ... *(Interruptions)* In June, 2006 inflation was 5.21 per cent. Rupee was traded at Rs. 46.06 to a dollar. The currency touched Rs. 39 in 2007 and now, it is threatening to touch Rs. 50. The rupee has lost more than 19 per cent this year, the most when an acute balance of

*Not recorded.

payment crisis forced the nation to pawn its gold with IMF to pay for imports in 1991.

It has been more than seven months since our country has been entangled in rising headline inflation, measured by year-on-year changes in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI). In terms of duration, the present price spiral is the longest since 2000-01.

14.17 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.)

MR. SPEAKER: You are luckier than Shri Ananth Kumar, Shri Mahtab.

I am thankful to him for his cooperation.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Banks are pulling back on lending. Jobs are scarce and commodity prices are tumbling. At this juncture monetary and fiscal authorities are no longer shy about using their ultimate weapon, that is, infinite borrowing capacity, to keep the financial system in operation. That means money is being thrown into the banking system as if there is no possible inflationary tomorrow to worry about. This is a dangerous proposition.

In theory, Government will do everything to promote price stability, no doubt, but even if you want to, you will have to move much faster to raise rates and restrict lending than you have in recent recoveries.

The question that is on everyone's lips today is, inflation is raging; stock prices are plunging; everyone is worried. What has caused the inflation? Can it be tamed?

I am reminded of Reserve Bank of India's first quarterly review of Monetary Policy for 2008-09 where there were a few words of caution regarding the excessive expansion of credit provided by some banks. The Central Bank, in the interest of – I quote: "overall systemic stability" called for a review of banks' business strategies with an emphasis on credit quality. Some 11 months ago, Mr. S.S. Tarapore had warned that India may be heading towards its own home-grown sub-prime crisis. This suggestion was dismissed as alarmist by many. What do we hear from the Prime Minister yesterday? Was not there a reason to believe the evidence warranted those words of caution at that time? Three trends in the domestic credit market needs to be evaluated before the situation steps out of hand.

The first is the pace of expansion of retail credit. Non-food gross bank credit has been growing which has exposed scheduled commercial banks to the credit market. The second is, sharp increase in the retail exposure of the banking system. Personal loans that were outstanding had risen from Rs. 2,56,348 crore at the end of March 2005 to Rs. 4,55,503 crore at the end of March 2007. So also, housing loans, credit card outstanding, auto loans, loans against consumer durables and other personal loans. Overall, these loans amounted to more than one-quarter of non-food gross bank credit outstanding. Are we not aware that the expansion of the universe of borrowers brings in a large number with insecure jobs? A client with a reasonable income today may not earn the same income when circumstance changes. The third is, securitization of personal loans. It is reported that by November 2007, there was a little more than Rs. 40,000 crore of credit that was of sub-prime quality, a default on which could trigger a banking crisis. Banking system is today exposed to sensitive sectors, like the capital, real estate and commodity markets. By the end of financial year 2007, the exposure of the scheduled commercial banks to the sensitive sectors was around a fifth of aggregate bank loans and advances. Do our banks have the wherewithal to absorb sudden losses in these high risk sectors? Was it not reported by Parthasarathi Shome in October last year, the then Economic Advisor to the Finance Minister that Indian banks have lost around $2 billion on account of the sub-prime crisis in the US? It may have been a guess, but what is the actual? Can the Finance Minister tell us?

The problem today is that economic circumstances are changing with inflation ruling high, interest rates rising and growth expected to slow down. Further a global slow down will adversely impact our export growth. The slow down will result in adverse income effects that will increase defaults on personal loans. Is it not prudent now to return to Tarapore's words of caution and act before the situation deteriorates, a point where a US-style meltdown visits India? That may require re-thinking liberalization as well. But it may be better to start now, rather than wait for failures to visit us. One may say that the current inflation is imported and fuelled by speculation; rich countries are exporting inflation to us. But what about our own undoing? They no longer wish to invest their money in manufacturing assets. Their idle funds are being used for speculation. But are we insulating ourselves from their impact? Can we fight inflation by increasing domestic interest rates or reducing

[Shri B. Mahtab]

domestic money supply while giving a free run to foreign money supply?

In the past one month, the RBI has cut its Cash Reserve Ratio, CRR or the money that banks need to keep with the Indian Central Bank by 250 basis points, releasing Rs. 1 trillion. It has temporarily allowed commercial banks to hold 23.5 per cent of their deposits in Government bonds, instead of 25 per cent required under banking law, to generate liquidity. The interest rates on non-resident Indian deposits have gone up by 100 basis points to attract funds from overseas at a time when foreign institutional investors are pulling out of Indian equities.

One is prompted to ask what else can RBI do, especially when it is going to review its monetary policy on 24th October? This review, I would say, has also its relevance as the Reserve Bank of India has been announcing monetary measures almost every day. Besides, at this critical juncture, RBI does not seem to have an independent voice. The former Finance Secretary of India is the RBI Governor now and nobody should grudge it. After the CRR cut, the banking system has about Rs. 10,000 crore excess liquidity but banks are nervous and as individuals they are not sure how long will this liquidity last. The biggest challenge before RBI today is to address the risk aversion of banks and restore confidence in the system. Banks will start lending only when they are sure that there would not be any liquidity problem tomorrow and RBI must allow this comfort for them.

The current liquidity will not last unless the Central Bank stops selling dollars in the foreign exchange market. RBI may continue to sell dollar to protect the fall of our currency and for every dollar it sells an equivalent amount of rupee is sucked out from the system. Can the RBI convince the market that there will be more CRR cuts to make money available for the system?

It also needs to cut SLR if it wants banks to lend. RBI needs to cut the policy rate. Today, it seems RBI's real worry is growth and financial stability not inflation. The Prime Minister has said that the financial crisis and economic slow down is likely to have an indirect impact on the Indian economy. The reluctance to tell the truth even at this juncture is rather disturbing. Is it too scary to admit or too tough to grasp?

It is depressing to see how quickly things are unravelling and how in the name of addressing the liquidity crisis, bizarre decisions which would have no impact on the immediate issue, like reopening of the participatory notes, have been taken.

Left unchecked, populist solutions would aggravate the problems at hand. Long term damage to India's economy and image would be colossal. There is a need, therefore, for all to come together and use the crisis to initiate measures that raise not only short-term liquidity and relieve pressure on the rupee but also long-term reforms. You need to reconfirm investor confidence. That would reverse capital outflow.

I would now refer to another aspect. The Global Hunger Index reported last week that more than 200 million Indians live in hunger and that 47 per cent of Indian children are malnourished. This is despite our economy growing at eight per cent annually since 2002, three-quarter of our population lives on Rs. 25 a day. These are sickening figures. India has been ranked 66th amongst 88 countries as reported by the International Food Policy Research Institute.

This taints, if not belies, India's claim of being the fastest growing free market democracy. While the growing levels of consumerism surpass all logical levels of indulgence, there is the grim reality of abject hunger and poverty.

India is home to the largest number of hungry people today. Nutritional health indicators put India on par with sub-Saharan Africa. For a country which won freedom six decades ago, freedom from hunger still remains a chimera. Hunger is not caused by food shortage alone. Mismanagement of food reserves is the cause. Millions go to bed without food when FCI godowns are flowing with foodgrains. We have the *Annapurna Yojana*, the *Antodaya Annya Yojana*, the Food for Work and the Mid-day Meal schemes but the benefits are too few and too scarce.

As hunger is linked to the lack of purchasing power, we have policies that promote poverty and perpetuate denial and inequalities. We have a picture today of the incidence and distribution of hunger across 17 States accounting for 95 per cent of India's population. It is not only Madhya Pradesh like States which are in the "extremely alarming" category, States like Punjab, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh are also in the "serious category".

Over the past 15 years, economic policy has been focussed on integrating India with the rest of the world

via trade liberalisation. It has been characterised with global standard of "economic freedom" meaning free markets. While it is not necessarily always undesirable, economic policy has systematically neglected the fundamental weakness of the Indian economy, which is the failure to produce food cheaply. Food remains expensive in India. The rise of the West is the sustained original revolution in the production of food. Cheaper food is the lever of riches, for it releases purchasing power and makes industry and services flourish. This Government has failed in this front also.

It is reported by Oxfam, an international agency that higher food prices have not helped small farmers in developing countries. Higher food prices mean people are eating less and lower quality food. Children are taken out of school, farmers are being forced to migrate to cities to live in slums. Women are especially vulnerable because they rarely own land and have limited access to credit. Misguided policies, unfair trade rules and poor economic advice has created a situation where big traders and super markets are growing and are gaining from price rise and small farmers and consumers are losing out.

Sir, I would now refer to the suggestion of the Comptroller and Auditor General. Very recently that report has come out which has said that Centre's policies of deferred subsidy payments to oil and fertilizer companies are not fair and transparent. This is a very serious indignation. I would like to know whether the C&AG has asked the Finance Ministry that if it wants to subsidise loss-making companies, then it should provide the subsidy upfront rather than continuing with the fiscal indiscipline.

Issuing bonds without a provision for resources to meet future obligations actually transfers the burden to the next generation. Why make our children foot the bill for us? Is it not against inter-generational equity and financial discipline? Why not give subsidy direct treating it as a liability? You issue oil and fertilizers bonds and only pay the interest now. In 2008-09 Budget, the Finance Minister has disclosed the amount of bonds issued to fertilizer and oil companies as a foot note and not directly under the head "Expenditure".

Recognising this that expenditure would no doubt affect the fiscal deficit, why did the Finance Minister say that oil, food and fertilizer bonds were below the line? Do you have a road map for including the subsidy in the budget?

I would conclude by saying that you may pat yourself for high economic growth but performance in human development front leaves much to be desired. When crisis strikes, trust is the leader's only currency. Leaders at every level need to build trust everyday, not waiting for a crisis to start and then think about it. Despite receiving warning signals, in spite of sane advice, this Government thought it fit to live in a fool's paradise. Who can save them now? The tragedy is, for their folly, the whole nation has to suffer.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Puducherry): Respected Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants moved by the hon. Finance Minister. The Finance Minister has come before the House for an authorization of a sum of Rs. 2,37,287 crores and Rs. 84 lakhs towards defraying several charges which will come in the course of payment during the financial year.

I feel that the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants should be confined to the justification of various items on which expenditure are to be incurred by the hon. Finance Minister. After the perusal of various items of expenditure for which the Finance Minister has asked for, the authorization of this House appears to be justified in the light of the various programmes launched by the Government in the last six months. The UPA Government has done its best to subserve the needs of the society and the needs of the growing Indian economy. Therefore, all the expenditure asked by the Finance Minister needs to be supported.

This Government, after realizing the rigors of inflation has taken timely steps. Both monetary and fiscal measures have been taken promptly by the hon. Finance Minister. Even in the context of the global recession or the financial crackdown at the world level, it was the alacrity and timeliness of the Finance Minister which have saved the Indian economy. It may be true that the growth rate may slow down to some extent from the expected rate of 8.1 per cent to 7.5 per cent. But for the actions taken by the Reserve Bank of India as well as the Ministry of Finance, the situation would have become worse and the collapse would have been greater. Therefore, we must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister as well as the Reserve Bank of India for taking monetary and fiscal measures in a combined manner to save this country and set the growth rate at 7.5 per cent which can be enhanced in due course of time after the recovery takes place.

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

Therefore, the Supplementary Demands that have been asked for come to the rescue of the Government to carry out various programmes of social security net which is required by the poor people. For example, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme initiated by the Government of India has created a great impact in the rural areas today. Although the programme is beset with certain difficulties, we note that there is a rejuvenated feeling among the downtrodden and poor people in the villages that the Government is there to provide succour and relief to the people. The downtrodden and hapless people in the rural areas think that they are assured of at least Rs. 8,000 per year as the purchasing power with the help of which they can live. Therefore, there is a kind of enthusiasm among the people created by the Government and it is but natural that the Finance Minister has provided an enhanced provision for the implementation of the programmes of rural development.

Another Programme which has created a great impact in the rural areas is the National Rural Health Mission, which has now tried to provide easy access to health care for the poor people, the uncared-for people, people who have never had access to a rural hospital or a primary hospital with modern facilities. Today they feel that their interests are being taken care of, thanks to the National Rural Health Mission.

Let me come to agriculture sector. Today the agriculture sector is reviving itself. The favourable monsoon condition and the various policy measures taken by the Government by the Government of India, in the form of provision of cheap and adequate credit to the farmers, the loan waiver scheme have created congenial atmosphere for the farmers and the farming community, which is now trying to increase the output. Once the output increases in the agriculture sector, it will have a soothing effect on the price level. There is no denying the fact that the price level rules very high today. But the price level after reaching a high, has now started declining. We hope that in the next four or five months price stability will be attained and the people will feel happy.

Therefore, the Finance Minister's request for this amount may please be authorised. We must congratulate the Government as well as the hon. Prime Minister for bringing out the historic Deal with the USA, which is likely to accelerate the development of our country. With this Supplementary Demands for Grants, we hope that the Indian economy would revive. Let us congratulate the Government for bringing out this Supplementary Demands for Grants.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government had presented a budget six months ago with an outlay of Rs. 7,50,884 crore. Generally speaking, the budget contains account of the entire year. Hon. Minister of Finance has brought the Supplementary Demands for Grants in the House. This proves that the budgetary estimates for the entire year have proved wrong somewhere. Through you, I would like to request him that the non-plan expenditure has not been curtailed in the desired manner.

Supplementary demands worth of total of Rs. 2,07,761 crore have been presented out of which plan expenditure is to the tune of Rs. 29,563.94 crore only and the non-plan expenditure is to the tune of Rs. 2,07,781 crore. Through you, I would like to request the Government that there is a need to curtail this non-plan expenditure.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, oil companies are being given Rs. 65,942 crore out of the supplementary grants. I would like to put forth that the govenrment had increased the prices of petro-products when the prices of crude oil had reached 146 per baral but now the price of crude oil has come down to half in the international market. Therefore, I urge him to take care of the interests of the consumers in the same vein as he did for the oil marketing companies and now when the prices of crude oil have come down in the international market, the Government should take steps to provide cheaper petrol and diesel to the consumers as well.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the provision made for fertilizer subsidy is to the tune of Rs. 52,863 crore while the amount provided for it in the Demands for Grants is Rs. 14000 crore. Government have constituted several committees which have recommended that the farmers should get the direct benefit of the subsidies which in turn has been accepted by the hon. Minister. However, the farmers are not being directly benefited from these subsidies. Through you, I would request the Government to evolve a mechanism for providing subsidies so that the farmers could get direct benefit of subsidies. I think the Government should ponder over it.

As far as water resources are concerned, the hon. Minister of Finance has spelt out a need of Rs. 77.7 crore for it.

Out of the provision of Rs. 77.7 crore, Rs. 58 crore is non-plan expenditure while plan expenditure is to the tune of only Rs. 19 crore. Water is the lifeline of agriculture. The quantum of water needed for our country is available with us. However, the need of the hour is water harvesting. The Government is not paying enough attention despite its attention being drawn repeatedly towards it. Therefore, there is a need to make water management more effective.

Agriculture is the biggest provider of employment in our country. The hon. Minister of Finance has estimated a provision of Rs. 2 lakh 37 thousand crore for it. However, only Rs. 276 crore have been provided under the Supplementary Demands for Grants out of which non-plan expenditure is to the tune of Rs. 254 crore. The Government should pay attention towards agricutlure, as it is the largest provider of employment in our country. This sector can be a pance for the problem of unemployment of the youth. I would like to say that desired attention has not been paid to the agriculture in the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Removal of unemployment has been envisaged under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and the Government talks of an allocation to the tune of Rs. 21 thousand crore for it, however, under the Supplementary Demands for Grants, only Rs. 10,500 crore have been provided for it. I would like to make humble request to the Government that the expenditure needs to be prioritized by it. There is a need to pay more attention towards the sectors like agriculture, water-resources, small scale and agro-based industries etc. that can benefit and provide employment to the common man. I hope the Government would pay attention towards it in futrue. With these words, I support these Demands for Supplementary Grants.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Mr. Speaker, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Now, even though it is Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), yet since after the statement of the state of economy of the country made by the hon. Prime Minister yesterday, we did not get any opportunity to have a debate on the statement that he made. I do not think that we will get any opportunity in this truncated Session. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: But I have not got any notice on this subject. I have not yet received any notice so far. As soon as the statement was over, I invited notices from the hon. Members. I welcome one from you also.

... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Shri Swain, you please give notice.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: So, we thought that at least we grab this opportunity to make some comments on the state of the economy made by the hon. Prime Minister. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why not? You are entitled to it. I am sure the country would be happy to know your views on this.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Anyway, somehow, I am lucky that I got some opportunity to speak which Shri Ananth Kumarji could not get even though he spoke for some time. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I admire his valiant attempt! I am thankful to him for his cooperation and his speech will be fully recorded.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, thank you very much. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: But we did not know what he actually spoke even though I was just sitting next to him. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure you are also on the same wave length. But you are the 'economic expert'.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, he is our Chairman and I am not the Chairman. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Some time the Leader should learn from the followers.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I always do....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: The hon. Prime Minister told yesterday that let us get prepared for some sort of a recession. He said that and we also know that we are going for a recession even though our economy is not that much coupled with the process of globalization of the world economy, of the economy of United States of America, but still we think that the influence, as told by the hon. Prime Minister, that ripple effect, is going to hurt India. But here lies the catch.

The Government wants to say that it has nothing to do with the process of recession; it is only the USA, it is only the world economy which is on a phase of melt down and that is only affecting our country. But what we say is that it is only because of the fiscal mismanagement of this Government. That is the major reason for the lack of liquidity in the market now. Our liquidity crisis has nothing to do with the world. The liquidity crisis which we now see is there. You can just mark it from the IIP which is an Index of Industrial Promotion which has come down to 1.8 per cent now. That is not because of the impact of the world economy or world recession. You just see why this has happened. Why I am saying is that it has happened and this Government is totally responsible for this type of an economic crisis.

The second thing is this. Since this Government has come into office, it has totally stopped the economic reforms which were very strongly taken up by the NDA Government led by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. They can now say that it is the Communists who objected to them, who were standing as a road-block on the process of economic reforms. Who told them to take their help? They enjoyed the power because of the Communists. The Communists did not become Ministers. That is why, all the quota went to the Congress Party. They enjoyed it for the last four years. They will make all the enjoyment, get all the benefit and when there is any problem, then, they will say that it is because of the Communists that they could not do it. So, if they have enjoyed all the benefits, they should also try to take all the discredit that is coming out of that.

Next, take the example of the problem of inflation. Inflation is not coming down. It is still around 11.4 per cent. The Governor of the Reserve Bank told earlier that inflation beyond 5 per cent is not acceptable. He is not merely saying that it is not acceptable but it is actually not acceptable. It went up to 12 per cent, more than 12 per cent. Every week, it is coming down by 0.2/0.3 per cent or something like that. The Government is also still saying that it is happening only because of one factor..... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: It is Shri Chidambaram's book.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get misled! He is your leader. You have to listen to him!!

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You thanked him so much for his just cooperating with you.... *(Interruptions)* This is what he said. In a layman's language, he said that inflation is the worst form of taxation. This is what the hon. Finance Minister said. If it is the worst type of taxation, what should he do? It is above 11 per cent now. All the time, he went on just taking the credit that during his time, the GDP growth was more than 9 per cent. All the time, he accused saying: "Mr. Swain, during your time, during the time of the NDA Government, it was something like 4.8 per cent or like that."

The hon. Prime Minister said yesterday with the most pessimistic way that the GDP would come down to 7 per cent. About that also, I have strong doubt that by the end of the year whether the GDP growth will be 7 per cent or it will still be less than that. Then, who will be held responsible for that? When it was more than 9 per cent, the credit would go to the Finance Minister. When it is now less than 7 per cent, the discredit will go to America, their new friend because they have this Nuclear Treaty with them! So, the discredit will go to them. But we say that it is only because of the economic profligacy done by this Government that this is happening. What do they say? What is their achievement during the last four years? They say about two of the great things done. The first one is the NREGP. I remember what they said the day when the NREGA was passed. Even Madam Sonia Gandhi is there.

When she spoke, she did not give even a single word of credit to the Communists.

MR. SPEAKER: At least you have spared the Chair!

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: The Communists were just looking at the direction of Madam Gandhi thinking that some kind words will drop from the mouth of Madam Gandhi and they thought they would also get some credit for this programme.

MR. SPEAKER: Spare them in their absence.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You go through the speech made by Madam Gandhi. She said two or three times that it is only the Congress Party which has brought this programme.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): It is the Congress Party which initiated this programme.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Yes; during the next election, please go and tell the people of this country that we have created so much of employment in this country because of NREGP and so you vote for the Congress Party. You go and tell the people like this and you will know the consequences. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is in a very good mood and is smiling all the time. Please don't disturb him.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, if there are any States which have introduced very good delivery mechanisms for this NREGP, it is only the BJP-ruled States which have done it. ... *(Interruptions)* If you are saying Gujarat, it is also a BJP-ruled State. It is the BJP or the NDA-ruled States which have implemented this programme properly and it is their own Congress-ruled States which have failed miserably in implementing this scheme and that will be reflected in this year's election. ... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, now let us come to another flagship programme of this Government, which is the loan waiver. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. M. RAMADASS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of Mr. Swain that the Union Territory of Puducherry has ranked first in the implementation of the NREGP and the UPA Government of Puducherry is a Congress (I) Government. It has attained the first position in the nation. So, let him not say that Congress (I)-ruled States are not implementing it properly.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, Puducherry is an urban area and what happened in Puducherry is inconsequential. If the NDA thinks that what they did in Puducherry is very good, let them take the credit.

MR. SPEAKER: Not NDA, it is UPA!

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Yes, it is UPA. I am giving them all the credit, let them take it.

Now, the second great achievement of this Government is the loan waiver for farmers! The day it was declared by the hon. Finance Minister here, the way the Congress Members started thumping the desks, I thought everything will break. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): The loan waiver has been given to three crore farmers. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just to jog your memory, even you walked up to me in the end, thanked me and congratulated me.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I never walked up to him.

MR. SPEAKER: That was a private thanks!

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Probably somebody else from our side went to him. He is an eminent lawyer, but I am very sorry that he has got such a poor memory. I never walked up to him because I knew what would be the consequences. You go to the rural areas of the country. Anybody who has repaid the loan properly asks a very simple question. He says: 'I paid back the money. What happens to me? I did not get any benefit. It is the defaulters who got benefit out of this loan waiver. I keep the credit cooperative society alive, because of my payment the credit cooperative society is alive, but I am not getting any benefit'. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: It is only Mr. Sharad Pawar who can understand it.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Yes, Mr. Sharad Pawar will understand it properly.

Sir, I tell this UPA Government, I tell the Congress Party – Madam Gandhi is present here – let them go to the people and tell them that we have given a loan waiver of Rs. 60,000 crore and so please vote for us. You tell the people like this and you will understand how you will get votes. You go to the people and you will understand. You tell them about these two things, namely the NREGP and loan waiver. ... *(Interruptions)*

15.00 hrs.

The NREGP and the Loan Waiver schemes are totally failure programmes. You go to anywhere in this country, the NREGP is full of corruption. The money is being swindled away by the Government officials. There is a very strong connection between the contractors and the Government officials... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is giving his view. You are not bound by it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, he has stated that NREGP is full of corruption in every part of the country. I want him to answer, is it so in Orissa also.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: To some extent.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just now he said it is everywhere in the country that it is full of corruption... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Please do not say because I come from Orissa.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Is it so in Gujarat also?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Please go through my speech... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please look at the Chair.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I would request them to go through my speech. The day NREGP was passed here, Shri Kalyan Singh, hon. Chairman of Committee on Rural Development is present here, probably I was the only person who objected to it. I thought that nothing would happen because this has been copied from a similar type of project that was taken up in Maharashtra in 1973.

In the report submitted by the Committee on Rural Development, in the third phase the outcome of the 1973 project that was introduced in Maharashtra was stated. I had also showed them the news report that appeared in the news papers. It has been stated that on the same day in the Yavatmal District by forging the signatures of the Collector of the District about Rs. 9 crore had been swindled from this project only. I showed it to them. I told them that the same thing will happen because basically the project itself is flowed because they want that people get only the money, there should be no quality control, nobody would go through the assets that are being created, there was no provision for reviewing it and the Government has stopped all other projects.

MR. SPEAKER: The MPs are made the Chairman of the Monitoring Committee. You are also the Chairman of the Monitoring Committee.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: MPs have become the Chairman of the Monitoring Committee, but can they go and prepare the Muster Roll?

What is happening?... *(Interruptions)* I will tell you what is happening. It is the contractors who are going to the rural areas and asking the people to sign there because they will get a job card. When people ask them what would they do with the job card, the contractor says that they would get Rs. 20 by sitting at home. That is happening... *(Interruptions)* You go to the rural areas and you will come to know about that... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You have taken more than 15 minutes.

