

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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No. 7, Tuesday, March 6, 2007/Phalguna 15, 1928 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 6, 2007/Phalgun 15, 1928 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the tragic demise of one of our distinguished colleagues Shri Sunil Kumar Mahato, who was assassinated on 4 March, 2007 when he was attending a sports event in his constituency at Baguria in East Singhbhum District of Jharkhand.

Shri Mahato was a sitting Member of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha representing Jamshedpur Parliamentary Constituency of Jharkhand.

A dedicated social and active political worker, Shri Mahato worked tirelessly for the uplift of the tribals. Through his interventions in the House, he vigorously championed the cause of the tribals and other deprived sections of the society.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Mahato actively campaigned for the creation of the State of Jharkhand. He was associated with the social, cultural and religious activities of the people of the State and was a leading figure of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha.

An avid sports enthusiast he took keen interest in the promotion of games and athletics.

The tragic assassination of Shri Mahato is being and should be condemned by all sections of the people of the country. A life of promise of a Member of Parliament has been extinguished by senseless violence, seriously affecting the proper functioning of our democratic institutions and also creating insecurity and law and order problems.

Shri Sunil Kumar Mahato passed away at the young age of 41 years when he fell to the bullets of the assassins.

We deeply mourn the untimely demise of our colleague caused by a dastardly crime and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolence to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Pending Irrigation Projects

*81. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several centrally assisted major/medium irrigation projects which commenced during the Ninth and the Tenth Five year Plans are still incomplete;

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

(c) whether the working Group on Eleventh Plan constituted by the Planning Commission has submitted its recommendations to the Government;

(d) if so, the future road map for completion of the remaining projects and new projects to be taken up during the Eleventh Plan Period; and

(e) the Central Loan Assistance/Grants provided by the Union Government to States, State-wise and project-wise in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ): (a) to (e) Upto 15th February 2007, Central Assistance under AIBP was provided to 212 major/medium projects. Of these, 52 projects were taken up

under AIBP assistance in the last year of the 8th Plan and the balance 160 projects have been taken up during the 9th and 10th Plans. So far, 55 projects are reported to have been completed. The State Governments have indicated possible completion of 30 projects by March 2007 as per MOU.

The Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission for Eleventh Plan has submitted its report.

The Central Government has initiated several measures for expeditious completion of ongoing projects under AIBP which include, vigorous monitoring of projects, linking utilization of Central Assistance to physical achievements in terms of potential creation, release of grants based on the Memorandum of Understanding and Utilisation Certificates, conversion of grant provided into

Loan in case project targets are not achieved.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages creation of total irrigation potential of 50.98 lakh ha through major and medium irrigation projects. The projects to be included in Eleventh Plan are ongoing projects spilling over from Tenth Plan, ongoing and new projects of the Prime Minister's relief package for agrarian distress districts, projects benefiting drought prone/tribal areas, projects benefiting States having irrigation development below National Average and other selected projects.

A Statement indicating state-wise names of the ongoing AIBP projects, year of inclusion in AIBP, present status of completion, Central Assistance provided during the last three years, targeted potential under AIBP and potential created up to March 2006 is enclosed.

Statement

(Thousand hectare)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Plan of inclusion in AIBP	Year of inclusion in AIBP	Completed	On scheduled/ delayed	Target potential under AIBP	Potential created upto March, 2006	Percentage of Pot. Creation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major and Medium Irrigation Projects								
Andhra Pradesh								
1.	Sriram Sagar (Stage-I) (III) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 2005-06		70.5160	70.5160	100.00
2.	Cheyyeru (Annamayya) (V) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 2003-04		1.2140	1.2140	100.00
3.	Jurala (VI)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	40.1600	40.1600	100.00
4.	Somasilla (V)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	10.6920	10.6920	100.00
5.	Nagarjunsagar (II) (C)	IX	1998-99	Yes. 2005-06		15.3380	15.338	100.00
6.	Madduvalasa (V) (C)	IX	1998-99	Yes. 2005-06		9.3920	9.392	100.00
7.	Gundalayagu (V)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	1.0450	0.000	0.000
8.	Maddigedda (V)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	1.4150	0.0000	0.00
9.	Kanupur Canal (III)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	0.5610	0.0000	0.00
10.	Yerrakalva (V)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	6.9610	3.0400	43.67
11.	Vamsedhera Ph. I	X	2003-04		On schedule	17.1030	8.0940	47.33
12.	Flood Flow Canal of SRSP	X	2005-06		On schedule	40.0000	0.0000	0.00
13.	Sriramsagar Project-II	X	2005-06		On schedule	178.0660	0.0000	0.00

Swarnamukhi Med Irrigation Project

14.	Tadipudi LIS	X	2006-07			83.6090	
15.	Pushkara LIS	X	2006-07			75.2400	
16.	Ralivagu	X	2006-07			2.4280	
17.	Gollavagu	X	2006-07			3.8450	
18.	Mathadivagu	X	2006-07			3.4400	
19.	Peddavagu	X	2006-07			6.0730	

Gundlakamma Reservoir

Sub Total 1						567.0980	158.4460	27.94
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CLA Released under Fast Track Programme

	Nagarjunsagar project (II) (C)	IX	2001-02	Yes. 2005-06		12.6060	9.4540	75.00
	Somasila (V)	IX	2001-02		Delayed	27.7830	11.9780	43.11
	Sriramsagar Project St. I (III) (C)	IX	2001-02	Yes. 2005-06		66.5240	41.5410	62.45
	Annamayya (Cheyyunu) (V)	IX	2001-02	Yes. 2003-04		7.8910	7.8910	100.00
	Madduvaiaasa (V) (C)	IX	2001-02	Yes. 2005-06		0.6080	0.0000	0.00
20.	Gundlakamma Raservoir	X	2005-06		On schedule	32.4000	0.0000	0.00
21.	Thotapalli Barrage	X	2005-06		On schedule	48.5630	0.0000	0.00
22.	Tarakarma Thirtha Sagaram Project	X	2005-06		On schedule	10.0000	0.0000	0.00
23.	Swarnamukhi Med Irrigation Project	X	2005-06		On schedule	4.6560	0.0000	0.00
24.	Palemvagu	X	2005-06		On schedule	4.1000	0.0000	0.00

Sub Total 2

215.1310 70.8640 32.94

(Andhra Pradesh) Total

782.2290 229.3100 29.31

Assam

25.	Pahumara (A.P. 1978-80)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	11.7550	9.3000	79.12
26.	Hawaipur LIS (VI)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	3.8870	3.8870	100.00
27.	Rupahi LIS (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 2001-02		2.7680	2.