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Sir, he should come to Tamil Nadu and inspect the scheme. It is properly implemented in Tamil Nadu... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to speak, I will allow you. I have not got your name. Mr. Swain, please conclude now.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, during the rule of DMK, now the Tamil Nadu has become Ram Rajya and the people are very honest in Ram Rajya... *(Interruptions)* But we are talking of Ravan Rajya... *(Interruptions)* There are not so many honest people in my State and only in Tamil Nadu there are honest people.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made a perfectly election speech.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Let me come to the point, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes please. Finish it in five minutes.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Please allow me to speak for some more time.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken 17 minutes.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You can pass it like that, I do not mind.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I will not pass it like this. I have called you to speak.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, there is no other speaker from my Party.

MR. SPEAKER: There are three more speakers from your Party.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Now they have come.

MR. SPEAKER: Then I will not call other Members.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, you take the example of interest rate. Now, what the Governor of the Reserve Bank said? The Governor of the Reserve Bank said that in order to contain the inflation, we will have to increase the rate of interest so that nobody will take loan from the banks or the investment institutions.

Now what has happened? If the hon. Finance Minister or if the hon. Prime Minister are saying that the Index of Industrial Production has come down to 1.8 per cent, it is only because of the hike in the interest rate. What happened during the time of NDA rule? The rate of interest was 12.5 per cent. Mr. Yashwant Sinha was instrumental in taking it back to 6 per cent only. Is it not a credit for us? During the time of the NDA Government, when we reduced the rate of interest, even the senior citizens objected to it. They said that we kept our money in the banks and we were earning a very hefty interest; now this Government has brought it down; we were criticised. But what is happening now? This is the Government which has increased rate of interest; that is why it has affected the industrial production. The industry is not interested in taking loan. The industry is not interested for expansion. That is the reason for which the IIP is coming down and ultimately the GDP will also come down. But during our time, because we reduced the rate of interest to 6 per cent, the construction industry, the housing sector boomed. You see the expansion in the cement sector, in the steel sector. Why is it happening? It is happening because during our time we just reduced the rate of interest. I will appeal to the UPA Government that let us go for the reduction of the rate of interest so that at least there will be boom in the construction sector and there will be boom in the industry.

The hon. Finance Minister, the hon. Prime Minister always say that the fundamentals of the economy in this country are very strong. There was also East Asian crisis during 1998. At that time of the East Asian crisis, the industries were closed; there was a large-scale unemployment and things like that, and people also committed suicides by jumping into the rivers. That happened. At that time also, our fundamentals were good. But it also affected us. Now also in the United States of America and in Europe, the fundamentals of the economy are also strong but they know it pretty well that if there is a liquidity crunch, liquidity crisis, it will also affect the fundamentals. So they have taken very strong measures. The United States of America, their Congress, have taken a decision that 700 billion dollars are to be pumped into the system to provide liquidity. Take the example of Mr. Gordon Brown, the Prime Minister of UK. He has also showed very strong leadership in this regard and the United States of America is also following him. We require this type of strong leadership from India because now crisis also provides such an opportunity. India should lead the other countries because it is mostly insulated from the onslaught of global recession to an extent. That is why India should take the leadership; the Finance Minister should take leadership. He should not merely say that the fundamentals are good. Merely saying that the fundamentals are good, it will not remain good. He should go through the two-three points that I mentioned. We have not yet crossed the hump. Again you will see if some stringent measures are not taken now to revamp the economy, then the industries will close down.

You see the IT sector also. IT sector is also now going to lose much of the jobs because there is a recession and slowdown in the economy of the United States of America. There will be a pressure on the hon. Minister now to go for protectionism. That will happen. Now they will say, do not allow anything to come, any money to come.

What about the investment? Is it required or not? So, he should not go for the principle of protectionism now. He says that India will be protected from the onslaught of the economy.

It is a good thing that CRR has been reduced in order to provide liquidity in the market. For the last six years, CRR had been increased. What was the RBI doing for the last six years? It was only increasing CRR and it had gone up to nine per cent. Now, they have reduced the CRR by 200 basis points. I would request

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

the hon. Finance Minister to bring it to five per cent as was earlier so that there will be a lot of liquidity available to the banks and the industry also will prosper because of that.

Now, the hon. Finance Minister has created a situation whereby the banks are unwilling to give loans to the oil companies. The oil companies earlier borrowed from the banks. Now, the banks are saying that they will not give loans to the oil companies. The hon. Finance Minister has given them bonds worth thousands and thousands of crores of rupees. He has not provided them through the Budget. These are all deficits. At the end of the year, you will see what is going to be the fiscal deficit of this country. You know what he has projected in his Budget and you will also know what the fiscal deficit at the end of the year is.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has put a lot of burden on our grandchildren and our grandchildren will have to repay it because he has not given through his Budget and he has staggered it for the future generation.

Investment should be stimulated. There should not be a cap on the deposits of NRIs. ... *(Interruptions)* Sir, He will not understand. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has already written them off.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Now, we want more money. NRIs should be influenced to put more money in India because they know that the Indian banks are all Government banks and the Government is a guarantor for the deposits of the banks. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Swain, please conclude.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, please give me two more minutes. I am almost at the verge of completion of my speech.

I would just request that there should be a cap on the interest rate to the NRI Deposits as LIBOR, that is, London Inter Bank Rate plus 75 basis points, and it could go up to 300 or 400 basis points.

The bank should also be allowed to give whatever interest on the NRI Deposits they can.

Sir, I will just take one or two more points. The artificial constraint on the rate of interest should not be kept. This Government has taken certain decisions only in the last one week in order to provide liquidity to the system. Previously they were under the impression that nothing would happen to India and India was totally insulated. That is a very wrong premise. That is a very false premise. Due to the sluggish attitude, blase attitude of the hon. Finance Minister, India is suffering now. Due to their profligacy in managing the economy of this country, we are suffering now.

So, the sooner this Government goes and a new Government comes, it is better for the people of this country.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2008-09. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister towards two things. In his budget speech for the current year, he had stated. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Finance Minister, he is supporting you. Please listen to him.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance towards two issues. I am supporting these demands. The loan waiver that the hon. Minister of Finance had announced in this year's budget speech as a measure to put a stop on the suicides being committed by the farmers was certainly welcomed by all including the farmers but even today the situation is such that the Reserve Bank of India has issued directives to the Banks for displaying the list of and issuing certificates to the farmers whose loans have been waived. This has been followed by almsot all the banks. There is rabi season in Maharashtra. However, the farmers whose names have been displayed in the list cannot apply for fresh loan. Besides, loan is being denied even to those who have been regularly repaying their loan instalments and have not defaulted in loan repayment. They are being told that though announement has been made to this effect but they are yet to get funds under this head. I would like to say that 15-20 per cent farmers alone have been

benefited by loan waives while 80 per cent farmers who have been paying loans regularly are not getting loans. I would like to request the Finance Minister, through you, to collect information from Vidarbha, Marathwara, Western Maharashtra and also from the rest of Maharashtra as to how many farmers have been given loans after the announement of loan waiver scheme by him. The, cooperative banks are straightaway denying loans and they are also not issuing certificates. This is a fact and he can seek any information in this regard. Co-operative banks are saying that they have displayed the list but they won't issue certificates until the banks get the money. All the co-operative banks especially district banks have the same argument to advance leading to the discontent and anger among the farmers as the rabi season is coming to a close. Yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister had mentioned about loan waiver for the farmers which has given an opportunity to them for one-time settlement of their loans but the farmers are not being benefited by it. They are a harassed lot and are committing suicides.

I would like to raise one more issue here. The Government are not concerned with the price rise as to how it can be controlled. Price rise can be controlled or not can be the topic of discussion here. Opinions may differ on this issue. However, it will be gross injustice to the poor people if no effort is made by the Government to control price rise. Recently, I had read a statement of hon'ble Minister of Finance in the newspaper in which he had said that the Government could check inflation. If such effort is made to control it, then it will effect our industrial development. It may be possible that the industrial development will be effected. However, we should not forget that today 70 per cent population of our country live in rural areas and are poor. 38 per cent population of our country are living below poverty line and in such a situation price rise is an important issue. The Government should act to control it. They should control price rise and if the Government fail to check price rise, the people will teach them a lesson.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I can call the hon. Finance Minister. Does anybody else want to speak?

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask for clarifications later on. I am sure he will respond to clarifications sought. You can put questions to him later on.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Shivanna wants to lay his speech.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri M. Shivanna, You can lay your speech.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to speak. He seems to be a rebel like me.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I strongly oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General).

I am going only by points because I do not get time. I have only a few minutes of time before me.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you will get time.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: The first point I would raise in this august House is regarding the deterioration of law and order situation in the country. We have a much worsened situation in the country. Even in the National Capital, nobody's life is secure. Yesterday, a Malayalee, a Keralite from Gulf country came here. He was brutally murdered. This happened in the National Capital. Not only this, some days back, we remember a journalist, while she was returning from her office to her residence, was brutally shot dead. The police could not detect the crime. So far the culprits have not been apprehended. Another Malayalee was also murdered. Not only Malayalees but all the people belonging to every State do not have the courage to live here without fear. That is the situation available in the National Capital of this country.

Now, take the case of other States. In Orissa, we have our own bitter experience. Even the basic concept of our Constitution is challenged. The minorities are being attacked. Even rape is committed against them.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): You do not know anything. Why are you talking about Orissa?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Let me finish please. ... *(Interruptions)* No, I did not interfere, please. It is my right.

[Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan]

The law and order situation is so deteriorating.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said anything about the Government there.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Anything under the Sun can be discussed in financial matters!

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: No, you allow that freedom to us also. This is not fair.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow, which you never asked for. Mr. Ananth Kumar, I will see that if he crosses the line, I will pull him up.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, here discussion is going on on supplementary demand and he has made it 'Zero Hour'.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: The hon. Member is not aware of what has happened there.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: It is not only with the minorities in Orissa but in Assam also, the situation is very, very dangerous.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you do not mind.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: There is international criticism. Even the Pope has intervened that the Indian Government should protect the religious minorities in the country.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: How this Government is engaged in political conspiracy to dislodge a democratic Government, an elected Government there?

MR. SPEAKER: No, let him speak.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: This is the situation available. What is the situation in Kashmir? The situation is entirely different. Even elections could not be declared along with other States. It is a clear admission on the part of the Central Government that they could not maintain law and order situation even in a troubled State. Not only that, we will remember there were several blasts in almost all cities, like the Bangalore blast. We cannot forget it for a moment. Even in the National Capital, a series of bomb blast took place. Our Intelligence Department and our Intelligence agencies were keeping silent. They could not find out the reason. This is the situation available. It is unheard of in the history of India that people are brutally murdered and blasts are taking place in every part of the country. It is not only in the National Capital but also even in Bangalore, Mumbai and in so many other cities, this is being repeated. We do not know how it has taken place. So, I am also afraid that even if I walk in the morning, I do not know whether I will return safely.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you must. Let me know your route you take. I will see that the police are there.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: This is the situation I must tell you. It is a very, very pathetic situation.

The Ministry of Law and Justice as well as the Ministry of Home Affairs have failed in every way. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is not present in the House. The situation is so deteriorating that our credit, our national reputation is at a low level. Even the basic principles or the basic concepts of the Constitution have been challenged and we are not able to face the international community with courage. We cannot claim to be the heirs of our Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. ... *(Interruptions)* The United Nations took the courage of observing his birthday, 2nd October as a day of peace. What happened in our country? ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is International Day of Non-Violence.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Even on that day, on the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi there were blasts in our country. What a pitiable situation is this? Can the hon. Minister of Home Affairs claim any remedy? No. This is the situation.

I am really very much worried. When I participate in this general discussion I am very much worried. In the history of our country, for the first time a Chief Minister of a State is coming here and offering *'dharna'* in front of the Parliament. For what purpose was it? We are living in a federal State. There must be healthy relations between the States and the Centre. What happened? What prompted the Chief Minister to come over here and offer *Satyagraha?* ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Sir, what is this? ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not do this. Why are you doing it? You must respect – a Chief Minister has come here. You may agree with him or you may not agree. You try to respect.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, we will have to observe certain Centre-State relations and norms.

Sir, Kerala State is a deficit State in the matter of food supplies. Even during Nehru's time and long before that when the States were merged, there was an understanding between the Central Government and the State Government that Kerala being a deficit State, rice will be supplied at the prescribed rates. Kerala is the only State where the public distribution system was maintained effectively. And that system has failed. The Central Government refused to give the allotted quota. At the same time, in the Central pool there is sufficient quantity of rice. But they did not part with the allotted quota of rice to the people of Kerala and put them to starvation.

Even the public distribution system has failed in the State because of the wrong policy of the Central Government. The BPL system is also completely wrongly calculated and they refused to give ration to some 30 lakh of people who were getting ration supplies. All of them are going to the open market paying huge sums as price for the rice. This situation has developed because of the wrong policy of the Central Government and the refusal of the Central Government to supply the required quantity of rice.

Now, I come to the power supply. Kerala is a State, with water reservoirs, is having power supply from hydro electric schemes. The South-West monsoon was a complete failure so far as Kerala State is concerned. The North-East monsoon also has failed. Because of the failure of the monsoon, all the electric projects in the State have failed. There is no sufficient quantity of water in the reservoirs. The power production has deteriorated to a considerable extent.

Sir, Kerala has already introduced load-shedding. But still it is thriving on. This Government is not having a human heart. They have mercilessly refused to supply electricity and rice to the Kerala State. It was not only in supply of rice but even in power supply these *people ... *(Interruptions)* They refused power supply.

MR. SPEAKER: These words will be deleted. You did not mean it, I am sure.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: That reference was to an institution which is parliamentary. It is parliamentary. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You do not like them. You say that.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I was not using that with reference to a particular individual.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I am using it for an institution. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: But you know that you havo to accept the ruling of the Chair.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You know that very well. You have been the former Speaker.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Unfortunately, the former Speaker does not listen to the present Speaker.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, the entire Cabinet came here, and even the Members of the Ruling Party came here. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to speak in your favour. Therefore, please wait for one minute. Could you kindly give a little thought to the present Speaker?

I am sure that when the Chief Minister of a particular State has come to Delhi for a dharna, the Government of India will no doubt give proper attention to it.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. I am saying in your favour only, and you are interrupting me. Kindly ask your colleagues and Comrades sitting there.

... *(Interruptions)*

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*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you listen? Can you listen to me?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I will ...

MR. SPEAKER: Can you listen to me?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Now, I am listening to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Very well. Please wait for half-a-minute, and give me a little opportunity to speak. I said that when the hon. Chief Minister of a particular State comes to the capital and sits on a dharna, then obviously it is a matter of importance. I am sure that the Central Government will look into it. I have said it in your favour only.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Now, shall I continue?

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak for two more minutes.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: There is no doubt that the law and order situation is entirely the State subject. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.K. HAMZA (Manjeri): It has totally failed.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: But the framers of our Constitution did not contemplate a situation wherein the Central crimes will be so predominant and prevalent in the country.

Now, we are faced with this danger caused by the extremists. Therefore, it is high time for us to find some way out to define the Central crime, if necessary, by an amendment and define the Central crime and deal with the situation. The extremists are provided with the most modern weapons, and the State Police is quite incompetent to deal with the situation. But that should not lead to taking away and encroaching upon the powers of the State. Definitely, the powers should primarily be vested with the State Government as they are the people who are responsible for the law and order situation in a particular State.

We must have an arrangement so far as the National crimes are concerned and so far as Central crimes are concerned in the matter of dealing with the international terrorist movement, so that we can deal with the situation effectively.

MR. SPEAKER: You want a federal law.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: This cannot be done until and unless they prevent these steps. Otherwise, the danger that we are facing will continue. With these words, I strongly oppose the Demands for Grants.

[Translation]

*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamarajanagar): Sir, while supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2008-2009, I would like to add certain points.

First of all, I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh Ji for his success in getting through the Indo-US Nuclear Deal. As a result of it, India, after 34 years, will get Nuclear fuel and technology from the US, Russia and other countries.

I would also like to congratulate the hon. Health Minister Shri A. Ramdoss for banning smoking in public places all over the country. However this ban of smoking had been already enforced by the hon. Railway Minister Shri Lalu Prasad Ji in all the trains and railway stations. I am very much thankful to him also.

Coming to the Supplementary Demands for Grants, on flood relief, let me add. A central team visited flood hit areas as well as drought affected areas of Karnataka. We sent a memorandum to the Union Government seeking financial assistance to take up relief measures for drought. But so far no grant has been provided to Karnataka.

I would like to make another point regarding power situation in Karnataka which is critical. Farmers are getting bare minimum power for agriculture. In urban areas loadshedding has become common. Industries, Software companies are severely affected due to power crisis. Therefore, the Centre should provide more power to Karnataka from the Central Power Grid. I would like to suggest that Centre should come forward to set up a Hydro Power Project at Mekedatu near Kanakapura in Karnataka.

Another thing is transportation problems in Karnataka. It has reached its peak. During the last three months more than 60 persons have lost their lives in road accidents at Devanahally airport alone. Metro

*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Kannada.

Railway work is going at a very slow pace it may take another 8 years to complete if it goes on this way. Therefore the Government of India should provide sufficient funds to Karnataka to take up the construction of under bridges, over bridges and fly over bridges so that transportation problem can be solved.

I would like to condemn the terrorist activities taking place all over the country particularly in Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Delhi etc. Many innocent people have lost their lives. This is a heinous crime. Therefore I urge upon the Home Minister to take stringent steps to curb such incidents with immediate effect.

Recession is seen on all over the world. Hon. Prime Minister says that Bank deposits are safe. I hope the Government would take further steps to overcome the financial crisis. With this I conclude my speech.

*SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, 62 lakh families are living below poverty line in Madhya Pradesh, however, foodgrains and kerosene oil are being distributed to only 42 lakh families. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Finnace that foodgrains and kerosene oil should be provided as per the national norms to all the BPL families of Madhya Pradesh.

Sir, Madhya Pradesh Government is providing wheat and rice to the families living below poverty line at the rate of Rs. 5 per kg and Rs. 4.50 per kg. respectively under the Anpurna Yojana. I would like that the Union Government may also provide assistance in this scheme. Along with this, provision should be made to provide relief to those farmers whose crops get destroyed due to natural calamities like drought, frost, fog, fire, flood or other reasons. The pace of the ongoing shceme for the development of rural areas have become very slow. Efforts should be made to make it more effective. Loans should be given to those farmers whose loans have been waived. Alongwith this, provision should also be made to waive the loans of all the farmers so that there is no discrimination because big farmers suffer heavy losses while small farmers suffer small loss. That is why farmers are committing suicide.

What efforts are being made to make agriculture more profitable? Sufficient quantity of fertilizers and diesel should be supplied to Madhya Pradesh.

*DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA (Khajuraho): Sir, I would like to make submission on Supplementary Demand.

1. It is very unfortunate that though loan waiver scheme for farmers was announced by the Government, funds have not been given to the State Government for waiving loans of the banks.

   Farmers are in trouble. They are not getting fertilizers and seeds. Again they are not getting loans. The condition of the farmer has become very much like 'Trishanku'.

2. In the abence of instalments of employment guarantee, works are lying incomplete. Labourers are not getting their payment.

3. There is shortage of diesel for cultivation. The Central Government is adopting a biased attitude. Quota of diesel for Madhya Pradesh should be released.

4. M.P. is not getting its share of power and it is on account of this the development process in the State is being hindered.

5. The Government have no control over the price rise. Prices are rising. It appears that there is some relation between the Congress Government and the price rise.

6. No attention has been paid to provide remunerative prices to the farmers. Agriculture produce is being imported from foreign countries at higher prices and it is due to this that the farmers are suffering losses in agriculture.

Threat along the border areas is looming large. Infiltration is happening in Assam, Kashmir and in several border areas of the country. The Government have failed to check terrorist activities.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI TAPIR GAO (Arunachal East): Sir, I would request you to give me one minute to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask a good clarification for two minutes later on.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

It is true that we have come with a demand for a large sum of money. It is not the amount of money that should get your attention. You should ask this question. Why are we coming to this House, and under what head are we asking for this money? Perhaps, the opening statement made by me was not audible to most Members. Out of the Cash Outgo of Rs. 1,05,613 crore, 38,863 crore is being provided by way of cash towards fertilizer subsidy. Is that right or wrong? Is anyone here opposing that fertilizer must be subsidized? If I do not provide Rs. 38,863 crore, the only way out is to increase the price of fertilizers which, I am sure, no section of this House is supporting.

Why are we obliged to provide Rs. 38,863 crore as fertilizer subsidy by cash? It is because the international prices have risen; inputs have risen; price of crude had risen and, therefore, naphtha had risen price of imported fertilizers had risen almost twice. Therefore, in order to support our farmers, I am obliged to come to this House and say that since we cannot increase the price of fertilizers, the only way we can meet the situation is to ask this House to vote another Rs. 38,863 crore by way of cash.

In addition, I am providing Rs. 14,000 crore by way of bonds. Mr. Swain said that by issuing bonds, we are transferring the burden to the next generation. That is absolutely true. If we had the money, we would provide it this year. If we do not have the money, the only way to do it is by borrowing, hoping that in the years to come, we will repay it over a period of time.

We live in a world where it started with the food crisis, a fuel crisis and now a financial crisis. In recent memory, there has never been an occasion when all the three crises came together. Fortunately, we had overcome our food crisis, thanks to our farmers who returned record production in many, many crops. Today, we are more or less self-sufficient in food grains; we have to still import some pulses and oilseeds. We have adequate buffer stock and we are building a strategic reserve of wheat and rice. Now, at the end of the term of the UPA Government, I can stand up and claim proudly that this Government is building and would have built a strategic reserve in food. Could you say that of any other period, a strategic reserve over and above the buffer stock?

I come again to say that I have to pay to the banks for the debt waiver. I provided Rs. 10,000 crore in the Budget. Then, I said that I would come back with a demand for Rs. 15,000 crore. Is that wrong? The banks have paid out Rs. 66,000 crore. We have to repay the banks, otherwise they will suffer from want of liquidity. Therefore, I come and say, "Please give me Rs. 15,000 crore". Is anyone opposing it? I found Mr. Swain alone opposing it to say that this debt waiver scheme is a failure; it is a wrong scheme. I ask, "Is any section of the House, any political party, including the BJP, opposed to the debt waiver scheme?" Then, you must have the courage to stand up and say that your Party is opposed to the debt waiver scheme. It is not enough to allow one Member to stand up and speak against the scheme, while you go around the world and say, "My Party also supports the debt waiver scheme."

When farmers committed suicide in Vidarbha, what was the clamour from all sections of the House? It was for writing off their debts. Did you not say that? "Write off their debts", you said. Then, we came up and said, "All right, farmers are committing suicide in different parts of the country. It is a very sad development. Even if one farmer commits suicide, it is a blot on this nation, let us do a one-time debt waiver and debt write off." We have written off or granted relief to three crore and sixty lakh farmers in a sum of Rs. 66,000 crore, and I hear one feeble voice stand up in this House and say that the debt waiver scheme is wrong. If the BJP has the courage, it should stand up and say that they oppose this scheme. I defy the BJP, and I dare the BJP to say that. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Mr. Minister, I have not said that.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not yielding. You can ask for a clarification later on.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: When he wanted me, I have yielded to him. I know that the Minister is a very intelligent lawyer. I never said that I object to the scheme as such. I only asked him what will happen to those people who have already paid their debts.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will answer that.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very important matter. Mr. Swain, you have made it clear.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the scheme itself was intended for farmers who were unable to pay and who had defaulted in paying it.

The scheme was never designed to pay back farmers who had paid the loans. That was never the scheme. We said anybody who had borrowed by a particular date, if it was outstanding on 31st of December, 2007 and remains unpaid on 29th February, 2008, will get the benefit of waiver. Nobody opposed the scheme at that time. Today, after we have granted benefit to 3,60,00,000 farmers, here is a voice which stands and says, "What about the farmers who have paid?" We have never said that it is a scheme for repaying farmers who have paid their loans.

When I travel around, when people ask me the same question in the Constituency, I give them an answer which appears satisfactory to them. I tell them, "Listen, if there are two children in a house, one child is healthy and one child is sick, I take the sick child to the doctor. I give medicine to the sick child. I do not take the healthy child to the doctor. I am happy that one of my children is healthy. I am unhappy that one of my children is sick. I take the sick child to the hospital and we give medicine to the sick child."

We have a large number of farmers who are able to pay. Thanks to higher MSP given by this Government, thanks to better productivity, thanks to better production, they are repaying to the banks. I am proud of them. For them we have brought down the interest rate from 10 per cent in the NDA regime, it was nine per cent when we took over, we brought it down to seven per cent. Many State Governments have brought it down to five per cent. For them we are giving an interest relief. For the sick farmer who is unable to pay, we are giving a debt waiver and a debt relief. This answer is acceptable to most farmers. It is acceptable to many farmers that I have spoken to. Unfortunately, if this answer is not acceptable to Mr. Swain, I can only feel sorry for him.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I request the hon. Finance Minister to yield for a moment.

Sir, Bharatiya Janata Party has never opposed the debt waiver scheme.

MR. SPEAKER: We have heard him.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I am saying this on record. If you remember, it was Madhya Pradesh Government which went for farmers' debt waiver way back when Sunderlal Patwaji was the Chief Minister. In various State Governments we have also done that. He also knows that in the State Government of Karnataka led by Bharatiya Janata Party the interest rate for farmers' is only three per cent. Therefore, we are only pointing about the lacunae, and it is our duty to do so as the Opposition. There are very relevant questions raised by Shri Anant Geete regarding the scheme. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will answer that.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Therefore, you need not dare the BJP. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am happy Mr. Ananth Kumar has redeemed the situation for his Party after Mr. Swain's intervention. No State which granted debt waiver, repaid loans which were paid by farmers. No State has done that. To ask the Central Government to do that is I think an extraordinary demand. We have only given waiver for farmers who are unable to pay their debt or who have defaulted in the payment of debt. That is broadly accepted by all sections of the House. I am glad Mr. Ananth Kumar has clarified the position of his Party notwithstanding Mr. Swain's intervention.

As far as Mr. Geete's point is concerned, let me tell you, every bank on its website has published the name, the village, the address, and amount of waiver or relief given to the farmer. Every bank has given these details on its website. I have got with me soft copy of District-wise data compiled by the DLBC Convener Bank. I have also got with me State-wise data compiled by the State Lead Bank. So, if you want District-wise data, I am willing to give it to you. If you want State-wise data, I am willing to give it to you. If you want to look at bank-wise data, please go to the bank's website, it is available.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): That is there.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The question Mr. Geete asked is, what about the certificates. I have asked the Chairmen on this. What is happening is, people came, they have seen their loan being written off, many of them have not come back to claim their certificates. A large number have already got the certificates. The certificates are ready. We have now told the banks to go to the villages and distribute the certificates to those who did not come to the bank branch to claim their certificates. So a farmer who has got Rs. 12,000 as loan, he finds that Rs. 12,000 has been written off. As far as he is concerned he is not bothered. He says, "All right, My Rs. 12,000 loan has been written off. Why should I go back to the bank?"

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But when he comes to the new loan, then he asks for the certificate. But we have now told the Chairmen of the banks, please go to the villages and distribute the certificates. If there is any particular pocket in Maharashtra where this is not being done properly, I am willing to look into it. We have no problem, the certificates are ready. I want the certificates to be given to all the farmers.

As far as new loans are concerned, it is true that in the months of July and August, because the loan waiver scheme was going on, there was a little uncertainty about issuing new loans. Instructions were issued; for the kharif crop new loans have been given; the loan scheme has picked up in the month of August and September and by the time the year is over, you would find that we will achieve the target and the target I have set this year is Rs. 2.80 lakh of farm loan. I am confident that we would achieve the target. Again, if there is a particular part of this country where if any hon. Member thinks that loans are not being given, please bring it to my notice, we will certainly attempt to correct that.

Many Members – Shri Mohanty and Shri Ananth Kumar – have spoken about Prime Minister's statement, I think Prime Minister's statement was a very elaborate statement. Traditionally, we try to manage inflation and growth. Now, interest rates, monetary policy are all intended to maintain a balance between inflation and growth. For four years, we had moderate inflation. In the fifth year, inflation went beyond tolerable limits and we know the reasons. It is because of crude oil prices; commodity prices and food prices. But those prices are moderating. We are confident that they will continue to moderate and the headline inflation will come down.

Now, we have got a new factor, that is, the financial stability. This is not something we have discussed in the last four or five years because the world's financial system was stable. Unfortunately, towards the end of last calendar year, the world was rocked by financial instability. The Prime Minister's statement, explains the origins of financial instability; how this spreads from the housing market; to the credit market and to other markets. Today we are facing the ripple effects of that financial instability. Therefore, today monetary policy has to take into account, not only inflation, not only growth, it has also to take into account the financial stability. In fact, the RBI has been cautioning for the last few months that because of the instability around the world, we need to take steps to ensure that our financial system is stable. When the financial institutions collapse, the collapse takes place within days and weeks. It then spreads to the non-financial institutions. We have a very strong financial system.

One of the first things this Government did, I am not saying this as a point of criticism, it is simply a point of fact, was when we came to power, we said, we formally abandon the NDA's policy of reducing the Government stake in public sector to 33 per cent. That was your policy. We said, no, that is a wrong policy; we will not reduce it to 33 per cent. I said in this House, it will never go below 51 per cent. The fact that we have well regulated, well capitalised public sector banks in which the Government has 51 per cent or more equity is one of the reasons why the financial system in India is extraordinarily stable. At the same time, we encourage private banks; we encourage foreign banks because it is the competition between public sector banks, private sector banks and foreign banks that has expanded credit and has taken credit to many more millions of people and has given us the kind of advantage to support a high growth rate.

Sir, without getting into too much details, I just want to point out, for example, Shri Swain, who is always fond of pointing out that this Government is doing everything wrong. In fact, he praised his own Government for industrial growth. Memories are short. But it is my duty to remind you what your record is. You spoke about the IIP. Let us take one item. I can take each one of your points but I do not want to take the time of the House. I wonder whether Shri Swain knows that between 1988-89 and 2002-03, five years, when they had their first Finance Minister, the IIP, the growth rate of industry never exceeded 6.7 per cent in a year. That is the highest that you have achieved. If you look at all the five years, you had a year in which you had a growth rate of 2.7 per cent, you had a growth rate of 4.1 per cent, you had a growth rate of 5 per cent, you had a growth rate of 5.7 per cent; and in one year, it touched 6.7 per cent. That was the highest that was achieved in five years.

In the last year, 2003-04, because of the wise change you made, perhaps, the industrial growth rate touched 7 per cent.

What is our record? Our record of industrial growth is – in the first year, it was 8.4 per cent; in the 2nd year, it was 8.2 per cent; in the 3rd year, it was 11.6

per cent; in the 4th year, it was 8.1 per cent and in the 5th year, we will have to see; let us wait and see for the whole year to get over.

The lowest IIP in the four years of the UPA Government was 8.1; the highest IIP in the six years of the NDA Government was 7 per cent; the world will draw conclusions as to who has promoted industrial growth. ... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, I am not yielding.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: He inherited the economy from you! That is why, it has happened like that. You had given a dream Budget at that time and our Finance Minister inherited it from you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Okay; he inherited the economy from me. His Government inherited the economy from me; I inherited the economy from them. But I will make sure that they will not inherit the economy from us; we will come back and continue to run this economy!

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Let us see that. He is a good dreamer!

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, let me conclude by saying that I have taken note of the other points that have been made.

We are in a situation where our banking system and financial system are stable; at this moment, we must stimulate our economy; the steps that we have taken in the CRR and on the repo rate are intended to stimulate the economy, even while we continue to pay attention to inflation.

I concede that inflation is still high. But the benefits of the decline in crude oil prices and the benefits of the decline in the commodity prices will bear fruit in the weeks and months to come. In fact, the reduction in crude oil prices has helped; but it has not helped to a point where we can roll back any prices.

Our administered prices of petrol, diesel, LPG and kerosene are based upon an Indian basket, calculated at 67 dollars a barrel. The price was of course 147 dollars a barrel; it came down to 71 dollars a barrel. It has gone up again this morning to 75 dollars a barrel; when the price comes down to 67 dollars a barrel, then, we are breaking even. Even at 71-72 dollars a barrel, there an element of subsidy and there is an under-recovery. The under-recovery has come down; we are not making any profit; to assume that the oil companies have started making a profit is a wrong assumption. Our prices are calibrated at 67 dollars a barrel, but we hope – we sincerely hope – that the crude oil prices will come down even further; like commodity prices have come down, some food prices have come down, this will have a beneficial effect over the coming weeks and months; in the meanwhile, we think that this is the right time to stimulate the economy, to provide liquidity so that industrial activity and production can take place.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Since the crude oil prices have fallen, may I know whether there is any proposal to roll back the prices?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I was just explaining that. I will repeat it.

Our current prices are calibrated on the basis of 67 dollars a barrel. Prices have come down to about 70 dollars a barrel, not to 67 dollars a barrel. Even today, therefore, there is an under-recovery, in every litre of petrol, in every litre of diesel, every cylinder of gas and in every litre of kerosene that is sold. So, we have not reached a point where under-recovery has been wiped out.

Therefore, you have to be patient. Let us hope that the prices will come down further, and at an appropriate time, I am sure, the Government will take an appropriate decision. This is not the appropriate time to take that decision.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. SPEAKER: You have ignored Shri Radhakrishnan!

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Radhakrishnan was complaining about the law and order. Frankly, if there is a proper discussion on law and order, I am sure the Home Minister will reply. We are not happy about the incidents that have taken place. In fact, we condemn the incidents. You correctly said that the law and order is a State subject. The Central Government provides intelligence. No one can say that a terrorist attack is going to take place at this place at this time. All that you can provide is general intelligence, intelligence about movement of persons, intelligence about transfers of money and intelligence about interceptions. The effort to contain these terrorist attacks and to prevent them must

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be a joint effort of both the Central intelligence and the State Police... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, if you allow, the Minister of Agriculture wishes to intervene for a minute to explain the rice position.

MR. SPEAKER: Naturally, he has to tell his Chief Minister. All right, let us hear him. Now Mr. Radhakrishnan, you just see how I am helping you but you are still angry with me.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Sir, the House is fully aware that about three years back there was a shortage in this country of both rice and wheat. A very unpleasant decision was taken about two years back to import some wheat. The prices of wheat in the international market were going very high and the availability of rice in the international market was not there at all. In such a situation, the Government of India had taken a conscious decision to maintain supply for the category of BPL of 35 kilogram throughout India and we have implemented that and also to maintain the supply of 35 kilogram per card to those who come under AAY category. So, there is no change for BPL and AAY category. We have supplied even today and tomorrow also we would supply... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly listen to him. He is answering you.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: As regards APL, we have seen what was exactly the lifting of all the States in the last three years. Our report says that most of the States including Kerala have not lifted the APL quota which was sanctioned to them. Constantly for three years, they have not lifted it. So, ultimately the Government of India took a decision that if they are not lifting as per allocation for three years, whatever they have lifted in three years, we have drawn an average and we have started allocating that much quantity. Even today we are allocating that. There was a special request from Kerala that we should allot more. So, from whatever is available, we are trying to give a little more to Kerala because of their special condition. I read in the newspaper an allegation that because our supporting party has withdrawn support to the Government, we have reduced the quota. But that is not at all a factual position. Even after withdrawal of the support to this Government, we have enhanced the allocation. We have given more for the Onam festival and we will continue to do so. Up to December, definitely we will enhance allocation and fortunately as per reports received yesterday, this year the paddy crop throughout India seems to be good. Our procurement which we have started is better than last year. We are getting good response and when we would complete the procurement, we will definitely enhance the quota not only for Kerala but for other States also.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI TAPIR GAO: Sir, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Finance Minister. No one in this country can question the intelligence and knowledge of the hon. Finance Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a young Member and you are doing well. Why should you make such comments? It does not make any good impression.

SHRI TAPIR GAO: In the last part of his reply to the debate he has tried to explain the reasons for price rise. Maybe, all the 545 Members of this House would get convinced with his arguments, but we want a practical example on the ground where the poor people can also understand this argument and are able to fill their pockets and meet their daily expenses. I need a clarification from the hon. Finance Minister in this regard as to how the poorest of the poor living in this country can meet their daily expenses.

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to bring two things to the notice of the hon'ble Minister. Firstly, hon'ble Minister deserves commendation for the loan waiver of the farmers. Loans of the farmers having upto five acres of land have been waived, however, as per the Ceiling Act, the permissive size of holdings in certain States is different. For example, in Uttar Pradesh somewhere it is 18 acres and somewhere it is 28 acres. The Government have fixed a limit of 5 acres of land. Those who have less than 5 acres of land may avail subsidy. However, do the Government propose to increase the limit of land holding for those areas where 18 acres or 28 acres of land holding is the norm as per the Ceiling Act?

Secondly, I would like to submit that the loans of those farmers who have more than five acres of land will be waived and they will repay their loans in three instalments and their loans will be waived on the fourth

instalment for example in September, December and March. Earlier, farmers of Uttar Pradesh were distressed on account of drought condition. We continued to make demand that their loans should be waived and then it was done. Now the rainfall has been so heavy that the farmers could not sow their 'Kharif crop' and they had to pay their instalment in the month of September. Today, farmers have got nothing with them. I would like to know whether the Government will waive the loans of those farmers who could not deposit their instalment for the month of September.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. You have finished your speech. You can ask a clarification. Please do not give a speech.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: The hon'ble Minister should waive the loans. I would like to know whether the loans of those farmers will be waived who could not pay the instalment for the month of September for some reasons and pay two instalments in the month of December?

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, my clarification is regarding the relief. In the Budget declaration it was said that all agricultural loans taken before 31.03.07, if all the other conditions are okay, will be written off or given debt relief. But when the implementation guidelines came it has been said that all long-term loans before 31.03.1997 will be out of the scheme. That means many farmers who have taken long-term loans will be out of the purview of this scheme.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a debate on that scheme.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, it is quite clear. Many farmers in the State of Kerala especially had taken long-term loans, say, for 14 years or 15 years and their repayment itself starts after 10 years. So, many of them are getting out of the scheme. Can the hon. Finance Minister clarify this point?

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Agriculture Minister. He has mentioned that there is no cut to the State of Kerala for APL for the last three years. But because of this cut only the State Government had not been lifting the allotted quota for the last tnree years. I think, the hon. Minister is making this statement with some misunderstanding. What is the reality? The Union Government should consider that the State of Kerala from the very beginning has been a food deficit State, particularly in respect of foodgrains.

There was an agreement that the Union Government will provide foodgrains to the PDS for the State of Kerala. Whenever there are sufficient foodgrains in our market, we may not be lifting the allocated quota. But the Union Government should treat all the States of this country in an equal manner. Whenever we are facing any difficulty in the market, we are asking assistance from the Government. During the festival season, the APL quota was totally cut and we brought rice in our capacity from West Bengal to provide it to the people. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is enough. You have made your point. Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan has also made this point.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Krishnadas, he has already said that he will give it.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): The Finance Minister just said that he is going to give Rs. 38,000 crore subsidy for fertilisers. I want to know whether the fertiliser subsidy which he is going to give will be given direct to the producers. He can channelise it to the farmers so that they will get the direct benefit. ... *(Interruptions)* Lastly, on the MSP for paddy, he has promised the House that he will make it to Rs. 1000 per quintal. But our demand is ..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a clarification. It is not on Supplementary for Grants. I am sorry.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): The hon. Finance Minister has said that all sections of the House have welcomed the loan waiver scheme. That is true but the point is, he has also mentioned that this is not a scheme for repayment of loans that is already being paid. Agreed. But the hon. Finance Minister and the Government should understand as to how this repayment was made by many of the small and medium farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a discussion on that scheme at all.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Several sections have been left out from the scheme. For example, the cardamom farmers of this country have been left out. Cardamom is grown in a very small area of Idukki district of Kerala. This five acre cut-off limit has excluded the entire section of cardamom farmers from this particular scheme which could have been very beneficial to them.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a matter of clarification.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: I will just make one important point.

MR. SPEAKER: All points are important.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: One important section has been left out of this scheme. This is concerning the small and medium farmers who are growing cardamom. They have land varying from five to 12.5 acres. All of them are in debt due to the steep fall in the prices of cardamom for the last several years. The high input cost has added to their problems. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You never came here to speak on the Demands. In the name of clarification, you want to make a speech. When you could have spoken for 20 minutes, you were not there.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, we had to walk out and hence I could not speak. So, I will just seek a clarification. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Enough is enough. You cannot have a better right because you walked out. Nothing more will be recorded.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Sir, loan waiver of Rs. 73,000 crore is a very historical step of the Government particularly benefiting the farmers. Fishing is also part of the farming as agreed by the Ministry of Agriculture. Like how fertilizer is a major input for any crop, fish feed is the major input in fish farming. My area is producing the largest quantity of fish which is supplied to most parts of the country including your State. Fish farmers are denied the benefit of waiver on the fish feed which is a major input for which they are taking loans from the banks. Luckily, the Minister for Agriculture is also present here. I wish to know from both the Ministers whether they will pass on the message to the bankers to see that the loan taken on the fish feed also is considered for loan waiver.

**DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): The increased allocations under the supplementary demand for grants 2008-09 to help finance big-ticket social sector programmes like National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (NREGA) and upgradation of industrial training institutes (ITIs).

The Government has also considerably hiked allocations under the non-plan category to help the ministries and departments take care of the additional expenses that they have to make while implementing the 6th Central Pay Commission recommendations. The Human Resource Development ministry would get Rs. 761.54 crore to create a corpus fund which would provide scholarships to students under the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship scheme. The allocation also includes the money required to meet the administrative costs of the scheme during 2008-09.

Under the non-plan expenditure, the ministry would get Rs. 281.35 crore to pay the hiked wages and salaries following the 6th Pay Commission's suggestions. Another Rs. 539.63 crore would be given to the autonomous bodies to help them meet the additional costs that would arise while adhering to the Pay Commission. The ministry would also get Rs. 200 crore as grants-in-aid for school education. This money would go to the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and the National Bal Bhavan.

Trying to deliver on its commitments, the Centre has allocated Rs. 50 crore for the States under plan funds to set up Centres of Excellence and for upgradation of ITIs. The Ministry of Labour and Employment would also get Rs. 625 crore to facilitate grant of free loans to institute management committees of the concerned ITIs across the country. The Ministry of Rural Development would receive a total of Rs. 10,850 crore for Indira Awas Yojana and the National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme which will get the bigger chunk of Rs. 10,500 crore of the total package. The

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare would get around Rs. 195 crore which would be spent towards meeting the additional expenses arising due to the increased pay packages under 6th Pay Commission.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, we cannot have another round of debate on the Debt Loan Waiver Scheme. Anyone who announces a scheme will find that there are ten ways in which the scheme can be improved. The Scheme that was announced in the Budget was indeed improved by the time the Finance Bill was passed. We did make some relaxations; we did extend larger benefits to people who have more than five acres. But I am sure that one can improve upon that scheme. If, say, Shri Anantha Kumar had made a scheme, I could have improved upon that scheme. The point is we can only do what is affordable and what is doable. I believe we have done what is affordable; what is doable; what is transparent; and what is non-discriminatory.

We have given benefit to three crore and sixty lakh farmers. We received only 1,44,990 grievances, which is a very small percentage. Out of that, 33,205 grievances were found to be correct. They were accepted and they were also given the benefit; 85,648 grievances were found to be incorrect and they were explained why they are not entitled to the relief that they have claimed for.

So, by and large this Scheme has been implemented throughout the country. Over three and a half crore farmers are happy. I do not think it is possible at this stage to tamper with the Scheme or improve upon the Scheme. I think the Scheme has been done and farmers have benefited.

You will see that when you find the acreage that is sown this year and the production that comes this year. You will find many more millions of farmers have been enthused to remain in agriculture and grow more food for the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2008-2009 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2009, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 12, 14 to 25, 27 to 33, 35, 38 to 62, 64 to 74, 76, 77, 79 to 95 and 97 to 105."

The motion was adopted.

16.13 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 2008*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2008-09.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2008-09."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2008-09, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2008-09, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

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* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section 2, dated 21.10.2008.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.15 hrs.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2008*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we have the Second Supplementary List of Business. Shri Oscar Fernandes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I introduce the Bill.

16.15$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2008**

[English]

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 2008.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

16.17 hrs.

NATIONAL JUTE BOARD BILL, 2006

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we come to Item Number 38, which is the further consideration of the National Jute Board Bill.

Shri Kashi Ram Rana – not present.

Shri S.K. Kharventhan.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Jute is an important crop in West Bengal in the country. Jute Sector occupies an important place in the economy of the country and it fetches thousand crore of rupees per annum to the Government of India by way of exports. Nearly 1.4 lakh people are directly engaged in this sector. The Jute Manufactures' Development Council (JMDC) is incorporated under the Jute Manufacturers' Council Act, 1983. The National Centre for Jute Diversification (NCJD), a registered Society was set up by the Government of India, by the Ministry of Textiles. Our UPA Government has taken steps to merge both JMDC and NCJD and constituted this Board *viz.* National Jute Board.

The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha by the hon. Minister of Textiles on 26th May, 2006. Then it was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour and it has submitted its Report to Lok Sabha on 24th November, 2006. This Bill also seeks to repeal

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**Laid on the Table also placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9006/2008.

Jute Manufacturers' Development Act, 1983. The proposed National Jute Board aimed to develop the promotion of jute and jute products.

The constitution of National Jute Board is elaborately explained in Clause 3. The proposed Board will be consisting of 20 members appointed by the Government of India from jute sector, jute industry, Jute Research Institute and various other Ministries including Ministry of Textiles, Agriculture and Food and Public Distribution. The Secretary, Ministry of Textiles will be *ex-officio* Chairperson. It is an Advisory Body to the Government of India and advice in all matters relating to jute development, cultivation and exports.

The above clause 3 elaborates about various nominations to National Jute Board but excluded jute growers. There is no representation given for the jute growers. However, on all national level Boards like Coir Board, Coconut Board, Silk Board are having nominations among the growers.

Even the Standing Committee has also recommended for including the representation from jute farmers and jute workers. But the Ministry has failed to amend the Bill suitably to include proper representation among the farmers and the workers. It is a serious lapse. Hence, the hon. Minister has to take steps to include one or two representatives from the farming community in this Board. In the same manner, there is no representation from the people's representatives like MPs of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in it. In other Boards, adequate nominations were given to MPs. In the same manner, three Members of Lok Sabha and two Members of Rajya Sabha may be nominated to the National Jute Board.

Furthermore, the Bill also failed to include the Experts from Jute Technology and the related fields in the Board. While Jute Manufacturers' Development Council Act, 1983 provides for appointment of such members in the Jute Manufacturers' Development Council, this Board must have representation from the Experts. The Standing Committee has also recommended to include such experts in the Jute Board. Clause III, sub-clause (F) explains about the nomination of two members from the organized sector in the jute industry and clause (G) explains about nomination of two members from the decentralized sector in the jute industry. But in clause 2, there is no explanation for both the terms organized sector and decentralized sector.

With respect to the functions of the Board also, there must be inclusion of provisions about the undertaking of Jute Research and Development, Human Resource Development, Modernization of Jute Sector and technologies and steps should be taken to protect the interests of the jute growers and workers for their welfare.

This is a Bill to constitute a Jute Board, an umbrella organization to protect the interests of the industry and in clause 2, there is no reference and explanation about the word 'jute'.

There is a great resentment among the farming community about the operation of the Jute Corporation of India since they are having very lesser number of procurement centres throughout the country. The Jute Corporation of India is the field level organization directly dealing with the farmers and it has to take steps to solve the problems being faced by the jute growers.

Next, I want to suggest that in the past, in groceries and other shops, jute bags were used for carrying goods. Now, in most of the places, in most of the shops, only plastic papers are used for carrying the grocery items which is not environmentally healthy. Hence, small bags are to be manufactured in the jute industry and to be made available to the public at affordable prices in place of plastic bags which are by and large in use nowadays and the use of plastic bags are altogether to be removed.

In the same manner, previously, cement was packed in gunny bags made out of jute and they are now replaced with thick paper bags. All the cement industries in the country are to be directed to use the jute bags for loading of cement.

Finally, I would like to congratulate the hon. Ministers of Textiles, Shri Shankersinh Vaghela, Shri E.V.K.S. Elangovan and his team for presenting this landmark Bill and to protect the jute industry.

With these words, I am concluding my speech and supporting this Bill.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill as introduced by the Textiles Minister Shri Shankersinh Vaghela. But I have got certain reservations about the Bill.

Sir, the hon. Minister knows it that as a Member of the Standing Committee on Labour, I had the opportunity to go into the details of the Bill. Our entire Committee

[Shri Santasri Chatterjee]

visited almost all the jute-growing States and took evidence from all the stakeholders. By my side, there are two hon. Members who are also in the said Committee, who were taking much pains to go through the entire Bill to discuss in its entirety and then recommended to Parliament to incorporate some new clauses to amend, to modify so that the Bill really serves the purpose for which it has been introduced.

As you know, the National Jute Policy is long overdue. I do thank the hon. Minister that though late yet he has come forward to introduce the Bill in Parliament. I am saying that it is being deliberated at the fag end of the House. Even then the importance of the Jute Industry needs no special narration.

I hail from the State of West Bengal which is contributing to the national exchequer in all possible ways. I may tell you that four million farmers are there not only in West Bengal but also in other States. They give direct employment to about 2.6 lakh industrial workers and livelihood to another 1.4 lakh people in the tertiary sector and allied activities.

The production process in the jute industry goes through a variety of activities which include cultivation of raw jute, processing of jute fibre, spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, finishing and marketing of both raw jute and its finished products.

The industry is labour intensive and as such, its labour output ratio is also high. In spite of various difficulties faced by the industry, capacity utilisation of the industry is around 75 per cent.

Sir, you will be glad to learn that this industry contributes to the exports to the tune of nearly Rs. 1,000 crore.

The Jute Manufacturers' Development Council, incorporated under the Jute Manufacturers' Development Council Act, 1983 and the National Centre for Jute Diversification, a society set up by the Central Government in the Ministry of Textiles and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 are the institutions which are presently coordinating the operations of the large number of functions in the jute sector.

The point is, as the Bill provides for the establishment of a National Jute Board for the development of the cultivation, manufacture and marketing of jute and jute products and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, I am glad that the hon. Minister has already circulated certain amendments to the proposed Bill on the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee. It is all right. I support these amendments. When they are moved, I will support them.

But the main point is, we have to improve the condition of farmers. I would like to know whether they are getting remunerative prices. What is the price policy? Research work has been undertaken and so many recommendations are there, but I am sorry to say that the Government lacks the political will to protect the interests of farmers. Why are they committing suicides? Why are they under serious economic distress? Why are bank loans not provided to them properly? Taking into consideration the entire global scenario, in the era of globalisation, in the regime of advanced technology, why has no modernisation taken place in the jute industry? I would like to submit that further research work is very much necessary to see that the interests of farmers are protected.

Sir, we visited Meghalaya, we visited Assam, we visited Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, we visited some mills in Vizianagaram area, we talked to the workers, to the ordinary farmers and we came know that their rights and facilities are not properly protected. Therefore, through this Bill, if the Government is serious, we can do some service to the nation.

Then, what is the condition of jute workers in the country? I am glad that on the basis of the recommendation of the Standing Committee, Vaghelaji has accepted to include some representatives of the workers and farmers in the proposed Jute Board.

Sir, in my State, the jute industry has been practically taken over by the speculators and traders. The traders and speculators are now purchasing raw jute at low prices and amassing huge profits. Whenever tripartite agreements are entered into amongst the Government, trade unions and the employers, the jute barons in West Bengal pay scant regard to them. There are limitations in the existing labour laws which cannot force the employers to abide by such agreements. Even workers are engaged for a wage of Rs. 40 per day in the name of trainee which we cannot accept.

The jute workers of West Bengal, cutting across Party affiliations, are united to uphold the rights, the

dignity and for the development of the jute industry throughout the country. West Bengal leads the way, but the Government of India should also intervene against the recalcitrant employers, against the anti-people, anti-worker employers so that they see reason. The West Bengal Government has intervened but that is not sufficient, intervention from the Government of India is all the more necessary and this Jute Board will help the jute workers for a decent living, f : decent wages for which they have been fighting. So is the condition in Andhra Pradesh.

Some of the industrialists from West Bengal – it is not proper to name a particular industrialist – have left West Bengal after closing down two or three mills and have settled down in Vizianagaram. Under the leadership of hon. Chairman of the Standing Committee on Labour and Textile, Shri S.S. Reddy, who hails from that State, when we met the workers personally, they were afraid of talking to us because there is no organised trade union there.

Sir, you hear the plight of the workers. They are very low paid. There is no ESI, no provident fund, no social security. The Jute Board is ought to take note of the situation and try to see how to alleviate the sufferings of the farmers as well as the workers. It should also take steps to develop the research, which is very important.

Sir, I do not want to go further as time is short, but I would like to draw the attention of this House to one of the very important recommendations of the Committee which has not been accepted by the Textiles Ministry. It is very painful and without that you cannot run the Jute Board in a proper and efficient way. The purpose will be defeated if Jute Corporation of India is excluded from the provision of the National Jute Board Bill.

16.33 hrs.

[SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL *in the Chair*]

I quote from the Report of the Standing Committee, para 59, page 20:

> "During the study visits of the Committee to West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, farmers had aired their views strongly on the inadequacy of operations of Jute Corporation of India, particularly with regard to less number of procurement centres being operated by them, more so the procurement centres are not being operated on an even pace in all the States realizing in procurement of very less quantity of raw jute by JCCI from the farmers.
>
> The Committee are of the view that Jute Corporation of India is the single organization directly dealing with the farmers and if there is any shortcoming in its functions, it would impede the role of the jute sector in general and the welfare of the jute farmers in particular. Hence, the Committee recommend that sufficient number of procurement centres, including mobile ones, should be opened by the appropriate body which would be established after the formation of the National Jute Board to procure maximum quantity of raw jute from the farmers. Action taken in this regard should be intimated to the Committee within three months."

Sir, though I have not tabled any official amendment on this Bill, I would request, Shri Vaghela to reconsider, to think twice to incorporate in the Bill in the National Jute Board, the Jute Corporation of India the main agency, which will protect the interests of the farmers. If it is outside the purview of the National Jute Board, I am afraid, the very purpose of the Bill may be defeated.

So, once again, I would request Shri Vaghela to reconsider our proposal, though, I have not tabled any official amendment on this Bill.

With these words, I do support the Bill with certain reservations and unofficially I am proposing here the amendments for the consideration of the Government.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Jagatsinghpur): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to support this Bill.

You are well aware that Orissa is a jute growing State and for about 100 years, people of my State and more particularly the farmers used to grow jute as a second crop, that is, as a cash crop. But due to lack of proper incentive, the farmers are not encouraged to concentrate on jute cultivation as a result of which now the farmers of our State are suffering a lot.

I would like to highlight that the National Jute Policy, no doubt, will encourage for marketing of the jute products because new traditional technology should be adopted for encouraging the jute farmers for cultivation. As you know, due to introduction of the synthetic materials, that is due to plastic and polythene, nowadays it is not environment-friendly. This is high time that we

[Shri Brahmananda Panda]

should encourage the jute products like jute bags. Out of jute products also, we are preparing handicrafts as a result of which we are exporting those handicrafts to other country and earning a lot. But due to lack of proper spirit, such a system is now collapsing. I would, therefore, like to appeal to the hon. Minister that since Orissa has its own base for jute cultivation as one of the jute growing States, proper incentive should be given to the farmers for jute cultivation. Also they should be provided loans with minimum rate of interest. As a result of which, there will be encouragement amongst the farmers for growing jute. It is also noticed that as far as manufacturing is concerned, there is not a single unit in the State of Orissa. We should also find out that with public-private partnership, some of the jute industries must be established in the States with a view to encourage our farmers. As you know that most of the jute mills are in West Bengal and about 70 jute mills have been closed down within these few years. Most of the people from different parts of the country are working in jute mills in West Bengal, and we are also supplying jute from our State. Kendrapada, which is one of the districts in my State, was producing jute and most of the farmers were depending on the jute cultivation. But nowadays due to lack of proper market, the farmers are not encouraged to cultivate jute. So this is high time; I would appeal the hon. Minister that a National Jute Policy be framed and there must be a new law which should be introduced so that the farmers will be encouraged for preparing the jute bags and other handicraft products in order to curb down the activities of the synthetic market.

My humble appeal is this. As you know that Orissa is one of the backward States dominated by tribals and Scheduled Castes and there is need to encourage the farmers of the State so also the farmers of the other States. So it is high time that a National Jute Policy be introduced to safeguard the interest of the farmers in various aspects.

Sir, as you know, in the Temple of Lord Jagannath, jute bags and jute products are used. Now, there is no encouragement given to the jute farmers. As a result, jute products are not marketed properly in the State.

We feel proud that our civilization is based on agricultural products. The agriculturists have to be encouraged. Now-a-days due to devastating floods in Kendrapada area, jute farmers in that area have lost everything; they are in panic. The loss sustained by them should be assessed by the hon. Minister. They must also be properly compensated for the loss. Unless they are properly compensated, they will be never encouraged to cultivate jute. A time will come that the agriculturists who are doing jute cultivation will be no more interested to concentrate on jute cultivation. Jute cultivation was traditionally encouraged since time immemorial. So, it is high time that a law should be introduced to see that synthetic items should not be marketed in the country, and jute cultivators and jute marketing should be encouraged and protected so that jute producers will be more encouraged to produce all these products.

Apart from that, I would like to make an appeal to the Government that some jute industries must be established in Orissa in order to encourage jute farmers and it will also be a new incentive in their mind to cultivate jute.

Finally I would like to thank the hon. Minister for bringing this dynamic Bill because as you know *krishi* is the lifeline of the country's economic prosperity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Mahesh Kanodia.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): Sir, I am on a point of information ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule are you making this point of information?

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Sir, if he is yielding, for the information of the hon. Member and the entire House I would like to say that in West Bengal all the jute mills are now in full operation; no mill is closed now. The workers are fully engaged. This is for his information. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question of dialogue now.

Now, Shri Mahesh Kanodia.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA (Patan): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. I would also like to thank the Minister of Textiles,

Shri Shankarsinh Vaghela. Jute production is very good. The more and more jute should be produced in the entire country, because it has multiple uses. I support this Jute Bill, alongwith it, I would like to say that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given maximum employment in this sector and special attention should be paid towards the farmers. I would like to say that this industry should be promoted in small villages, rural areas of Gujarat, so that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be able to get maximum benefit out of it, alongwith it the work done by farmers should also be fully rewarded and the farmers should be encouraged.

I, once again, support this bill and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill under the nomenclature 'The National Jute Board Bill'.

I must appreciate our hon. Minister, Shri Shankersinh Vaghela that under his stewardship, the UPA Government has announced the National Jute Policy in the year, 2005.

The objective of the Bill is to constitute a Jute Board by merging the existing Jute Manufactures Development Council and the National Centre for Jute Diversification along with their funds and manpower. It is intended to obviate the multiplicity of various programmes and organizations so that the National Jute Board could act as an umbrella body for the entire jute sector.

In the present scenario, as we know, by the enactment of a law under Jute Management Act, since 1987 we have been protecting the jute growers and the jute workers throughout the country.

Sir, most of the time, the synthetic lobby is opposing the mandatory jute packaging mechanism by various forums. However, the hon. Minister and the UPA Government at the harmony of the UPA's National Common Minimum Programme is still maintaining the mandatory packaging mechanism so as to provide succour to the jute growers and the jute industry.

But I feel that there is a sense of fear, which has gripped the employees of the Jute Corporation of India. So, I would suggest to the hon. Minister to evolve a mechanism so that the apprehension of the employees of the Jute Corporation of India is mollified. There is no denying the fact that over the years, the Jute Corporation of India has been performing its job exceedingly well. May I ask the hon. Minister one simple query that whether the National Jute Board had been constituted well before the introduction of this Bill in the Lok Sabha on 22nd May, 2006? If it is possible, I would request the hon. Minister to incorporate the Jute Corporation of India in the National Jute Board. It is because what I perceive through the Bill is that the aims and objectives of the Bill for constituting the National Jute Board, which will function as a facilitator rather than as a regulator, include an integrated approach to jute cultivation; to promote production of better quality of raw jute; to enhance productivity of raw jute; to promote or undertake arrangements for better marketing and stabilization of price of raw jute; to promote standardization of raw jute and jute products; to suggest norms of efficiency for raw jute; manufacture of jute products, propagate information useful to the growers of raw jute and manufacturers of jute products; to promote and undertake measures for quality control of raw jute and jute products; to assist and encourage studies and research for improvement of processing, quality, technique of grading and packaging of raw jute; to promote and undertake surveys or studies aimed at collection and formulation of statistics regarding raw jute and jute products; to promote standardization of jute manufacturers to promote the development of production of jute manufacturers by increasing the efficiency and productivity of jute industry; to sponsor, assist, etc., pertaining to the jute sector; to maintain and improve existing markets and develop new markets within and outside the country for jute manufacturers; to sponsor, assist, etc., in the matters related to materials, equipment, etc., in those already used in the jute industry; to provide and create necessary infrastructural facilities, etc.; to organize workshops, conferences, lectures, etc., for the purpose of production and promotion of jute products; to secure better working conditions for workers engaged in the jute industry.

If you go through the function of the JCI, it appears that the Jute Board is somewhere overlapping the JCI. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider the incorporation of JCI, which has the requisite infrastructure to reach to the doorsteps of the jute farmers and help promoting and undertaking assignments for better marketing and stabilization of prices of raw jute. It is because in various ways, the functions of the National Jute Board and the functions of the existing

[Shri Adhir Chowdhury]

Jute Corporation of India are similar, as it appears to me. Maybe, there may be some kind of legal and administrative problems, etc. But I think the Government should ponder over it so that those employees who have served our country for long should not think that they are being deprived of their dues. I think the Government will consider it.

I am coming from the District in West Bengal. The name of my district is Murshidabad which is supposed to produce the largest quantity of jute in the country. But the fact is that the jute workers are really in a state of despair. Their last resort is the Jute Corporation of India only. By providing the Minimum Support Price to the jute growers, the Government has been providing their livelihood. You will be astonished to note that during the summer season, the jute growers do not even find water. It is not fresh water but it is simple water from ponds, lakes, canals, etc. They do not find the requisite water for rotting their jute sticks. The State Government of West Bengal is so indifferent that they are unable to provide the water to the jute growers so that they can rot their jute sticks. The entire jute growers, the predominant section of jute growing people belong to the Eastern sector where once upon a time, the industry in India had set its foot by way of jute industry.

As per the Jute Policy, the Government has targeted 2010 for the export of Rs. 5,000 crore worth of jute products.

May I know from the hon. Minister as to what kind of measures he has adopted to meet that target of reaching five thousand crores of jute products which are to be exported? The jute policy was announced in the year 2005. But still, the quantum of jute export is hovering around one thousand crores. We know that there is a golden opportunity due to this golden fibre. People around the world are getting conscious for environment-friendly products. In that context this golden fibre can carve out a niche for our country provided we are ready to grab the situation.

Still the jute industry has been suffering from the lack of modern technology. Nobody can deny it. Still, the jute industry has been surviving over an obsolete technology. In the age of cut throat competition, in the age of globalised economy can we compete with this kind of obsolete kind of technology to deal with, to compete with the other competitors in the world?

Here also, the Government in its jute policy stated that: "For, this is a multi-disciplinary mechanism to formulate policy measures and suggest specific action plan, creation of a brand equity fund for jute products consistent with the WTO norms and incorporation of the Export Promotion Council in the proposed Jute Board shall be done." I do not know what kind of measures so far have been taken to that direction.

Last but not least, everybody knows that the entire country has now been pondering over for the use of jute bags etc. It is because plastic has become a menace for the environment. I do not know whether it is in the context of this Bill or not. But I propose to the Government to introduce some mandatory provision for the use of jute products so that on the one hand we can save our environment and on the other we can promote the jute industry including helping the jute growers and jute farmers. Some 42 lakh farmers are engaged in this sector in addition to 0.14 million workers in the tertiary sector also.

With these words, I again support the Bill and wish that the Government and the hon. Minister will take very relevant measures to sustain, to develop the jute sector which may be a pride for us in the future. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. In a free economy, all mandatory measures are very difficult.

I now invite Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi to speak.

SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA (Bobbili): Thank you, Sir. I may be permitted to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: I may also be permitted to speak in the regional language.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice?

SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh): The translation is not available.

SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL (Katwa): Sir the translation is not there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can somebody look into the issue of translation?

17.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: If there is no translation, then there is no problem. I will speak in English.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important legislation. I rise to support the National Jute Board Bill, 2006.

The creation of the National Jute Board is long overdue. This Board is in the interest of the farmers and labourers. Now, we can expect that the Jute Board— like the Coir Board, Cotton Board and Coconut Board— will coordinate and implement the programmes of the jute sector. The Bill seeks to merge the Jute Manufactures Development Council (JMDC) and the National Centre for Jute Diversification (NCJD), of course, with their funds and manpower. I welcome it. This will synergize the efforts of the jute development across the country in general and the Eastern region in particular.

As we all know, jute and jute products are eco-friendly. We should encourage its use in various aspects of the economic development. We are spending crores of rupees on controlling global warming. This is going to be our future challenge. Since jute industry is eco-friendly, there is no other industry like this industry. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister Shri Vaghela that we should develop it on a large-scale by providing subsidy to this industry. Jute should be announced as an eco-friendly industry, and the jute industry will definitely contribute in the reduction of global warming.

The jute industry is also labour-intensive. It provides employment to lakhs of people. Now, with the establishment of the National Jute Board, I am sure that the industry will grow further and provide more employment opportunities to the people. I thank the UPA Government and the hon. Textile Minister, Shri Vaghela for this effort.

After Eastern region, North-Coastal Andhra comes second in the production of jute. The first place goes to West Bengal. In Andhra Pradesh, there are about 24 jute industries in and around my Bobbili Parliamentary constituency. Therefore, I interact very often with the employees and employers of the jute industry. But the jute industry has not developed as it should with the passing of time on the lines of other industries due to lack of technology upgradation.

The quality of seeds and rutting of jute is a major problem in jute cultivation. Consequently, farmers producing jute are shying away from cultivation. If the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for jute is fixed uniformly, then, it may attract more farmers to cultivate jute once again.

There is a need to bring the jute industry into the cooperative sector — like the sugar industry — to support the farmers and to boost its cultivation. I also suggest that — on the lines of sericulture and pisciculture — jute promotion machinery should be established and strengthened at the field-level and district-level for jute cultivation. Further, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the Indian Jute Industry Research Association (IJIRA) is based in West Bengal. Earlier, there was a branch of IJIRA in my constituency in Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh, but all of a sudden, they have shifted it to another place.

I do not know the reasons. The Ministry should revive the branch at Vizianagaram to encourage farmers to take up jute cultivation and for coordinating jute manufacturing and marketing.

Though jute package has been made mandatory through the Jute Package Order for food industry, cement industry and sugar industry, it has been violated repeatedly. By violating this order, these industries are using high polymerised plastic bags and synthetic material for packaging purpose thus harming the environment. Jute Package Order has to be implemented strictly. Moreover, import of jute material from other countries should be suspended forthwith to protect the Indian jute industry.

Sir, the Government was kind enough to provide subsidized power to many industries. I request the hon. Minister to extend subsidized power to the jute industry also. Jute industry consumes J.B. Oil for the production of jute. Subsidy should be given to J.B. Oil on par with diesel. It is also one of the parameters. The Minister should make efforts to reduce its price so that the cost of production of jute comes down.

The subsidy on the machinery for starting new jute plants was capped at Rs. 75 lakh. This should be made as a percentage of total machinery cost, say, 20 per cent. The Government should give 20 per cent subsidy in the total manufacturing cost of the machinery. This will help entrepreneurs in starting and upgrading their

[Shrimati Jhansi Lakshmi Botcha]

plants with latest machinery and optimum utilization of installed capacity.

There should be an integrated planning for effective coordination for jute cultivation, manufacturing and marketing. I sincerely believe that the proposed Board will definitely fulfil these objectives.

Regarding the composition of the National Jute Board, I want to say a few words. Keeping in mind, the interests of jute farmers, employees and employers of the jute industry, they should be given proportional representation in the Board. Then only the real purpose of constituting the Board will be fulfilled. As of now, 20 members are already there in the Board. I would humbly request that the farmers and workers should also be included in this Board.

One more point is that there are so many sick industries in my constituency which have been referred to the BIFR. Please consider their cases and support those industries. Please also constitute a Common Wage Board to protect and give more benefits to the employees.

With these few words, I support the National Jute Board Bill, 2006 whole-heartedly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I call upon Shri Suresh Prabhu, who is the last speaker and he will be followed by the hon. Minister.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): Sir, I support the National Jute Board Bill which was presented to this House for passing. For a long time, we have ignored the jute sector considerably. In fact, we have been saying that the Government's policy has been biased in favour of artificial fibre, chemical fibre and not in favour of natural fibre. This is true for cotton; it is true for jute; it is true for many of the natural fibres that we produce in India. In fact, globally, there is a growing concern about the ill-effect of the material that is produced in factories which are not biodegradable in nature. Once they are created, they remain on this Planet without the ability of the natural forces to absorb them and, therefore, they create a huge nuisance for the whole humanity. Despite this, we have been favouring, as opposed to natural fibre, the artificial fibre.

As a result of this, we are seeing that cotton textiles are not worn by many people and cotton is not favoured. We are going in for synthetic fibre. Therefore, the same is the situation in the case of jute. The jute producing areas of India have suffered a lot in the past; those who are working in the jute sector, have lost their jobs; the jute farmers have committed suicide, without getting any package that is probably normally offered to such farmers these days. So, they have really suffered a lot. Therefore, I welcome this measure, that you are trying to do something in a very positive way to revive this sector. I welcome this.

While you do this, I really think that we need to think out of the box and see. I will give you one example. The Bill essentially is talking about creation of a Jute Board. I was looking at the composition of the Jute Board – who are going to be the members of the Jute Board? There is going to be a Joint Secretary, a person who is nominated by the Government from various functionaries. But I do not find a single person who can help the Jute Board to market the jute products to the larger community. So, I request the hon. Minister to look at it like this.

The Jute Board should consist of people who are designers, who can design better products of jute so that more people would like to buy. The people who are in the export sector should also be involved so that they will be able to export this product. I hope that the Minister will agree with me that there are a large number of countries who like to import such natural fibre. If you can create a Board in which such people are involved, they will be able to market it better; they will be able to position jute as an attractive proposition for the rest of the world, and therefore, we should try and do this.

This is a limited Bill. It talks about the creation of a Jute Board only. This Bill will not serve its purpose unless the Government comes out with a comprehensive policy to revive the jute sector as a whole. To do that, this is the right time to think about taxing the competing products which compete with jute. For a long time you may remember and recall – when I was young, Sir, you would have been still young – that in those days, we used to always think of jute bags if we want to transport anything. But now we do not use jute bags; jute bags have become generic name; but that has gone. Now it has been taken over by HTP bags, LTP bags, etc. It is in vogue now. Can we not therefore think about taxing such competing products? If you can put some environment tax on those products – because they are environmentally degrading – the jute will really become an attractive proposition.

Therefore, my request to the hon. Minister is this; this is a welcome Bill and we support it; but while we do this, we request him to come out with a comprehensive policy to deal with this sector so that this entire sector can be revived.

MR. CHAIRMAN. The price will also be competitive.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Sir, your Sugar Cooperative has become successful because you tried to benefit the farmers. But I am talking about the jute farmers here, but not the sugarcane farmers. We should try to do it in a way that will actually benefit the farmers who are planting jute in their farms. I really request the hon. Minister to do this. I support the Bill.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon'ble Members for welcoming this Bill and showing interest in this regard. This bill was supposed to be brought in the last session, but it could not happen. We have included enlarge number of recommendations made by the Standing Committee. Most important recommendation was to increase the number of Members in the proposed board from 21 to 34, which has been accepted. Many Members have suggested that Experts should also be included in it, therefore, 3 Members of Parliament, 3 jute farmers, 3 jute workers and 2 jute experts have been included in it. Beside that, 2 Members from Micro, small and medium scale industry have also been inclued in it. Earlier, the proposed number of Members was 21, now it would be 34. Despite parity, a Committee would be constituted to incldue MPs, Jute workers, Jute experts, Jute farmers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, six recommendations, out of seven have been included. Just now an umbrella has been mentioned, but I would talk about J.C.I., later. The Institute of Indian Jute Industry Research Association is a body of private industrialists and there is no meaning to include it. We are reducing 10 per cent grant every year. Therefore, it will not get any grant in future. They will run it independently, because this research organization belong to private individuals.

As far as Jute technology is concerned, it is in affiliation with Kolkata University and Government of West Bengal. There is no question of including it under it. Research Institute of Jute Fibre Technology has been registered under the Societies Act. Therefore, there is no meaning of including it under this. Beside this, the mill of BJL is closed. If BIFR agree, then its outlet would be sold. As far as J.C.I. is concerned, I woud like to say that it has commercial work, till date we have made procurement, as per its directions. MSP was Rs. 860 in 2003-04, today we are going to give MSP of Rs. 1055. It was around 1200 employees. At the time of fixing MSP, the number of casual labourers are taken into consideration. There are 172 such centers in the entire country. Besides that, 20 centres are proposed. Their number is increased during the season. J.C.I. is fully commercial and we make procurement at the time of need, and use MSP. I understand that we are in favour of including the Jute Board and J.C.I. in this umbrella. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Sir, if you allow me, I just want to refer to paragraph 52 of the Report of the Standing Committee on Labour. It says:

"The Committee note that the Bill seeks to establish a National Jute Board for the development of the cultivation, manufacture and marketing of jute and jute products. The proposed National Jute Board will act as an umbrella body for the entire jute sector, particularly to avoid the multiplicity of efforts and programmes of various organisations in the jute sector. However, subsequently, it has been clarified by the Ministry of Textiles that this may be a long term objective. Initially, the primary objective of establishing the National Jute Board is to coordinate and integrate the development programmes of various organisations engaged in the jute sector."

MR. CHAIRMAN: You kindly read the specific portion only.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Sir, it further says:

"As regards merger of other organisations engaged in the sector such as Jute Corporation of India, Office of the Jute Commissioner, etc., it has been stated that these organisations are performing their assigned duties effectively and that their merger at this stage will create legal and administrative hassles and such a behemoth may lose focus on its assigned duties. The reasons put forth by the Ministry of Textiles for not merging various organisations engaged in the jute sector in the proposed National Jute Board is not acceptable to the Committee due to the fact that the goals of the

[Shri Santasri Chatterjee]

Bill, *i.e.* formation of an umbrella body for the entire jute sector, can only be achieved by bringing in all the constituents under one roof. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the National Jute Board may be established by merging various organisations engaged in the jute sector for the integrated and effective development of the jute sector."

This is the unanimous recommendation of the Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: I agree with you on this point. First, let the Board be constituted. Entire work of JCI is commercial. There are more than 1200 employees in it. If J.C.I. is included in the Jute Board, the Jute Board will not remain viable. Both have separate budgets. JCI is a public sector undertaking. For this, the approval of Parliament has to be sought and against all formalities would have to be fulfilled. I am also in favour of including J.C.I. in the due course, but let the time come. It is not so that coming under one umbrella is a good thing. After that, I would like to say that after the UPA Government has come to power, the maximum number of bags are used for sugar and foodgrains packing under Jute Packaging Act. Earlier it was 80 percent of jute and 20 percent of plastic. I am from the area which is hub of platic industry, even then, 100 percent in both categories have been kept under the Packaging Act for golden fibre being eco-friendly. They had recommended that there should be minimum use of jute, even then we took the approval from the Cabinet, to keep Jute in the sugar and foodgrains category. I would also like to say that jute production is not adequate. The jute bags are not available in sufficient quantity. We do not have sufficient material for sugar and foodgrains even after doing so much favour, the production does not improve, the FCI will face problem in supply. We have demanded bags from the Government, because we are not having required number of bags in stock, then also we are trying our best to favour use of jute. Not only this, we have incldued Kenaf and Meshta alongwith jute. I understand that in the coming days, the benefit of jute schemes would be given through the State Governments. Jute Technology Mission-I is under my Ministry and Mission-II is with the Ministry of Agriculture. The farmers can take its benefit in seeds and other related research. Mini Mission-III and IV is with my Ministry. We have allocated Rs. 38.60 crore under Mini Mission-III and Rs. 260 crore for Mini Mission-IV. In total, Rs. 298 crores have been allocated under the Mini-Mission-III and IV. All the States, especially, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh can take its benefit. We persuade the State Governments to take its benefit. I understand that everybody will get its benefit in the coming days.

I will not take much time. The Jute Board will be formed after this. After that, the issue of JCI would be undertaken since it is a public sector undertaking, therefore, it would be given separate consideration in the new course where its commercial actvities will be considered.

While expressing my gratitude towards all the Members of the House, who have supported this Bill, I conclude my speech and with hope that you will support this Bill.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my name was also in the list. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is not in the list.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I would like to seek a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Give all your suggestions in wriing and lay it on the table. It will be treated as recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I have a small question toi ask. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Give it in writing. It will be included in the proceedings of the House, what is the use of being adamant.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Jute Board for the development of the cultivation, manufacturing and marketing of jute and jute products and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—Definitions

Amendment made:

Page 2, *after* line 7, *insert*—

'(dd) "Jute" means the plant of jute, kenaf and mesta;' (3)

(Shri Shankersinh Vaghela)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3

Constitution and incorporation of Board

Amendments made:

Page 2, *after* line 33, *insert*—

"(aa) three Members of Parliament of whom two shall be elected from among themselves by the members of the House of the People and one from among themselves by the members of the Council of States;". (4)

Page 2, *after* line 47, *insert*—

'(ea) three members of jute farmers of which one from State of West Bengal and two from other States on rotational basis to be nominated by the Central Government;

(eb) three members of jute workers of which one from State of West Bengal and two from other States nominated by the Central Government on rotational basis;

(ec) two experts from the field of jute technology and related field to be nominated by the Central Government;

(ed) two members from the "micro enterprises", "small enterprises" and "medium enterprises" dealing in jute industry to be nominated by the Central Government.

Explanation,— For the purpose of this clause, the expressions "medium enterprise", "micro enterprise" and "small enterprise" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clause (g), clause (h) and clause (m) of section 2 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;' [27 of 2006] (5)

(Shri Shankersinh Vaghela)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5

Function of Board

Amendment made:

Page 4, *after* line 45, *insert*—

"(xviia) to undertake research on jute seed to improve quality and to shorten the gestation period of jute crop;

(xviib) to incorporate measures for sustainable Human Resource Development of the jute sector and to provide necessary funds for the same;

(xviic) modernisation of jute sector and technology development;

(xviid) to take steps to protect the interests of jute growers and workers and to promote their welfare by improving their livelihood avenues.". (6)

(Shri Shankersinh Vaghela)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 26 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Short title, extent and commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 5, *for* "2006" *substitute* "2008" (2)

(Shri Shankersinh Vaghela)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, *for* "Fifty-seventh", *substitute* "fifty-ninth". (1)

(Shri Shankersinh Vaghela)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.29 hrs.

INDIAN MARITIME UNIVERSITY BILL, 2007*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University at the national level to facilitate and promote maritime studies and research and to achieve excellence in areas of marine science and technology, marine environment and other related fields, and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

India has had a long maritime tradition and is the 20th largest maritime country in the world. The single largest contributing factor to this glorious tradition is the presence of a strong, dedicated, efficient and reliable reservoir of officer and ratings of the Merchant Navy in India. Presently, 27,000 officers and 55,000 ratings are employed on Indian and foreign flag vessels. The ever-increasing demand of Indian seafarers worldwide is a testament of the quality of education and training received in India. However, of late, India has been facing a stiff challenge to her position in this regard from countries like Phillippines, China and Bangladesh. Hence, there is a need to further upgrade our training capacity and capabilities so that India stays ahead of the other nations in this sector and is able to meet the projected global shortage of 27,000 officers by the year 2015. There is also a need to augment the share of India in the world maritime manpower fleet from the present level of around 6 per cent to at least 20 per cent.

Further, the 29 per cent share of Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development countries is dwindling rapidly due to lack of interest of their youth in this career and this presents an opportunity that we should exploit to our advantage. With the growth of the maritime sector in the country such as the port, shipping, ship-building, inland water transport and offshore exploration sectors, the need for development of manpower in new disciplines such as maritime security, maritime law, oceanography, marine insurance, ocean engineering, ship-building and other relevant areas has become imperative.

To meet the requirement of trained manpower in the merchant maritime fleet under the Indian flag as also foreign flag vessels, the Directorate General of Shipping, Department of Shipping imparts pre-sea and post-sea training in engineering and in the nautical discipline through the Lal Bahadur Shastri College of Advanced Maritime Studies and Research, Mumbai, Training Ship Chanakya, Navi Mumbai and the Marine Engineering and Research Institute, Kolkata and Mumbai. For further strengthening the institutional framework for

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

imparting maritime training in India, the Government decided to establish a Society namely the Indian Institute of Maritime Studies on 6th June, 2002 placing these four Government-run Maritime Institutions within the domain of this Society. The Government also set up the National Institute of Port Management now renamed as National Maritime Academy, Chennai and Indian Institute of Port Management, Kolkata as registered Societies for capacity building of personnel of port and shipping industry.

In order to encourage private sector participation in maritime training, the Government of India announced liberalised guidelines in 1997 and as a result, around 125 training institutes have come up in the Government and in the private sector, which impart both pre-sea and post-sea training. The Directorate General of Shipping, Mumbai, recognises the private institutes.

It has been seen that the present maritime training set up in the country does not ensure uniform standards and is inadequate in terms of its span of academic coverage, and thus it cannot cope with the future growth opportunities. Hence, there is a need to strengthen its training infrastructure including setting up a university immediately.

The Committee on Maritime Education and Training set up by the Government in 1991, had recommended the establishment of an autonomous body under an Act of Parliament, to be designated as the Indian Maritime University, to manage, control, supervise, direct and monitor the maritime training institutions, currently running under the Government control. An Expert Committee was constituted by this Ministry, which *inter alia* included representatives of the University Grants Commission, to look into the feasibility of the formation of an Indian Maritime University by an Act of Parliament under the aegis of this Ministry, which also strongly recommended the formation of Indian Maritime University. The Expenditure Reforms Commission in its Ninth Report had also recommended that the IIMS should be given the status of a deemed university or of an Indian Institute of Technology and should become totally autonomous.

Formation of the IMU will facilitate and promote maritime studies, research and extension work with focus on emerging areas of studies including marine science and technology, marine environment, socio-economic, legal and other related fields, and also to achieve excellence in these and connected fields. It will promote advanced knowledge by providing institutional and research facilities in such branches of learning as it may deem fit, make provisions for integrated courses in science and other key areas of marine technology and allied disciplines. As we have a sizeable number of private institutions imparting maritime education and training, the University will standardise the quality of such education and training through affiliation and academic supervision.

The Government had introduced the Indian Maritime University Bill, 2007 on 13th March, 2007 in the Lok Sabha. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on 19th March, 2007 for examination and report. The Committee examined the Bill and presented its 132nd Report on IMU Bill, 2007, on 17th April, 2008. The Government has considered the Report of the hon. Committee and has accepted 24 of their recommendations.

One of the recommendations of the Committee is that there must be one Maritime University each in Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Visakhapatnam and Kochi. The Government is of the view that, to begin with, establishment of several Universities at the same time would create difficulties. It would require far greater skilled, human and financial resources than are available and would carry the danger of dilution of inputs.

It would also deny the investment of learning and experience gained from setting up the first University into subsequent Universities. It would also be administratively premature, as the demand, location and jurisdiction issues would first need to be adequately studied to enable rational investment decisions. Further, much of the spadework for establishing the Indian Maritime University at Chennai has since been done. Based on the experience gained, the Government will review, at an appropriate stage, the requirement of more Universities and a decision would be taken keeping in view the enabling factors like availability of land, resources, presence of maritime institutes in the region, etc.

We, therefore, propose to establish the Indian Maritime University in Chennai with campuses in Kolkata, Mumbai and Visakhapatnam by an Act of Parliament.

The existing seven Government and Government-aided maritime training and research institutes, *viz.* Marine Engineering and Research Institute (MERI), Kolkata, Marine Engineering and Research Institute (MERI), Mumbai, Lal Bahadur Shastri College of

[Shri T.R. Baalu]

Advanced Maritime Studies and Research, Mumbai, T.S. Chanakya, Navi Mumbai, National Maritime Academy (NMA), Chennai, Indian Institute of Port Management (IIPM), Kolkata and the National Ship Design and Research Centre (NSDRC), Visakhapatnam will be merged with the IMU. The employees of the four training institutes under IIMS who will stand transferred to the IMU will have the option to continue on deemed deputation in the IMU on Government terms and conditions and also continue to retain/to be allotted Government residential accommodation on turn and avail of the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) facilities till their retirement. The employees of the NMA, IIPM and NSDRC shall have the option to continue in the IMU on the existing terms and conditions of respective institutes, till their retirement. All the employees shall also have the alternative option to join the IMU as per the service conditions of the University.

Sir, with these words, I now move the Indian Maritime University Bill, 2007 for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University at the national level to facilitate and promote maritime studies and research and to achieve excellence in areas of marine science and technology, marine environment and other related fields, and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Now, I call Shri Santosh Gangwar.

... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I remember. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMITAVA NANDY (Dumdum): This is a very important bill, but there is no quorum in the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We want to carry on with the Business. Are you demanding quorum?

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMITAVA NANDY: Sir, if there is no quorum in the House, then how can we discuss this very important Bill? ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right. We will try to find out the quorum.

The bell is being rung —

17.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER: Since there is no quorum in the House, I adjourn the House till 6.00 p.m.

17.46 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned til. Eighteen of the Clock.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Five Minutes past Eighteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

INDIAN MARITIME UNIVERSITY BILL— *Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I recall when this Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha, it faced a lot of difficulties. I was apprehending similar situation when it came up for discussion today. This Bill is actually the need of the hour. Everyone knows that India has a long coastal line. Despie that, the desired development through the sea has not been there. We also know that in the ancient past, the rivers and the seas were popular means of transportation, bore heavy traffic and we were acknowledged across the world for having sound maritime transport.

18.06 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

It is my personal experience, when a boy from my constituency had to take admission in it, I experienced a lot of problems. The private educational institutes functioning in this field used to exploit children. So, a Government run university was need of the hour. The

Navy has its own separate system of operating, which caters to its requirement and it all depends upon the Navy how it uses its reservoir.

It is a comprehensive Bill. This Bill was sent to the Standing Committee of Parliament. Lot of discussion took place on this Bill there. The Committee submitted its report to the Parliament. Mumbai was considered to be an ideal place, but since sufficient space was not available there, it recommended that it should be deliberated upon. It is not a subject of contention. The people of North India are not bothered where the University should be set up. We want that it should be set up after reaching general consensus. The information given in the Bill on the University brings immediately to the setting up of a University. As it is, much delay has been caused.

Our country lags behind the world in this sector. We are lacking in infrastructure, the world-class vessels, maritime transportation system, the shipping of cargo and competent youths. I feel there is a need to work and go ahead in this direction by setting aside all discord in the wake of the introduction of this Bill in the House by hon. Minister. It will have three branches each in Kolkata, Mumbai and Vishakhapatnam as contained in the Bill. It should be accorded priority wherever there is a need. My other colleagues will discuss it in detail.

With these words supporting the Bill, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. In Tamil Nadu, after our hon. Minister Shri T.R. Baalu assumed office as the Minister of Shipping and Road Transport, shipping has been developed in a rapid way. Tamil Nadu, particularly Madras Seaport, has been exporting 3000 cars every week to all the foreign countries and giving revenue worth crores of rupees to this Government.

Sir, really, this Maritime University is a must for this country. We have to teach latest technique, technologies and oceanography to the selected students in maritime studies. Maritime security and protecting the environment are also most important. We have to provide it definitely to the students who are all studying there to an international level. We have to call international scholars and give the students the disaster management studies, teach them how to grow the economy of this country, how to grow the exports, how to maintain the seaports and how to capture the export business.

India has the largest shipping area. Many seaports are there in which Southern seaports are doing very well. Maritime shipping and exports have increased to many million tonnes. Shipping export has increased to many million tonnes and through that the Government is earning a lot of revenue. In the Maritime University, we have to bring uniform studies by giving international standards to achieve global recognition in the field of technology, in the field of science, in maritime development to protect institutional excellence and provide research facilities to the maritime students. We can earn more revenue not only through exports alone; we can earn more revenue through imports also. We appreciate the Maritime University. He is giving every opportunity to all sections of the people irrespective of their caste or creed.

I would request the Government that minorities should also be given preference in the studies of the Maritime University.

Sir, I welcome this Bill. I am also thankful to you, Sir, for allowing me to immediately speak on this Bill.

Marine products are a source of income in this country, and it will definitely boost the country's economy. By having this Maritime University, we can prove our excellence in exports.

With these words, I support the Bill and conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, when this Bill was introduced in the House, it was sent to the Parliamentary Standing Committee for discussion. The standing committee discussed the Bill and sent its recommendations to the Ministry after a consensus was reached among the Members. However, when the hon. Minister introduced the Bill before the House, he did not specify the number of recommendations he accepted and of those, which he rejected. What were the reasons for rejecting and accepting the recommendations?

Sir, maritime study has been going on in our country for a long time, however, the world has witnessed swift technological development and our sea working in ships and people associated with other maritime studies are doing a great job. Indian seafares and Indian maritime personnel are reckoned as good human resource across the world. Our country has the potential of generating

[Shri Samik Lahiri]

maximum human resource and furthering our studies with technological advancement.

Sir, it is our long standing demand and our hon. Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru releasing it, in the wake of independence, set up a Marine Engineering College in Kolkata which is popularly known as MERI. This is the only institute run by the Government and the cadets who pass out from that institute are world acclaimed. Our Engineering studies are world acclaimed. However, the modern maritime studies is quite exhaustive. It has maritime law, maritime insurance, Oceanography, naval architecture, shipbuilding etc. All these are associated with maritime studies. It is, however, regretted that even after so many years of independence there has been no research and development on so many subjects. We have been demanding it since 1980 in the House that a university should be set up for advanced studies. Sir, I would like to go back to the year 1991. You will also agree with me that no country can march ahead ignoring its past.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go further, do not look back.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: Sir, you would also agree with me that no one can go ahead ignoring the past. In 1991 there was an attemp to privatise the Maritime study centres in Mumbai and Kolkata and several hon. Members voiced their protest against it. A society was also formed to privatise them and the Government organizations under the society through which the Government wanted to further maritime study conspired to entrust them to the private sector. However, it could not be done and a Comet Committee was set up at that time to which the hon. Minister referred just now. Comet recommended that a University should be set up in the country. The centres of Mumbai and Kolkata should be upgraded in particular, research and development must be done in this sector be it by means of an IIT or a university. Since 27 thousand vacancies are anticipated across the world by the year 2015, if we prepare our youth in this field then we could manage to take maximum share out of 27 thousand vacancies. The Ministry also announced that India formed 6 per cent of the total marine sea forest of the world. And if wished to extend it to 20 per cent we will have to prepare a lot of human resource. In the meantime when maritime study was liberalized, 124 institutions in the private sector cropped up. Some of those institutions were good, some bad. However, when these were liberalized it was not taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your main points. Please conclude now.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: Sir, it is a very important deal, so I should be given more time to speak. The private institutes opened here were not governed by any law. 124 institutes emerged. There is no scheme of the Government for these cadets. Cadets are passing out, but there is absolutely no laid out policy as to where or in which ship they will undergo training. The Government is facing this problem to this day. It is because the Government is not taking a holistic view of Maritime study. It is being looked at with narrow political view. It is regretted that it is not being looked at as a study. The Bill was brought last time with the approach that the people of the country were divided into two groups. Who would be opposed to setting up a University be it in Mumbai, Kolkata or Chennai? Would our brethren from Tamil Nadu be against a University in Kolkata, are we against a University in Chennai or are we against a University in Mumbai—no one is against it.

There was a repeated demand about the need to create human resources within the country itself at least by granting the status of university or IITs to the existing institutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: Sir, this is a very important issue. I am the only Speaker from my party. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This subject is important for all hon'ble Members. Now you conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: A comprehensive discussion has never been held on this subject. Even the Government are not prepared to hold a discussion by taking their holistic views. This is a matter of great concern. This subject is being taken up from a narrow political view. There is necessity to have universities, if our country wants to supply 20 per cent human resources all over the world. Government is free to set up universities wherever they desire. But, at the same, it should also develop the coast line areas that we have in the south. Apart from it, west coast and east coast should also be developed. Among these three places, two are such places where quality maritime studies are being offered for more than 50 years. Why are you keeping these two centers deprived? Why are you not setting up a University in Kolkata? Why are you not setting it up in Mumbai.

In 1950, Pandit Nehru had set up a Marine Engineering College in Kolkata where maritime studies were started. Why are you not giving it the status of a university? There is not a single university of this kind in our country. We have competitors not only in the country but also in other countries. The hon'ble Minister has mentioned that we have competitors in China, Philipines and Poland. In view of this, there are from three to four Maritime universities in each country. If you want to develop human resources, the Government will have to make investment for this purpose. If the Government is not going to spend money, then, who else will do it? If you hand over all these to the private sector, the situation will remain the same as it prevails today. No doubt there are some good colleges and institutes in private sectors today, but there is no regulatory authority for them. That is why, my request is to take a holistic view.

Another thing which is in the Bill is that the Government are going to set up a university, but I am sorry to say that they do not have any knowledge about its technicalities as to how they will get it done. University means the place where there could be a system of open education, research, development, executive council. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lahiri, I am calling the next Member.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: Sir, please allow me. I will conclude in five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you take one minute.

[Translation]

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: It has all elected Academic Council, Executive Council but there is no democratic system in these councils. At some places, there are no executive councils, no teachers and no faculty members. The Minister is telling about three centers. As per the law that you have enacted, principals of these three centers will be the Members of the Executive Council by rotation. But, they the principals of Mumbai, Kolkata and Vizag institutes will not be the members of the three Executive Councils? Why do you want to dilute the status of these institutes. Marine is already in Mumbai and Kolkata and they are having their own faculty Members. It is not very easy to get faculty Members for Maritime studies. Mr. Minister is aware of this thing. That is why I say that the Government are moving with a narrow political view, particularly ever since we have withdraw our support, as we have observed *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

No, I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Nothing will go on record except Mr. Samik Lahiri's speech.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: I would like to say that there were at least 40 recommendations made by the Standing Committee, when the Bill was referred to it by the Government for its consideration. But, the question is whether they have paid heed to any of these recommendation? If not, why did they refer it to the Stannding Committee and why did the Standing Committee take so much pain for making those recommendation?

[English]

74 representations were addressed.

[Translation]

Why were so many people consulted? Why was six-month time wasted in doing this job? After consulting all the political parties the Standing Committee made its recommendations. While doing this it did not have any difference or opinion. Even then the Government paid no heed to any one of these recommendations. Why did they do so?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lahiri, please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: The Government will have to explain this thing. I will conclude my speech saying one thing that the leader of the House, who is not present, had assured the House at the time, when the Bill was introduced in the House that the Government would accept the recommendations, made by the Standing Committee, if the Bill was referred to it for its consideration. Then, why did they not do so? The Government will have to make it clear. *...(Interruptions)*

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*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling another name. You take your seat.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: I am concluding my speech by saying one thing that it was none other than the hon'ble Speaker who had given the rulings that each Ministry should present their Action Taken Reports (ATRs) in the House on the recommendations of the Standing Committee. But in this Action Taken Report, the Government did not incorporate all recommendations in the Bill except two or four. That is why I want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lahiri ji, now your speech is over.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: Within the country. ...*(Interruptions)* At least presence should be compulsory and the Government should tell about it.

Autonomous status should be granted to Mumbai and Calcutta institutes. We want a university in Chennai too. We want autonomous status for the Calcutta and Mumbai institutes both. There should be an autonomous institute in Chennai too. This is our demand and the Government should fulfill it. This Government cannot play an act of betrayal with the country. This is all due to which I have expressed my views speaking against this Bill and now I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, there are 6 honourable Members who are yet to speak on this Bill and there is a long list for zero hour. So, as you wish, I think, if all the Members take only five minutes each, it will be over soon. So, you all may please take care of time constraint.

[English]

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Sir, normally I will always abide by what you say. But in this House it seems that rules are applicable to those who follow the rules. I always follow the rules. Please give me time. Normally when we talk about oceanography, what happens is that in the iceberg what you see is only one-third and two-third is below the ice. Please allow me to finish my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a learned Member.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Nine-tenths is below. ... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): He is so learned that he will finish immediately. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Sir, this Bill is trying to create a new University to deal with maritime studies which are so important for India. Globally, if you look at the whole biological life, most of it, predominant of it, lies in the oceans. So, studying ocean is not just doing studies related to oceans alone but actually that is also studying the life which we see all the time on the ground. This is a very important aspect of discovering our ownself when we are discovering the ocean. Therefore, this type of University, this type of a centre of excellence is a welcome thing. Therefore, I would welcome creation of such universities.

It is important to note about thermal temperature. The oceans also maintain the temperature of the world. If the thermal temperature comes down or goes up it affects the whole world. The Minister of Shipping was also the Minister of Environment. The rainfall pattern is also determined by what happens in the oceans. So, oceans are so important. Therefore, I welcome this.

I would like to request the hon. Minister one thing. When he is talking about creation of a University, he is talking about in the Clause 4 which is the Object Clause of the Bill, he says that he would like to study the emerging areas. What is it that he mentioned as emerging areas? He said of oceanography and maritime history. History is normally associated with past and not with the emerging area. Is it right? Anyway, we are talking about emerging areas. So, oceanography is something which has been known to the mankind for a long time. So, oceanography is a very generic term. I would request the hon. Minister to tell us what part of the oceanography he would like to study as emerging areas. It is because the emerging areas are something which are the new frontiers of change which are going to happen. Which are these areas? I would like to know which are those areas on which you will like have focus. Also, I would request him to elaborate on these in a more detailed way. These are the two areas.

Sir, there is a very big challenge to humanity. In the last hundred years probably the sea level has risen by almost half-a-centimetre and it is estimated that if

the global emissions go beyond 450 to 550 ppm then probably the temperature will rise by two per cent as a result of which the glaciers will melt and the water will come to the ocean and probably the sea level will rise by two centimetres. If that happens, most of our coastal life on East Coast and West Coast will be extremely susceptible. To avoid that, we really need to study on what is going to be the impact of this. Are you really studying this? Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to focus on this as a broad aspect of climate change and its relations with oceans and its relations with sea level. That should be the focus area. Therefore, I would request you to do that.

As I was looking at these emerging areas, I do not know whether the hon. Minister would now like to include in the emerging areas how to deal with piracy. It is something he would like to deal with. I am really surprised and the Government should have given us proper response that our ship has been captured by the pirates for a long time. The Indian ship and the Indian crew are actually rotting there. Nobody knows what is going to happen.

I do not know whether the Prime Minister has called somebody. I am saying this because he is now in a new relationship with President Bush. Probably, he should help us to get our crew and ship out. I would like to know this. Are you dealing with piracy also as an area in this?

My friend was making a very strong plea for having more than one university. I would really support it. We are getting a Bill passed only to create one university for a large country like India. We have got East Coast, West Coast and there are several coastal States with different problems, different locations and different issues. Why not have more than one university?

I am not opposing it being located in Chennai. Why not have more universities? This is all that I am saying. Chennai is a part of India, and it should be there. But my point is this. Why do you want to mention the location as Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata, etc. in the Bill? My request would be that you should mention it as the State of Tamil Nadu or the State of Maharashtra, etc. I am saying this because we are also thinking of bringing out the Rural Development Plans. Why should it be located in Chennai? Why should it not be located in Tuticorin or some other coastal areas? Why should it be located in Mumbai? Rather, I would strongly say that it should be located in Sindhudurg district. I am not saying this because it is in my constituency, but because it is one of the most important areas of marine life known to the National Institute of Oceanography. Therefore, why should it not be located there? Hence, I would request to mention here the State and not mention the location. Further, as far as possible, diversify it into inner areas and into the hinterlands rather than concentrating everything in Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, etc. I am saying this because these are the centres in which we are already doing it.

I am requesting this because the Minister is already planning five locations to absorb the institutions that are already functioning, and extend them and bring them into the family of this university. I would request the Minister to look at it like this. Each of these locations should be developed as a centre of excellence in specific areas. Do not try to allow them to take them into your family and say that they were so far only colleges and now they have become university? Rather than that, why do you not develop each of these locations as a centre of excellence in a specific area? As a result of this, we will be able to generate more research, more thinking, and more knowledge on each of these areas.

This would be my last point and I will wind up my speech because I would like to abide by your direction. My request to the Minister is that you have included so many areas. One of the emerging areas — if you really look at it — is training the crew that is required to man the ship. Philippines and China are the countries that are now earning huge amounts of money by training the crew of a ship. In fact, some of the Indian flag-carriers had to recruit overseas staff. Why not start an institution to train people so that they could be manning the ship?

You will be very happy to know that India is now the single largest destination for receiving remittance money from all over the world. Who are the people who are sending the money? It is the people from Kerala who are working as workers overseas and sending the money back. Now, if we exploit the potential that is available in maritime frontiers to get money from the people who will work on the ship, then imagine how much more money we will earn from it?

My request to the Minister is that you are having this university only for research. You should have more university for more research, but while doing that you should also have one institution or one university to actually train personnel who could earn foreign exchange for India, and also solve our employment problem.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): At the outset, I should say that I welcome the Bill. The Standing Committee has already discussed this and has recommended it to the Government for consideration. I hope that the Minister will reply — while giving his explanation — as to why certain recommendations have not been adhered to. In course of time we will also get the Action Taken Report that the Committee had submitted to the Government. Hence, we will know why certain recommendations have not been accepted.

All of us know that India is a very old maritime Nation, and from history it is very aptly quoted that India's maritime expeditions were not confined to Dwarka alone, but also Coromandal, Kalinga and in the southern part of West-Coast is Konkan.

These are the four major regions which, at one point of time, had attracted Ashoka to attack the Kalingan Empire to take over the ports and the navigation and maritime activities 2,300 years ago. These were the four major navigation and maritime activity regions in the Indian Peninsula – Dwaraka, Konkan, Coromandal and Kalingan. That is our history. I do not know whether in the Central University, which we are going to approve today in this House, this history is going to be taught – the history of past maritime activities of the Pallava Kings, past maritime activities of the Kalingan Kings, past maritime activities of the Indian mariners who travelled up to the Roman Empire, who travelled up to Japan and China. I do not know about this because what has been explained in the Objects and Reasons of the Bill is that this University will give more stress on the modern technology that is available today and where more expertise and research can be done. I think, the idea of establishing this Central University is to be more modern, to equip our people, our boys and girls, so that they can compete in the world in comparison to China, Poland and Philippines, as has been quoted earlier.

I would say that in today's world, the Indian seafarers have created a niche for themselves in different companies throughout the world. However, the education that is being provided today, be it by certain State Governments and also by private enterprises, needs to be regulated. This University, I went through all the 40 pages and also the report. It is going to impart specific kind of education. It is not a regulatory body. I am yet to hear or read about it. The Minister can clarify this. A regulatory body is necessary to control and regulate the curriculum which is being imparted by different educational institutions which have engaged themselves to train seafarers in this aspect.

The maritime training set up in this country does not have uniform standards. Though we have excelled in the world, our seafarers are doing well and they have created name and fame, we do not have a uniform curriculum and a regulatory body which will be controlling the curriculum and can improve our academic atmosphere. The number of seafarers that are being trained were not in large numbers. There was a need to upgrade our training capacity and capabilities so that India stays ahead. That is why, this is a forward looking Bill. But, I would say that the present maritime training set up in the country is not of uniform standard. I would like to know what steps the Government is taking now to bring in uniform standard of world repute. There is a need to upgrade the future growth opportunities about which the previous speaker had mentioned.

There is a need to have a regulator who could look after the standards. The Indian Maritime University in Chennai will have campuses, as has been mentioned in the Bill, in Mumbai, Kolkata and in Vizag. Orissa has been left in between.

We have an Academy at Paradip for the last 25 years. You can extend a campus to Paradip. Our contention would be, as has been mentioned by my previous speakers, that the attempt should be to build up new universities in this aspect. This is a forward-looking Bill. A Central University may be a light post, a guideline. But attempt should be made by the Government to set up more such universities so that the trainees can also be trained and better faculty members can come in from outside and train our people. Autonomous institutions also should come up.

The Minister is aware that the area of maritime studies has undergone a huge change. Research into emerging areas is required. New law schools have come in major metros like Bangalore, Hyderabad and others. In those law schools, specific faculty has been set up for specialised study of marine laws. It is mentioned in the Bill that legal aspects related to this field would also be taught.

My previous speaker has mentioned as to what has happened on the coast of Somalia. The Indian Ocean Rim countries–South Africa, India and Australia–are going to control the Indian Ocean with the help of other

seafaring nations. India has a greater role to play in that respect. Therefore, we should equip ourselves in technological sphere. We should equip our students and faculty members in the marine environment aspect and in legal aspect it is greatly necessary.

The Government has recognised private institutions. You are establishing a Central University. Can this university supervise academic curricula and give affiliations? If not, the Minister must come again—if not this month, in December—with a new Bill so that different private institutions and other Academies which are in place today in the country can be regulated through a specific regulatory mechanism.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate the requirement of setting up of a maritime training set up to develop a strong, dedicated, efficient and reliable reservoir of officers. I also appreciate the need to bring in maritime technology, environment, legal and other related issues and to facilitate maritime studies and research.

I understand the anxiety of the hon. Minister to have this Bill passed as quickly as possible, even though it is late in the day, because elections are nearing and he has to show to the people in Tamil Nadu that he has brought something for the State. I also understand the eagerness of the Left Parties in trying to scuttle the move in every possible way because they are not getting it in Kolkata. I remember that about seven, eight months ago when the hon. Minister wanted to introduce this Bill, one of the hon. Members from the Left ran up to him and snatched it from him. Anyway, I am not going to enter into this quarrel. I am very happy that the Minister has brought in this university. Whether it is in Chennai or anywhere, I appreciate it. I will just raise some points so that during the course of his reply the hon. Minister clarify them.

In this Bill we are going to have four campuses—in Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Visakhapatnam.

Who will head those campuses? There is a post of Director. I could not know as to what is the role of the Director. Even in clause 2(1) wanted to find out as to what is the role of a Director among the definitions. But there is no definition or clarification given as to what the Director wants to do. I think, probably he would head these campuses in these four places. I hope the hon. Minister would clarify this point.

This is a funny thing I found. We have the Visitor—Her Excellency, the President is the Visitor. She can even appoint one or two persons who can go and look into the structure of this university and find out if there is anything to be done. There is a Chancellor; there is a Vice-Chancellor; and there is a Pro-Vice-Chancellor, etc. The Vice-Chancellor of this university, just like anywhere else, he is the Chief Executive of this university. What is the role of Chancellor here? I will read out what is written here. In Clause 11–Chancellors shall be appointed by the Visitor in such a manner as may be prescribed by the Statute–through the Chancellor shall by virtue of this office, he is the head of this University. What is his job? The Chancellor shall, if present, preside at the convocation of the university held for conferring degrees. This is his only job. Nowhere in this Bill it is written as to what is the job of the Chancellor. It is written, 'Chancellor, if present,'. If he is not present, he could be dispensable. He would only preside over the convocation. The hon. Minister would explain it to me as to what is the role of Chancellor.

Take the example of Shanti Niketan. Left friends are aware of this, where the Chancellor is the Prime Minister of this country and there is a Vice-Chancellor. There is nobody in between. Here there is a Visitor, that means, the President; there is a Vice-Chancellor; and in between there is a Chancellor, who is only to preside over the convocation. Mr. Minister, are you going to give a post-retirement benefit to some of the Government officials whom you like or whom the Government likes? Have you created these posts for this purpose? This is the clarification I would like to seek.

The Visitor, that means, the President, will go to the court to seek advise and court will also advise her as to what is to be done and as to what is not to be done. That means, in this case, the Visitor is also most probably redundant. Because it is the court who would direct as to what is to be done and as to what is not to be done. Disputes are to be referred to the Visitor. Again, the Visitor would just refer it to the court and the court will take a decision. I do not know what is the meaning of this.

There is another thing – it is a very peculiar thing—in clause 5, sub-clause 6, it is written that a degree or diploma can be withdrawn. Have you heard anywhere, suppose a BA or MA degree is conferred on somebody, it is again withdrawn by the university. But here a provision has been made to the effect that it can be

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

withdrawn. It is also written here – for good and sufficient causes. I do not know the meaning of 'good and sufficient causes'. On what 'good and sufficient causes', a degree once conferred on somebody could be withdrawn. The hon. Minister would explain as to what is the meaning of this. Here again, under clause 5, another provision has been made – there shall be, if the Government so requires, an offshore campus. That is, outside the country. They will have a campus outside the country. I do not understand as to who will go to study there and as to why the Government of India would have a campus of this university outside the country. So, the hon. Minister would explain to me as to what is the necessity of this. Is there any provision for any university in this country which have offshore campus, that is, outside the country?

He said that a recommendation has been made that this type of a university will be given the status of IIT. He did not say whether this university is going to enjoy the IIT status. I think, it should, because it is such a highly technical institute and it should have the status.

Lastly, I will appeal to the hon. Minister. Orissa is having a vast coastline; it is having a long maritime tradition. People went right up to Indonesia, Cambodia, and such other countries. So, in future, when he goes in for more and more campuses, will he consider opening up of another campus in Orissa?

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): On behalf of my Party, Pattali Makkal Katchi, I rise to wholeheartedly support the Indian Maritime University Bill, 2007.

In our view, this is a historic Bill because although India has been a maritime country, it is only after 60 years of Independence that we are providing for a Central University. The history has ordained that our hon. Minister, Shri T.R. Baalu should pilot a Bill for setting up of this University. Therefore, I compliment him and congratulate him.

I also know the troubles and tribulations with which he has brought forward this Bill. He has weathered all the storms that he has faced in the last two years. But for this storm, this Bill would have come two years ago and this University would have been two years old by now.

But somehow it was his dexterity and patience that made him to bring forward this Bill now. We approve of this Bill.

The hon. Minister has given a brief but a succinct background to the establishment of this University. If the Members have listened to what he has said, perhaps they would not have raised many misgivings. In my view, there is no political or a parochial view as far as the establishment of this University is concerned. This is a demand which is long overdue, consistent with the emerging needs of manpower. As of today we have a demand for 27,000 manpower in this country in this area. Who provides this manpower? This manpower is provided by more than 100 private universities and private institutes in this country who are offering different syllabi, different curricula and there is heterogeneity in the standards provided by them. Some institutes are affiliated to liberal arts institute, some are affiliated to technical universities and there is no standard or uniformity in the courses offered by them. So, there is a greater and an imperative need to establish a University which would be able to upgrade the standards and to have uniform standards.

Shri Mahtab has asked whether this university would regulate the standards. A University will have to act as a regulator. There is no question of having a regulator somewhere and the university will be somewhere else. Suppose a university affiliates 100 institutions or 100 colleges, the university will act as the regulator for all the 100 institutes which will oversee the syllabi and curriculum and see that everything is uniform. So, the syllabi given by the maritime university will be uniform throughout the country and it is going to act as a regulator.

People are questioning why it is being established in Chennai. It is a providential decision taken by the Government that it should be established there. The Government of Tamil Nadu has come forward very generously and very magnanimously to donate 300 acres of land, which is not found anywhere readily coming. We are finding it very difficult to get land for various purposes in other places, and we know the history of how people have to come out of a particular State to another State for want of land.

Chennai is a part of India and we are Indians; we live with the concept of unity in diversity; how can we distinguish between Chennai, Chandigarh, Pondicherry and any other place? It has come; people are asking

me questions whether the university can be only one or five. After 60 years, for the first time, we are experimenting with a university of this type.

So far the country did not have the experience of establishing this kind of university. We have had arts universities everywhere and we have the experience but here we did not have the experience. Let us first experiment with this University, gain experience and then we could expand our frontiers, territories and jurisdiction to other places. Perhaps, we may have even five universities in due course of time. The Minister has rightly explained the circumstances as to why he is unable to bring five universities as per the recommendation of the Standing Committee on this Ministry. Therefore, I would feel that the Minister deserves congratulations for piloting this historic Bill on this occasion which will serve the needs of maritime industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Prof. Ramadass.

PROF. M. RAMADASS: Sir, please give me more time. I am talking on the basis of the Bill. I am not talking anything extraneous. I am just talking relevant things. I am an academician and I am supposed to point out certain things to the Minister also. So, please give me four to five minutes.

I appreciate the Minister because the objects of the Bill are clearly laid down and they are consistent with the needs of the society and the Indian economy today. It is a timely Bill also. Therefore, he deserves our appreciation.

Now as an academician my suggestion is that the Bill does not clearly establish the relationship between the Central University that is going to be established and the State Government. It is because the Central University will have to serve the needs of the State Government and the students who are coming from there. Therefore, I would feel that in the Executive Council that you are contemplating you have not given any representation to the people from the State Government. All the representatives are from the Central Government. Therefore, I would feel that there should be a representative from the State Government in which the Central University is going to be established. Probably, a person who is dealing with the oceanography in Anna University and other places should be inducted as a member of the Executive Council. Likewise, the University Grants Commission which is an apex body for all the university education does not find a place in the Executive Council. So, you should bring one person from there also.

Another glaring omission in this Bill is that the post of Controller of Examination is not mentioned. You have mentioned the Registrar and the Finance Officer but equally important and statutory position is the Controller of Examination which is not mentioned both in the Bill as well as in the statute. It has to be incorporated.

On page 9, the Minister may note Point No.15. He is talking about the Directors and he has said that the Directors will be appointed in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down in the statute of the University. The statutes are also given here but the statutes are conspicuously absent with respect to the position of the Director. The mode of appointment and other things are not mentioned. Mr. Swain has correctly asked the question whether these Directors are going to man the campuses outside Chennai in Mumbai or Kolkata. Who is going to man it? If the Directors are going to man, we must know the terms and conditions which are not given in the Bill as well as in the statute. It must be brought in.

The admission policy of the students has not been mentioned. You are talking about the faculty, the employees and the options given to them but what is going to be the admission policy of the students? Are you going to reserve some seats in this University for the students of the State where the University is going to be located? What is the reservation policy that is going to be adopted? It has not been mentioned in this Bill. I think it should be brought in.

Now how is the first Vice-Chancellor going to be appointed? You have mentioned in the statutes of the University how the subsequent Vice-Chancellors would be appointed. It says that there will be a Search Committee. The Search Committee will recommend a panel of three persons and out of whom the Visitor will appoint one person as the Vice-Chancellor. But how the first Vice Chancellor is going to be appointed, whether the Visitor will be guided by the Search Committee or he, on his own, will appoint the first Vice-Chancellor. Sir, I would request the Minister that whoever is appointed as the Vice-Chancellor of this University should be a man of integrity, a man of excellence and a man of quality. It is because now we have days when mediocre persons are appointed as Vice-Chancellors.

19.00 hrs.

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

If we want a first grade university in the world, then as has been rightly and very optimistically mentioned that it is going to be a first grade university, we also want it to be a first grade university, then the man who is going to man this university, namely the Vice-Chancellor of this university, should be a man of excellence. He should be appointed beyond any political consideration. A top-class person should be appointed and everybody should say that the Vice-Chancellor is a competent man. Sub-standard people should be avoided in the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor of this university.

The university should offer very qualitative, employment oriented and relevant courses. Questions were raised about the type of courses that are going to be offered in this university. A Bill cannot give details of the courses that will be offered by this university. The Board of Studies, the Academic Council and other bodies of the university only are competent to decide about the emerging areas. It cannot be said that the medical history is dead because what is happening today will be history tomorrow... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, finally the university should think about the ways and means of averting disasters like Tsunami and all because the university is a maritime university and deals with oceanography also. I would also like to make a point about the assessment system of the university. The Government of India has established an institution called NACC for assessing various courses and syllabi and evaluation methods. I would like the hon. Minister to consider and incorporate these points in the Bill and make this Bill as one of the excellent Bills that will create history for the hon. Minister.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the establishment of a university for studying matters relating to maritime affairs and other connected aspects is a welcome step. As has been suggested by many hon. Members I would also like to join them in suggesting that the university need not have been limited to just one. It could have been a general Bill for establishing of universities. However, this is a Bill meant to establish an university at one particular place. I do not have any objection to the particular place where it is being set up. It is a welcome step that a university is going to be set up at Chennai because Chennai has got all the eligibility for that. But of course, there have been recommendations from the Standing Committee in this regard. I do not know why some of the recommendations have not been accepted. It has also not been made clear as to why some of the recommendations have not been dealt with or considered favourably for incorporation in this Bill.

Sir, I would like to make a point about establishment of campuses at various places. Cochin was one place which should have been included in Section (3) of this Bill. When some of the areas have been included, Cochin, which was one of the places recommended by the Standing Committee for setting up of the university, has been left out even in the matter of setting up of a campus of this university. As far as Cochin is concerned, there are a lot of advantages for considering this place for setting up of a campus for this university. As the hon. Minister is well-aware, that an international container terminal is coming up in Cochin. There is also a good port in Cochin. Ship building activities also are going on in the shipyard in Cochin and also other connected activities of oceanography, fishing and maritime activities. It is one of the major centres on the West coast as like Mumbai and so Cochin should be considered for setting up one of the campuses of this university. At this stage I cannot say that Cochin should be considered for setting up of a university because this Bill is specifically meant for setting up of this university at Chennai. But I would like to suggest that Cochin is one place where there is a very well maintained Maritime Academy and many students are coming out of that Academy. It is a place where a lot of human resources are getting groomed.

I think Cochin has got that facility also alongwith other facilities. I am not going to take the time of the House by mentioning them now. I would like to have a word from the Minister that Cochin will also be considered for campus and if that is also done, we will be able to support the Bill in a most befitting manner.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN (Mathurapur): Sir, I would like to make a clarification. It has been mentioned that the Prime Minister of our country is the *ex-officio* Chancellor of Vishwa Bharti University, Shanti Niketan. This is not a fact. The Prime Minister is not the *ex-officio* Chancellor of Vishwa Bharti University. A person is elected to the office of the Chancellor by the Executive Council and then he is appointed by the Visitor. This is the clarification which I want to give to the House. So, what has been mentioned is not factually correct.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Sir, I would like to express my views on the Indian Maritime University Bill, 2007.

As we are all aware, India is one of the largest maritime countries of the world. It has a strong dedicated efficient and reliable reservoir of officers of the Merchant Navy in the country. The ever increasing demand of Indian Seafarers worldwide is testament of the quality education and training received in India. Hence, there is a need to further upgrade our training capabilities so that India will be ahead of other nations.

I welcome this Bill but at the same time, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to some aspects. As envisaged in this Bill, the Indian Maritime University is going to be set up with its Headquarters at Chennai and its regional campuses would be at Kolkata, Mumbai and Visakhapatnam. At the same time, we are all aware that Gujarat is also having the longest coastline of about 1600 kilometres as compared to other States of the country. Keeping in view the large scale port development and shipping activities on the west coast line, I think Gujarat is the best choice to establish a Maritime University. The people of Gujarat also dream to establish a similar academy or campus as that of Chennai Academy in their State for which the Government of Gujarat is prepared to provide necessary support and assistance.

We all know that Gujarat is adjacent to the States of North India like Punjab, U.P., etc. All these States are using the ports of Kutch of Gujarat. The ports of Gujarat are well developed. Moreover, it is also the dream of the people of Gujarat to have maritime education and Government of Gujarat is prepared to provide the required infrastructure like land, etc. I would request the hon. Minister that when he would reply, he may say whether he would also include Gujarat in the list of campus.

Further, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister that when the Committee examined this Bill, it stated that it was not convinced about the reason for establishing a single university for the entire country. Why should there be a single university for the entire country? When countries like Vietnam, Thailand, Ukraine, Japan, Turkey, Russia and China are having more than one Maritime University in their country, we also should have more than one Maritime University. When there is increasing demand and business, my humble request to the hon. Minister is to think of having one Maritime University in Gujarat as exports and import activities are being carried out for centuries in Gujarat.

Our seafarers and our businessmen have established their business in many parts of the world.

I would also invite the attention of the hon. Minister to Clause 4(ii), to the term "such branches of learning as it may deem fit". In this regard, the Committee has noted that the term "such branches of learning as it may deem fit" appears to be vague and may give leverage to the authority concerned. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the branches of learning may be defined in the Bill suitably to include Marine Science, Marine Biology, Shipbuilding & Ship repairs, Underwater Engineering, Drilling and Offshore activities, logistics, Port Technology, Marine Physics and Metrology so as to make the University to conduct programmes in related field.

So, all these recommendations of the Committee may kindly be considered. When you reply, kindly answer these points. You also assure the people of Gujarat, to the people of North India who are exporting and importing from the West Coast, that a Campus would be established in Gujarat.

Kandla is a very important and major Port. But in Kandla Port, there is no regular Chairman; there is no regular Vice-Chairman; there is no Chief Engineer; there is no Civil Engineer. All posts are lying vacant. Please try to understand how we are functioning.

It is very good that you are establishing this University. At the same time, considering the business in Kandla Port and the business in the Gujarat State, please see to it that a Campus is established in Gujarat also.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Thank you hon. Chairman. First of all I would like to thank all the nine hon. Members who were kind enough to contribute to this subject, which has rather enthused me.

This Bill was introduced in this august House in 2007. Then it went to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee submitted its Report to this august House with 44 recommendations. Out of 44 recommendations, 24 recommendations have been accepted. Unfortunately, we could not accept 20 recommendations for various reasons. This Bill is intended to establish a Central University hitherto not available in India. It has not been established so far in

[Shri T.R. Baalu]

India. To have quality seafarers, training is very important. We should have proper quality-oriented training. It is important to see that proper training is given to the officers.

Actually, we have got about 27,000 officers working throughout the length and breadth of the world. They are working in various flags, in Indian flags and also in foreign flags. We want to see that proper care is taken in order to produce quality-oriented seafarers in India.

I want to answer to all the points raised by my friends, who were kind enough to participate in the deliberations, one by one. This University is intended to see that some of the courses like Marine Insurance, Maritime Law, Shipbuilding, Ship Management, Shipping Finance, Inland Water Transport, General Management and Administration, Oceanography, Environment Studies, Port and Logistics Management, etc. are included in the faculty.

This particular quality-oriented faculty should be part and parcel of the University. A lot of training institutions, about 125 institutions, are available in India. These training institutions should come under one roof. For that matter, we want to establish the Central Institute.

Sir, many of my friends have said: 'why it is in Chennai or why it is not in Kolkata or why do you not set up this University in Mumbai and so on'. It is not just only to grab the Central University to my constituency or to Chennai. Many people have said so many things and politically they have made a lot of remarks against me and my Ministry. It is not true and I can bear all these things out.

Sir, if you want to set up a Central University, you should have enough space. For that matter, I tried many places. I tried Kolkata, I tried Mumbai, I tried Visakhapatnam and so many other places. The only thing is the availability of about 100 acres of land and more and it is available only in Chennai and that too adjacent to the existing National Maritime Academy. ...*(Interruptions)* The waterfront was available and the space was available. As far as Mumbai is concerned, I asked a number of times, I have sent my officers and I enquired about it. As you know, it is very costly in Mumbai. In Kolkata, adjacent to a particular institute, there is no required space available and only 30 acres of land is available. So, considering all these aspects, we came to this conclusion and the Government has given 300 acres of land in Chennai. We need only 100 acres and I got it at one rupee per acre. So at the cost of one rupee per acre, we got 300 acres of land. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lahiri, please take your seat.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: It will be established only in India. You should not just try to make politics out of it. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lahiri, this is not fair. Please take your seat. No, this is not fair.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Shri Santosh Gangwar extended his support. He wanted to set up the Indian Maritime University anywhere ..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is not going to yield. Please take your seat.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Land development and other things are going on and as soon as it is possible, we will straightaway go ahead to have the University established.

Shri Aaron Rashid was kind enough to support this Bill. He has suggested that this particular University has to be set up very quickly and the maritime sector should have such University as quickly as possible. Yes, definitely, we assure him that this particular University will be set up quickly, as the hon. Member, Shri Santosh Gangwar, mentioned about it. So I want to assure both my dear friends that it would be quickly set up.

Shri Lahiri was vociferous on a number of things. I told him that out of 44 recommendations, the Government has accepted 24 recommendations. He wanted to know as to how many recommendations have been accepted and how many recommendations have been rejected. So this is the answer for him.

He asked as to why the representation is by rotation. The representation by rotation is to make the Committee broadbased without making the Executive Council too unwieldy. The next one he has asked is training for

candidates is not available. That is what he has asked and it is the most important issue to be addressed.

It is a most important issue to be addressed. That is why, I have requested the SCI that all the Vessels of the Shipping Corporation of India should see that at least 10 to 15 cadets are trained in each and every ship. It is being implemented now.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI (Diamond Harbour): The candidates are in wait list. They are not getting training.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Shri Suresh Prabhu, my friend from the Shiv Sena Party, has welcomed the Bill. He wanted me to elaborate on the emerging area. He asked: What is the emerging area? The emerging area is climate change. As far as climate change is concerned, I would say that we have to address this issue while introducing the various courses of this particular University. Also, piracy is the latest emerging field of activity. In Somalia, what happened? It is very much heart-breaking. Each and every day, we are struggling like anything to see that our seafarers are released from the particular area. Some of the vessels are there. They are hijacked and kept under captivity. Some pirates of Somalia are just keeping some vessels which are there. For that matter, one week back, our hon. Defence Minister sent a Navy vessel to see that our ships are guarded properly. We have already sent the vessel. Definitely, we will take note of the issue.

He has also asked about provision for affiliation. Clause 23 is taking care of this affiliation.

Next, Shri Mahtab asked whether the maritime history of Kalinga and the other States would be taught. I would say that maritime history is a most important subject matter. Whether it is old or historical, it has to be taken care of. The academicians will definitely take care of this.

The next question is: Who is the regulator? I would say that the University itself is the regulator.

Another thing is there. He wanted to know about the powers of the University. He wanted to know under which power supervision is done. It is already mentioned in Clauses 5 and 50 of this Bill . Kindly go through this Bill. I do not think any more clarification is necessary.

My friend Shri Swain has asked about the role of the Chancellor. He wanted to know why withdrawal of degree is there. Withdrawal of degree is to enable to institution in one way. Some of the fraudulent certificates are issued nowadays. For that matter, specifically we wanted to provide a provision. A legal provision should be there so that it may have more say. That is why, we have introduced it.

He also wanted to know about the campuses. He questioned why it should not be in Orissa also. We can go for any number of campuses according to the necessity. There should be a necessity for establishing a campus – whether it is Vizag or Orissa or anywhere. About Gujarat also, my friend has asked. Gujarat is a most important maritime State. All these things will be taken care of. At the same time, we will study the matter. If more campuses are to be introduced, definitely we will take care of it.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): What is the role of the Chancellor? I specifically asked that question. Is it just to preside over the Convocation or anything else?... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: The Visitor is there.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: What is the role of the Chancellor? Will he only preside over the Convocation?

SHRI T.R. BAALU: In almost all the Universities, whether they are existing Universities or whatever they may be, whatever responsibility the Chancellor is carrying, in the same way, he will also carry the responsibility. The Chancellor has got no day-to-day work at all. He will only preside over convocation. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: The President is the Visitor.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Nowhere will the Chancellor come and work on a day-to-day basis.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: In every University, the Chancellor has some responsibility. But in this case he has no responsibility.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lahiri, please take your seat. Nothing will go on record except the reply of the hon. Minister.

(Interruptions) ... *

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Who will head the Regional Campuses?

As per the provision under clause 14(f) of the Bill, the Director will head the University Campus.

Sir, my friend Prof. Ramadass has supported the Bill. He has asked many questions and also he has made some valuable suggestions. He asked about the reservation policy for admission of students. I would like to inform him that we would observe the existing practices followed by other Central Universities. He said that the Admission Policy of the University is not mentioned in the Bill. I would like to inform that this would be included in the subordinate legislation when we go in for framing of rules.

Then, he asked as to how the first Vice-Chancellor will be appointed. He will be appointed by the Visitor and this has been envisaged under clause 46 of the Bill. The power to appoint the Visitor has been vested in the President of India and this will ensure sanctity to the appointment.

He said that the representatives of the States have to be included in the Executive Council of the University. Definitely this will be considered in course of time.

Prof. Ramadass also asked as to who will control the examinations. I would like to inform him that the Academic Council will appoint officer to control the examinations.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I asked as to what is the position of the Controller of Examinations?

SHRI T.R. BAALU: We will take note of it and include it in the rules.

Sir, Shri P.C. Thomas asked as to why no campus is being established in Kochi. I have already answered this question. The answer given to Shri Swain holds good for him also.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Standing Committee has recommended for the establishment of a campus in Kochi. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: The Standing Committee made so many recommendations. Out of a total of 44 recommendations, we have accepted only 24 recommendations. That is the answer for his question.

Shri P.S. Gadhavi asked as to why no campus is being established in Gujarat. The same answor holds good for his question also.

Then, he also asked as to why only a single university is being established. I would like to inform the House that we cannot immediately open four or five such universities throughout the length and breadth of the country. Now we are going to establish only one university. We will gain experience and after gaining experience we will see if there is any necessity for opening more such universities. If there is a need, we will go in for more such universities in future. First of all, we have to gain experience and after gaining experience, whether we have to go in for more such universities or not, it has to be decided by the particular Government in future.

With these words, I would request the House to pass this Bill.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: What is the necessity for an offshore campus? ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know whether the existing campuses, the Marine Engineering Research Institutes at Kolkata and Mumbai, are going to enjoy autonomy or everything will be controlled from there. That is what I would like to know from the Minister.

Then, I would also like to know whether, in the future, he is going to consider setting up such universities in other places of the country. Let him answer this question also.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Mr. Chairman, Sir, any Central University can open up campuses, but nothing is mentioned here. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this university is competent enough

*Not recorded.

to open up campuses in different parts of the country, including offshore campuses. Then, even affiliations can also be sought from the Central University. My question was this. We have more than 100 academic institutes which have been recognized by the Government.

Private and otherwise, by State Government or by the Central Government, as for engineering colleges we have a technical... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not go into the details.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, as far as maritime studies are concerned, all these training institutions will come under this one group only.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: What about autonomy?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please take your seat.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: Sir, he has not replied to the question of autonomy of the existing campus... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: All the existing institutions will come under the Central university only... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: Sir, he has not replied to my question... *(Interruptions)* Sir, I walk out in protest against this... *(Interruptions)*

19.31 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Samik Lahiri and some other hon. Members left the House.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University at the national level to facilitate and promote maritime studies and research and to achieve excellence in areas of maritime science and technology, marine environment and other related fields, and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2

Definition

Amendments made :

Page 2, line 10, *for* "or research" *substitute* "research", "education and training". (3)

Page 2, line 16, *for* "education", *substitute* "education and training". (4)

Page 2, line 25, *for* "contact programmes", *substitute* "contact programmes, e-learning". (5)

Page 2, line 28, *for* "teachers and other staff", *substitute* "teachers and other staff including deputationists". (6)

Page 2, line 38, *for* "education", *substitute* "education and training". (7)

(Shri T.R. Baalu)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4

Objects of the University

Amendment made :

Page 3, line 31, *for* "maritime studies", *substitute* "maritime studies training". (8)

(Shri T.R. Baalu)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5

Powers of the University

Amendments made :

Page 4, line 16, *for* "will", *substitute* "shall". (9)

Page 4, line 17, *for* "India", *substitute* "India till the Central Government otherwise decides". (10)

Page 4, line 31, *for* "teachers", *substitute* "Directors, Principals and teachers". (11)

Page 5, line 14, *for* "computer centre", *substitute* "computer centre, training centre". (12)

(Shri T.R. Baalu)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8

Fund of the University

Amendment made :

Page 7, line 2, *for* "shipping companies", *substitute* "shipping companies, offshore construction companies and diving companies". (13)

(Shri T.R. Baalu)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 9

The Visitor

Amendment made:

Page 7, line 22, *for* "Sub-section (2)", *substitute* "Sub-section (3)". (14)

(Shri T.R. Baalu)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 29 were added to the Bill.

Clause 30

Power to make Ordinances

Amendment made:

Page 12, line 35, *omit* "discipline". (15)

(Shri T.R. Baalu)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 30, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 31 to 34 were added to the Bill.

Clause 35

Tribunal of Arbitration

Amendment made:

Page 14, line 2, *omit* "and no suit shall lie in any court in respect of matters decided by the Tribunal". (16)

(Shri T.R. Baalu)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 35, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 35, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 36

Procedure of appeal and arbitration in disciplinary cases against students

Amendment made:

Page 14, lines 9 and 10, *for* "Vice-Chancellor, Discipline Committee or Examination Committee, as the case may be", *substitute* "Vice-Chancellor". (17)

(Shri T.R. Baalu)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 36, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 36, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 37 to 45 were added to the Bill.

Clause 46

Transitional Provisions

Amendments made:

Page 15, line 22, *for* "five years", *substitute* "three years". (18)

Page 15, line 25, *for* "three years", *substitute* "two years". (19)

Page 15, line 28, *for* "three years", *substitute* "two years". (20)

Page 15, line 31, *for* "three years", *substitute* "two years". (21)

(Shri T.R. Baalu)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 46, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 46, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 47 to 48 were added to the Bill.

Clause 49

Transfer of Assets and Options of the Employees

Amendment made:

Page 16, *for* lines 22 to 32, *substitute* "Lal Bahadur Shastri College of Advance Maritime Studies, Mumbai, the National Maritime Academy, Chennai, Indian Institute of Port Management, Kolkata and the National Ship Design and Research Centre, Visakhapatnam into the Indian Maritime University, all the assets and employees shall stand transferred to the University and such employees shall have the following option:—

(i) the employees of the four training institutes under Indian Institute of Maritime Studies who shall stand transferred to Indian Maritime University shall have the option to continue on deemed deputation in Indian Maritime University on the terms and conditions in force of the Central Government and also continue to retain or to be allotted government residential accommodation on turn and avail of the Central Government Health Scheme facilities till their retirement;

(ii) the employees of the National Maritime Academy, Chennai, Indian Institute of Port Management, Kolkata and the National Ship Design and Research Centre, Visakhapatnam shall have the option to continue on the terms and conditions of their respective institutes till their retirement; and." (22)

(Shri T.R. Baalu)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 49, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 49, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 50

Role of Central Government and Directorate General of Shipping

Amendment made:

Page 16, *omit* lines 40 to 42. (23)

(Shri T.R. Baalu)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 50, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 50, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Schedule

Amendments made:

Page 17, line 5, *for* "in the academic", *substitute* "in the field of academic, maritime, public administration". (24)

Page 17, line 13, *for* "three persons", *substitute* "three persons having experience in the field of human resource management maritime, public administration, marine or port administration". (25)

Page 17, line 20, *for* "three persons, two shall be nominated by the Executive Council", *substitute* "three persons, one shall be nominated by the Executive Council one by the Court". (26)

Page 20, *after* line 2, *insert*—

"Provided that a nominee of the Court shall also be included in the Selection Committee." (27)

Page 23, line 25, *for* "one Principal of the affiliated colleges", *substitute* "three Principals of the affiliated colleges and academic institutions". (28)

Page 23, *after* line 27, *insert*—

"(m) one representative of the Government of the State where University is located." (29)

Page 25, *after* line 14, *insert*—

"(6) The Court shall consist of the following members, namely:—

Ex-Officio Members:

(i) the Vice-Chancellor;

(ii) the Pro-Vice Chancellor;

(iii) the Deans of Schools of Studies;

(iv) the Heads of teaching Departments who are not the Deans;

(v) the Dean of Students' Welfare;

(vi) the Registrar;

(vii) the Librarian;

(viii) the Proctor;

(ix) the Finance Officer;

Representatives of Teachers:

(x) All Professors who are not Heads of teaching Departments;

(xi) Two Readers who are not heads of teaching Departments, by rotation according to seniority, to be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor;

(xii) Two Lecturers by rotation according to seniority, to be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

Representatives of Non-Teaching Staff:

(xiii) Two members of the non-teaching staff, one from among group 'D' Staff and the other from the rest, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

Representatives of Institutions affiliated to the University:

(xiv) One representative from the affiliated institutions who shall be the head of the institution, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

Representatives of Parliament:

(xv) Five representatives of Parliament out of which three to be nominated by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and two by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha from amongst the Members

thereof. However, consequent upon a Member of Parliament becoming a Minister or Speaker or Deputy-Speaker, of the Lok Sabha or Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, his/her nomination or election to the Court of the University shall be deemed to have been terminated.

Persons representing Industry:

(xvi) Eleven persons representing the Maritime Industries, to be nominated by Visitor out of which one each from – Indian National Ship Owners' Association, Maritime Association of Ship Owners and Ship Managers Association, Foreign Owners Representatives and Ship Managers Association, Ship Building Industries, Dredging Industries, Offshore Industries, Unions representing Seamen, Association of Multimodel Transport Operators of India, Indian Registrar of Shipping, Major and Minor Ports.

(xvii) Ten representatives of Maritime States, out of which one each to be nominated by the States or Union Territories.

Other Members:

(xviii) Members of the Executive Council, who are not authorised members of the Court.

(7) All members of the Court, other than the *ex-officio* members, shall hold office for a term of three years:

Provided that a Member of Parliament shall hold office for three years or so long as he continues to be a member of the House which he represents, whichever is less.". (30)

Page 28, *after* line 14, *insert*—

"(v) atleast one person to be nominated by the Court.". (31)

Page 34, *after* line 35, *insert*—

"(8) The constitution of Board of affiliation and recognition and the terms of office of its members shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.". (32)

(Shri T.R. Baalu)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Short Title and Commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3, *for* "2007", *substitute* "2008". (2)

(Shri T.R. Baalu)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, *for* "Fifty-eighth", *substitute* "Fifty-ninth". (1)

(Shri T.R. Baalu)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, now we take up 'Zero Hour'.

Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan – Not present

Shri Ramji Lal Suman – Not present

Shrimati C.S. Sujatha – Not present

Shri Ganesh Singh – Not present

Shri Srichand Kriplani. Only two minutes please.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Silence please.

Now, Shri Srichand Kriplani.

[Translation]

SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw attention towards the problem of the opium farmers in the country. The Government of India formulates the opium policy. When such a policy used to be formulated during the NDA regime, a meeting of all the Members of Parliament of the opium producing areas used to be convened in view of the problems of farmers to ensure safegaurding their interest. No meeting has, however, been convened by the hon. Minister of Finance of the U.P.A. Government during the last four years and the policy which has been formulated is adversely affecting the opium cultivators. The agitations are going on in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh as a result of this policy. An agitation is being carried out by the farmers' federation even in my Chittorgarh constituency. There are agitations in Bara, Jhalawar. It is causing huge loss to the cultivators.

Through you, the Government is requested to at least make some amendments in the policy, so that the lease of cultivators, which has been terminated, may be restored. I would like to make two-three requests *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is done. Please put your demand.

SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: The Government has applied the principle of concentration. Owing to the application of the principle of 53 per cent, consolidation of land in the Opium policy, 40,000 leases have been terminated in the last four years. It is requested that the lease of the farmers which has been terminated owing to the principle of consolidation in the last four years may be restored to them immediately and the principle of consolidation should be withdrawn completely. The leases of the farmers which have been terminated in the last ten years owing to the vagaries of nature like hailstorm or excess rainfall should be restored to them. The price of opium should be raised to Rs. 10 thousand a kilo. New lease holdings measuring should be allotted to 10 'Aari' the cultivators new villages and old 'Mojos'. New Mojos should also be opened. The villages in which less than 5 lease holdings have remained the terminated ones should be immediately restored. The opium farmers planting opium for years together, were not allowed to cultivate opium on lease holdings along the village borders or in a neighbouring village should be allowed to cultivate and their lease should be restored. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your matter has been conveyed. Only mention is alowed in the Zero Hour and you have done that.

SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Finally, it is requested that the cultivators who wish to dispatch their opium should be allowed to extract the poppy head before dispatching opium. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Kharventhan.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the submission of Shri Kharventhan.

*(Interruptions) ...**

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Sir, I also associate myself with this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

[English]

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, I am raising a very important matter. Instead of implementing Rajiv Gandhi's 1987 Accord for the welfare of Tamils in Sir Lanka, the Sri Lankan Government, with a view to evacuate all Tamil people from Sri Lankan island, from their army, is mercilessly killing them in Kilinochchi, Vavuni, Mullaitheevu, Pudukudiyiruppu, Yanaiyeravu, Vishwamed, Tharmapuram and other areas. Nearly 5 lakh Tamils have gone out of Sri Lanka due to the ongoing ethnic violence and come to Tamil Nadu and other places as refugees. Those who are living in Sri Lanka are also suffering for water, food, shelter, cloth and other essential items.

Hence, I would urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps to put a full stop for genocide in Sri Lanka, initiate dialogue with the Sri Lankan Government and pressurize them to declare ceasefire. A delegation of All Party MPs from Tamil Nadu must be sent to Sri Lanka to study the ground realities in the island nation.

Further I would urge the Union Government to provide adequate relief materials and security for Tamil people's safe living in Sri Lanka and protect them from the attack of Sri Lankan army.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basu Deb Acharia: Not present.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, this issue is regarding an important aspect, which I want to raise in this House relating to religious conversions taking place in India.

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Your notice is regarding 'need to investigate the role of foreign funds in religious conversions in India.'

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I am speaking on this only. It is about religious conversions that are taking place in India and about need to investigate the role of foreign funds, which have greatly aided conversions.

Not only Hindus of India but also Buddhist have expressed their resentment against the NGOs like 'World Vision' and other evangelical bodies operating in Mongolia, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Myanmar and even Tibet, who are 'using unethical methods, under the guise of being charitable organizations to buy converts in Asia'.

Sir, *The Australian*, a leading newspaper of Australia has reported that 'World Vision' is secretly attempting to convert Muslims and Western Aid Workers in ACEH of Indonesia while working in Tsunami affected population.

Sir, the information that is available in the website of the Union Home Ministry relating to Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA) states that the foreign donations to various NGOs have trebled or quadrupled in just three years since the formation of the UPA Government.

Our Constitution does grant a Fundamental Right to propagate one's faith. But aggressive proselytisation through foreign funds wrests ill with the republic's core value of secularism.

Therefore, I would demand a proper investigation into the detailed expenditure of foreign donations received by various NGOs. The Central Government should immediately set up a National Commission to investigate the role of foreign funds in this regard. As I have said earlier, the information is available in the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): You ask of religious NGOs. Why are you asking of all NGOs?

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I am asking of all NGOs. That is what I am saying. I am talking of all NGOs, who are receiving foreign funds... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mahtab, you are a senior Member. You have made your point.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, the largest recipients were the 'World Vision' having got Rs. 256 crore, 'Caritas India' having got Rs. 193 crore and 'Rural Development Trust' having got Rs. 127 crore. Similarly, 'Gospel for Asia' etc. has received more than Rs. 100 crore each. When the official Christian population in India is barely three per cent, why do the Christian NGOs receive the largest share of foreign funds?

Some of these NGOs receive funds from Christian organisations that are known to support evangelism in many Asian countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mahtab, please conclude. What is your demand?

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I demand that a national investigation should be conducted by a Commission of the Central Government to find out how this fund has been utilized.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Madhusudan Mistry.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: That is too much. I do not agree with that, Mr. Mahtab.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, just a minute. The Minister wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): The hon. Member has quoted a series of figures and something else. I do not know whether he had quoted from a foreign report. Nothing is authenticated. The only attempt of the hon. Member from Orissa is to cover up the atrocities against Christians. He wants to cover up. That is why, he is making these statements.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: No, that is not true. That is your allegation. I have quoted from the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing anybody. Nothing will be recorded, except the speech of Mr. Madhusudan Mistry.

(Interruptions) ...*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the provision off increase of Rs. 500 for thousands of Anganwadi workers and teachers in the budget. It is my demand that the increase of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 per month to the Anganadi teachers and workers respectively as per the decision taken and as announced in the budget should be provided immediately. The arrears should also be given immediately.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the Government in regard to other Anganwadi workers as well. So many State Governments are running Aanganwadi Kendras in their States. However, in my State Gujarat, there is a move by the State Government to run these Kendras by the private trust which is being strongly protested by the Aanganwadi teachers because if it would be entrusted to the private trust, the teachers would not even get their salaries on time. The private trust people would look for ways to make money from the grant received by keeping it in their bank accounts for six to eight odd months which will maximize exploitation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Union Government is requested to ask the State Governments particularly the Gujarat Government, which has initiated such a move to handover aanganwadis to a private trust not to do the same. Not only this, any such move should be stopped as also the exploitation of the aanganwadi workers, particularly with regard to time and holidays and in respect of the assigned work with threats that they can lose their jobs anytime, should be checked. They should apply the rule, if any, and they should make rules for them if there are none and their interests should be safeguarded as per the natural justice.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hope that the Government and the Ministry of Women and Child Development will pay attention towards them. They may inform me as well regarding the issue raised here.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): I support whatever has been stated by my colleague Mistryji. There are 18 lakh aanganwadi workers in the country. Our aanganwadi workers from Uttar Pradesh are on a three day fast here regarding their problems from 10th of this month. Their main demand is for the appointment of the aanganwadi workers in grade-III and assistants in grade-IV. ICDS should be made permanent and aanganwadi centres should be opened in all the big cities as per the requirement.

Sir, it has been stated just now that they cannot work on an honorarium of Rs. 1000 or Rs. 500. There are no benefits for them except this. Since there are mostly women workers, the magnitude of exploitation is so high, which would be difficult to spell out. ...*(Interruptions)* Minimum wages being fixed under the Labour laws, notwithstanding their salaries are much lower to that. As I told you just how aanganwadi workers of Uttar Pradesh are on token hunger strike on the 10th, 11th and 12th. They will meet Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. She is requested to pay attention to their problems. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Santosh Gangwarji was associated with Mistryji. Mistry ji has also been associated with Gangawarji.

*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamarajanagar): Sir, today I would like to speak on an important matter regarding the shortcomings found in the operation of Bengaloru International Airport.

Sir, Bengaloru international airport, started functioning in May 2008. Even after six months we find that there are no basic amenities in this airport. Passengers are facing problems. Foreign tourists have also expressed their disappointment about the functioning of this airport. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government through you some of the major problem. They are:—

1. There is no continuous power supply.
2. There are no baggage loaders.
3. Acute shortage of security.
4. Air Traffic Control—ATC is malfunctioning.
5. The accoustics at the airport is so bad that one cannot hear any announcements.

So far 60 persons have lost their lives in road accidents near the airport on the National Highways. Traffic jam is a daily problem and this has not been sorted out till now. I therefore urge upon the Hon. Minister of Civil Aviation whether his Ministry is taking any concrete steps to solve the problems of the new Bengaloru Airport.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[English]

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Sir, I would request you to permit me to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that lakhs and lakhs of Sri Lankan Tamil people have been continuously killed by the Sri Lankan Army. I urge upon the Central Government to intervene immediately and provide them with proper food, clothes and shelter. The military forces of Sri Lankan Army have been disturbing the Tamil people and through the military forces they have been forced to leave their houses, property and are leaving all their relatives and they are scattered and they are now living without proper shelter and are living in the open spaces. Lakhs and lakhs of such people are there.

Continuously the Tamil people have been fighting for the justice, for their rights. Today, the Sri Lankan Army, in the name of attacking the LTTE, is attacking the Sri Lankan Tamils. The Tamil people there are also part and parcel of Indians who have migrated there a century ago.

Sir, here we raise our voice if any Hindus are attacked in Malaysia and we raise our voice if any Muslim is attacked in the neighbouring countries and we raise our voice if any Christian is attacked anywhere else. But when the Tamil people, the people of Indian origin, are attacked in our neighbouring country, none of them has raised the voice. We, the Tamil people, strongly urge upon the Government to intervene immediately and to withdraw the Sri Lankan Army by having a discussion with the President of Sri Lanka.

The Tamil people are unitedly fighting for this cause. We had an all-Party meeting and we have convened to form on 24th a very big human chain of about 100 kilometres under the leadership of Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhiji and other leaders of alliance parties. I urge upon the Central Government to intervene immediately with the Sri Lankan Government and do justice for the Tamil people. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): Sir, I would like to associate with the hon. Member. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who want to associate may send the slips.

SHRIMATI M.S.K. BHAVANI RAJENTHIRAN (Ramanathapuram): Sir, I would like to associate with the hon. Member.

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (Krishnagiri): Sir, I would like to associate with the hon. Member.

SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY (Karur): Sir, I would like to associate with the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri A.K.S. Vijayan, Shrimati M.S.K. Bhavani Rajenthiran, Shri E.G. Sugavanam and Shri K.C. Pallani Shamy are permitted to associate on this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak in regard to paddy growing farmers. Paddy is grown in Chandrapur, Garhchirauli, Bhandara and Gondia distrcits of Vidarbha on large scale. This year paddy crop is being destroyed because of Karpa and Gadh Marukhi diseases. All the farmers who have suffered 80 to 100 per cent loss of their crop are worried for their future. Fear is haunting them as their crops have been fully destroyed. The State Government is not taking any initiative to keep help them out, it is not serious. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your demand.

20.00 hrs.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: The State Government makes excuses that their financial condition is not good, so they are avoiding the issue. Through you, I request the Union Government to provide assistance to the farmers for the losses suffered by them. I demand that to avoid the recurrence of such diseases. ...*(Interruptions)* research should be conducted in this regard by sending senior officers there.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been raising the issue in regard to Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh since the last session. The drought like situation is prevailing there for the last four years, but this year the Kharif crop sown by the farmers got ruined due to excessive rainfall. After the Kharif crop, the farmer is preparing for rabi crop, but he is not getting fertilizers because the Union Government had waived off the loan of farmers owning land upto five acres but the banks are not giving 'no dues' certificates to them. The co-operative banks are not giving no dues certificates to them. The farmers are not getting full information in this regard, therefore, they are not able to get fertilizers from cooperative banks and are running from pillar to post. The farmers having more than five acres of land have been told to repay loan in three installments in September, December and March under loan waiver. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: State your demand.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Sir, all crops have got ruined due to un-seasonal rain. That is why they were unable to deposit the installment of September. I would like to demand from the Union Government to issue directions to reschedule the payment plan and let them deposit the installment of September, in the month of December, so that they are able to get the loan waiver. ...*(Interruptions)* Fertilizers should be made available to the farmers. An inquiry should be conducted into the lathicharge on the farmers.

[English]

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Thank you very much, Sir. I would like to raise one important issue regarding establishment of Indian Institute of Science Education (IISE).

There is a great need to have a Research Institute on Basic Sciences and Applied Sciences considering the ecological and environmental essentiality of Gujarat State and its phenomenal industrial growth in the country. Therefore, there is a great need to establish IISE in Gujarat. In this connection, the Government of Gujarat has requested the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India in September 2007 to establish an IISE in Gujarat.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to expedite the establishment of IISE in Gujarat.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir, there has been very planned and calculated attacks on the minority Christian community in the country recently, and it is still going on. It all started in Orissa from 24 August after the assassination of Swami Laxmanananda Saraswatiji by Maoists. This was the most condemnable and heinous act committed on a religious person, especially, someone the society at large respects and venerates. The person or outfits responsible for this should be brought to book and severely punished.

But what followed was most unfortunate and sad. It was something unparalleled in the history of our country, namely, alleging that the Christian community was behind the killing of the Swamiji. The Sangh Parivar outfits had started a bloodbath by killing people and burning houses, religious places, institutions and everything belonging to the minority Christian community in that State. Now, there is nothing left in Orissa of the Christian community. There has been violence earlier also in Orissa, and I need not narrate about it. Now, this violence has spread to other States like Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand? Kindly come to the point.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, kindly allow me to come to the point. Kindly give me some more time to speak. ... *(Interruptions)* Nearly, 50,000 people in Orissa have been made refugees in their own State. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): He is not telling the actual position there. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Further, more than 60 people have been killed, and women have been raped. This has been established, and after all this they are alleging that Swamiji has been killed by Christians! The Maoists have repeatedly claimed that they have done it. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: He is only confined to one district. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Swain, please take your seat.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: We have been very patient in listening to you people. Therefore, please wait. ... *(Interruptions)* We are also part of this country.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Do you know that the forensic report has come? There is no sign of rape. ... *(Interruptions)* Why are you making these allegations? The Police has gone there, but it was said that ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing more will go on record except the submission being made by Mr. George.

(Interruptions) ... *

*Not recorded.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Where can we go? We are being treated like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Now, we have something called a Government in Orissa. The Chief Minister of Orissa has miserably failed in discharging his constitutional duties. In a democracy, the elected Governments are duty bound to protect the lives and property of the people. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Why do you say 'something called a Government'?

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Every democracy protects its minorities. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: The nun is not available and she is not cooperating with the Police. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. George, what is your demand?

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: The Government of Orissa has miserably failed. When the State fails to fulfil its constitutional obligations, the Central Government should act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: The Central Government should take proper action so that further violence does not spread. We demand that the Orissa Government should be dismissed forthwith. Adequate compensation has to be given to those victims who have lost everything. An all-party parliamentary delegation has to be sent to Orissa to ascertain the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except the submission to be made by Shri Deepender Singh Hooda.

(Interruptions) ... *

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: If you send a parliamentary delegation, we will welcome it because everybody will then know the actual facts. ... *(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy, why are you agitating? You are a senior Member; Mr. Swain, please cooperate with the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except the submission of Shri Deepender Singh Hooda, nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions) ... *

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the farmers, particularly, in paddy producing areas of Haryana and its neighbouring states are facing dreadful situation. A frightening situation has emerged before the farmers, who meet the requirement of paddy of the entire country. A new species of pest has widely hit the paddy crop off our area. Separate names are being given to this pest. Somebody call it black mosquito, some as small 'tida' and some scientists are calling it white backed plant hopper. It may be having any name, but it has been sighted in our area for the first time. It has hit the various varieties of Basmati, Pusa 1121, Mutchal, Mote, paddy in different ways. If I take only Haryana into account, this estimate will remain incomplete. As per the estimate of one week, 25 per cent to 100 per cent loss has been suffered in one lakh 12 thousand 750 hectares of land. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand from the Union Government?

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: I would like to demand from the Union Government to assess the situation. A special team of the Ministry of Agriculture should be sent there. Floods, hailstorm etc. are covered under the Calamity Relief Fund, operated by the Ministry of Agriculture. Unfortunately, the loss caused by pests is not covered under the fund. If one ask the farmer, he will tell, it is more dreadful than flood and hailstorm. I demand that a team of Ministry of Agriculture should be sent there and fund should be made available to us by making special provision in the Calamity Relief Fund. The Union Government should provide compensation for loss suffered per acre. I would like to tell that the farmers are bearing the burden of enormous problems. We people go to our house, have meals, and sleep, but the crops of farmers are getting ruined, they are spending sleepless night. While seeking your protection, I would like to present my demand before the Government of India.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hissar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also associate myself with Shri Hooda.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, Shri Jai Prakash is also allowed to associate with him.

SHRI NIHAL CHAND (Sriganganagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am from border area of Rajasthan. The border area of Rajasthan state, Sriganganagar is completely dependent on agriculture. The NDA Government had given approval for the gauge conversion work from Sriganganagar to Swroopsar in the year 2003. The NDA government had assured the completion of work by the year 2006. The Union Government had given approval for this 115 kilometre long line, the budgetary provision of Rs. one billion 12 crore was made in this regard. The present Government have released Rs. 70 crore only. Through you, I would like to request the Union Government to release the balance amount for this rail line, to get the work completed. Besides, the metre gauge from Sriganganagar to Jaipur has been included in the year 2008 budget, it should be sanctioned in this budget itself and funds should be released for the purpose.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, the Union Government is hatching in a political conspiracy to dislodge the democratically-elected Government of the State of Orissa. It is engaged in a politically motivated move of threatening the Government of Orissa with the consequence of imposition of President's Rule in the State under article 356 of the Constitution.

The Ministry of Home Affairs of Government of India is preparing grounds for this and sending threatening letters to the Government of Orissa. The Union Government is spreading false and fabricated news and information to scare the people belonging to minorities in the State. The Union Home Ministry is creating a situation of uncertainty, falsehood and distrust. The Union Government is not discharging its Constitutional obligations and duties to cooperate with the State Government in providing Central Reserve Police Force personnel to the State as requested by Government of Orissa. Its intention seems to be to demoralize the State

*Not recorded.

Administration in a time of crisis during Kandhamal violence.

Some Members were referring to this and saying that the House should know as to what has happened there. Swami Lakshmanananda was a religious leader and he had been killed brutally on 23rd August. The State Government immediately requested the Central Government ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): How many other persons have been killed? You should talk about that also.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Please try to listen to me. I am saying this because the entire House should know what has happened.

Along with Swami Lakshmanananda, four persons had been killed on 23rd August, 2008. The same evening the Chief Minister of Orissa personally talked to the Home Minister and followed it up with a letter requesting him to immediately send the CRPF personnel to the State. The Government of India took five days to send the CRPF personnel to combat the violence. The violence occurred there in the natural course following the killing of a religious leader. After the killing of a religious leader, naturally there was some commotion and emotion there. Whatever violence has occurred, we are condemning it. We are not supporting it. Swami Lakshmanananda had been killed. We are not supporting whatever has happened afterwards. We are condemning it. But what is the duty of the Central Government in all this?

The State Government requested for a helicopter but it was not sent in time. To send the CRPF personnel requested for, the Central Government took five days. The forces practically reached the State on the 28th and violence took place to the maximum extent in those five days preceding 28th. Nothing untoward has happened there after 1st of October and normalcy has been restored.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: I want to highlight the role being played by the Central Government in all this. The Central Government is sending threatening letters to the State Government. The Central Government is not discharging its Constitutional responsibility of sending the CRPF personnel in time. The Central Government is desisting from performing its Constitutional duty.

The House should know about all these things. The Crime Branch is investigating into this. About a thousand people have been arrested during this one month. More than 600 people have been arrested in Kandhamal District alone. The State Government has appointed a Judicial Inquiry into this and a retired Judge of High Court is conducting the inquiry. However, people are accusing the State Government when the inquiry is already under way. Whatever has happened there, everybody should cooperate with the State Administration. If the investigating agencies will be deprived of getting statements to be recorded from the victims and some interested party will hide the people who have been victims, naturally the matter cannot be properly investigated into. ... *(Interruptions)*

The State Government has provided shelter to 20,000 people. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: I am concluding. This is not a communal issue. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the Zero Hour, you can make a mention. No provision of making a speech is there in the Zero Hour.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chandrakant Khaire.

Nothing will go on record except the statement of Shri Chandrakant Khaire.

(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, you can organize a group discussion outside the House so that hon. Members can participate there. ... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If any unparliamentary term is used, it would be expunged from the proceedings.

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*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If hon. Chairman can organize a group discussion, Members can speak there. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot organise a political meeting outside. Only Shri Khaire's statement would go on record.

(Interruptions) ... *

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If hon. Members make lengthy speeches, it would disturb the main purpose of the Zero Hour. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Khaire, kindly associate with Shri Tripathy.

... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your speech is not going on record.

... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the statement of Shri Chandrakant Khaire.

(Interruptions) ... *

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the incidents of communal riots and violence occurring in some parts of the country ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No speech would be allowed. Mr. Minister, there is no provision of speech. Hon. Members can only mention.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Chairman, hon. Members should be asked to confine to make some observation and not to make lengthy speeches.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No speech would be allowed. There is no provision of speech. Hon. Members can only mention.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If the hon. Member is bringing to the notice of the House some important events, they are welcome to do it. ... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards communal disturbances and incidents of violence taking place in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your matter is same, therefore, kindly associate yourself with Tripathi Ji.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my issue is different. Kandhamal district of Orissa is an example where violent incidents are taking place in the name of religions and Dalit Hindus are being lured to convert to Christianity. Earlier, there were only six per cent Christians and this number has now risen to 37 per cent. All of a sudden their population has increased. This is beyond one's imagination. Recently, Swami Laxmanandji was killed in violent incidents over there. ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are repeating the views express by Tripathiji. State your demand.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: This is happening in my constituency also and it is happening in Thane district also. Jagatguru Narendraji Maharaj has same stature in Maharashtra, as Laxmanandji had there He has filed an affidavit and had brought 50,000 Hindus back to Hindu religion. He is a religious leader. He is also being threatened for his life. I would like to demand that he should be given security. Besides that, the people responsible for inciting riots should be punished. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Abu Ayes Mondal.

(Interruptions) ... *

SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL (Katwa): Sir, we have come to know from the statement of reply from the hon. Minister of Railways of a Starred Question in the august House on 30.8.2007 that the Railway Land Development Authority has been set up for commercial development of Railway Land and Airspace.

I want to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that on the sides of Bandel-Katwa Railways in West Bengal, many people have been living as well as using the Railway land for years together. The places are Purbasthali, Kalna, Khamarghachi, etc. Most of the families came during the partition of India during 1947, from the then East Pakistan and now Bangladesh.

I urge upon the Ministry of Railways, Government of India to kindly get a commercial settlement with them whose existence are not hampering or affecting the railway development works in progress or to be in progress.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Thank you. A few days back the cine artists and directors had taken out a rally, followed by holding a public meeting in Rameswaram in which Director Shri Seeman, Shri Sekaran and Producer Ameer had given provocative speeches in favour of the banned outfit LTTE and accused the Central Government saying that they were prepared to go to Sri Lanka and they were prepared to even kill Shri Rajapakse; they further accused respected Madam Sonia Ji and praised Rajiv's killer, the LTTE supremo V. Prabhakaran and asked IB to note that they were ready to face any consequences; they further asked whether the IB would be able to arrest them. They further went on to say that Prabhakaran is their leader, and if IB wants they could arrest them. So, the Government has to ask for the tapes of the above speeches of them. I request the Central Government to take stringent action against these provocative speeches. If it is not done immediately, it would continue everywhere, and the Central Government has to put a full stop through the State Government. Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is also aware of this and he is also taking action. This sort of speeches praising the internationally banned outfit is unwarranted and it should be stopped. US has also banned it. We, the Congressmen are concerned about the Tamilians. The rights of the Tamilians living in Sri Lanka have to be protected. We are against LTTE, the Rajiv's killers; but we are for the Tamilians living in Sri Lanka. Their rights have to be protected. We thank the Central Government for initiating action in this regard by sending emissary to Sri Lanka and calling the Sri Lankan Ambassador. I request the Central Government to kindly issue suitable direction to the State Government to nab persons who have made provocative and inflammatory speeches, and restore rule of law in the State.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Sir, the Congress Party is making propaganda that it has done very good job. But due to non-payment of its share announced under the Rural Employment Scheme by the Government, many schemes have come to a standstill in many parts of Rajasthan. An amount of Rs. 875 crore required for completion of these schemes has not been released till date. Rs. 770 crore has not been released for seven districts of the State, i.e. Dungarpur, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Alwar, Bhilwara, Bikaner and Jodhpur. Funds of Rs. 875 crore has been sought which should be released immediately, so that the State Government is able to complete work in these districts by contributing its own share to it. Rajasthan Government is eager to do it, but the Union Government is sleeping over the issue. Therefore, I demand from the Union Government to immediately release the funds sanctioned under this scheme to the Rajasthan Government.

[English]

SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN (Thiruvananthapuram): Sir, the demand for setting up of a Bench of Kerala High Court with filing authority at Trivandrum, the Capital city of Kerala, is half-a-century old one. You may be aware that the Kerala State Assembly had unanimously passed resolutions two times on this demand. The matter has been raised many times in Parliament through questions and other forms of interventions.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Pannian Ravindran]

The advocates and court staff in the Capital have been on continuous agitation for the last 250 days. It has been supported by all the political parties in the State and the common people. The Kerala Chief Minister along with the State Law Minister and the Members of Parliament from the State have met the hon. Minister as well as the Prime Minister many times in this regard. If a Bench of Kerala High Court is set up in the Capital, the State Government can save more than Rs. 200 crore in a year. But the Chief Justice of Kerala High Court is not in favour of setting up of a Bench in the State capital. Now it is the Union Government which has to take a decision on this unanimous demand of the State Legislative Assembly of Kerala. So, I would request the Government of India to take necessary steps to establish a Bench of Kerala High Court in Trivandrum, the capital city of the State without further delay.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I would like to submit that the whole House should condemn the killings of innocent persons which are taking place in some parts of our country. The innocent persons are being massacred on some ground or the other. I am happy that some Members have already condemned what has taken place in Kandhamal District of Orissa. Mr. Sethi has also condemned what has happened after the killing of Swamiji. In fact, the killing of Swamiji is to be condemned first and the persons who are behind that should be brought to book immediately. If they were brought to book immediately, the other things would not have followed. Those things could have been brought down. It is very heart-rending to see that poor people who are simply living in their huts are being killed. They may be Christians or Hindus or whoever they may be. Can they be killed like that? If there is no action to bring to book the persons who are responsible for this, then what can the representatives of the people do? Should this House not rise to the occasion? Should the Central Government not come to their aid? Should the Central Government not take action? This is not a mere law and order situation. If it is a mere law and order situation, then we can say that it is a State matter. But it is much above that. It is an attack on the poor people. It is a human rights issue. It is also an issue concerning minorities. The Ministry concerning the minorities is with the Centre. If the innocent people belonging to minorities are killed on the basis of their religion or on the basis of their language, I think the whole House should condemn it and the Central Government should take immediate action.

It has been submitted here that the forces were not sent in time. If the CRPF personnel were not sent in time, the Central Government should answer for that. If the Central Government has not taken enough steps, it should answer for that. I have heard that a Central Minister and a team are going there. I do not if that has taken effect. If it is a decision, then the Parliamentarians must also be allowed to go there. I do not know whether a team from Parliament inclusive of all Parties can go to such places, especially to Kandhamal District where the situation is still not properly under control.

I would submit that the Central Government should come up with a statement on the matter which has taken place not only in Orissa but also in some parts of our country where minorities and the poor have been massacred and their houses have been ransacked. A lot of things like arson are taking place. I would submit that a true Christian will not favour any kind of forcible conversion. We condemn if there is any conversion like that. There are laws for taking action in cases of forcible conversion. You take action against them under the law. Killings cannot be a reply to the conversions.

DR. C. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on Sri Lankan Tamils. I am speaking on behalf of Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam headed by my beloved leader Thiru Vaiko, leader of the Tamils world over.

We are very much concerned and worried about the indiscriminate killing of Tamilians in Sri Lanka and the Tamil Nadu fishermen who are fishing within the India-international territory of sea water.

The Indian Government should stop killing innocent ethnic Tamilians. Ethnic Tamilians are those who are living there for thousand of years. The barbarian Sri Lankan army has launched a very bad offensive attack against the Tamilians, as if a war has taken place.

The Tamils in Sri Lanka are dying of hunger, starvation and illness without medicines. India has refused to give clearance to the International Red Cross to send food and medicine to the suffering Tamils collected on humanitarian basis in Tamil Nadu.

So far, four Tamil Members of Parliament have been murdered by the Sri Lankan Government Forces. The

Government of India failed in its duty to condemn these killings of Members of Parliament. But, on the other hand, India has supplied radars and military hardware to the Sri Lankan Government to pursue their military attack against the Tamils.

I would like to request the Indian Government to get back those radars along with the experts who have been deputed to operate the radars. The Army General of Sri Lanka Sarath Fonseka, whose hands are stained with the blood of Tamils, was given red carpet welcome by Indian Government with all undeserving honours. This needs to be looked into.

He has said that "we will intensify our military attacks to liquidate the Tamil rebels with the solid logistic support of India". This has become true. Till this day, the Government of India has not issued any denial. It is further shocking that the Sri Lankan armed personnel are being given training in India and our Indian Air Force pilots are giving training to the Sri Lankan Air Force pilots.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

DR. C. KRISHNAN: The Central Government should intervene and stop the training given to the Sri Lankan Army and pilots. This is like stabbing our children from behind by the guardians themselves. The Central Government has betrayed the Tamilians at large by helping and assisting the Sinhalese Government to kill the innocent Tamilians there.

Sir, therefore, I would earnestly appeal and insist upon the Government of India to withdraw the radars supplied to Sri Lanka and to stop forthwith any form of military assistance to the Sri Lankan racist regime and protect the Tamilians living there and stop the war against civilian Tamils and let peace prevail in that part of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sippiparai Ravichandran is also associated on this matter.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Sir, on behalf of the Pattali Makkal Katchi and its Founder President, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to a very serious, alarming and grave situation in Sri Lanka where innocent Tamilians are massacred and butchered.

Sir, the lives of lakhs and lakhs of Tamilians are in jeopardy and it is the question of self respect for 6.1 crore Tamil population of Tamil Nadu because we find that our own ancestral links in Sri Lanka are being rooted out. The present President of Sri Lanka says that the entire Tamil race should be annihilated. This has been vouchsafed by the Army General there who said that Sri Lanka belongs to Sinhalese and Tamils are only minorities and if they want, they can leave that country. It only shows that they do not want the co-existence of Tamils there and have decided to eliminate this race.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India that the Tamilians who are living there have had very long associations with India. They are part of Indian culture, Indian ethnicity, the language and the race and in all respects, they are all related to India. Hon. former Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao appearing before the Jain Commission has tendered his evidence by saying that the Tamilians in Sri Lanka today have all kinds of permanent links with Indians. He has made this statement. That is why, the Government of India has great interest in that country. Our honourable former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi in a sympathetic way tried to bring Tamilians to the mainstream of life. Former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi did his best to help the Tamils in Sri Lanka. And we have entered into Indo-Sri Lanka Accord in 1987 which says that Tamil rights should be respected and Tamilians should be given the right to determination and right to rule there. In spite of all these things, the genocide in Sri Lanka unabated and this has to be stopped.

The Government of India should not think it as a matter of internal affairs of some other country. It is not like that because India has always voicing its concern wherever human rights are trampled and international human rights are not respected. In the recent history, nowhere has this kind of genocide happened as it happened in Sri Lanka. Even in the case of East Pakistan, we entered into the matter and created Bangladesh. Today, we are supporting Dalai Lama and we have a Government in exile there. Therefore, when we have allowed all these things and when the Government of India is interested in the brotherhood of Sri Lanka, it should actively intervene and should show a sign of intervention. We feel that India must come in very strong terms and express its disapproval of what is happening in Sri Lanka and it cannot allow the killing of innocent Tamils. It must tell the Sri Lankan Government

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

to stop the war and initiate the process for a political settlement. It should also stop all forms of assistance to the Sri Lankan Army. What is important is the rehabilitation of the Tamils there. About five lakhs of people have come out of Sri Lanka now. They are all living as refugees everywhere. They are in dire need of food, medicine and other things. India should send them through international agencies and Indian Government also should prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government to stop the killing of the fishermen of Tamil Nadu. About 400 fishermen have been killed by the Sri Lankan Army. We should recognize the rights of the Tamils there and we should be able to help the people who are in need of it in that country.

The Government of India is seized of the matter but everyday, in Sri Lanka, thousands of people are massacred. Everyday that we delay in taking a decision, we will be harming the interests of Tamils. We should protect them as they are our own brothers and they have got links with India. The Government of India should be blessed by the people of Tamil origin and we should show that degree of courage and sympathy which Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi showed. We should respect the equal rights of Tamil in Sri Lanka.

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY (Chidambaram): Sir, I associate myself with Prof. Ramdass.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may send a slip for associating with him. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

20.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, October 22, 2008/ Asvina 30, 1930 (Saka).

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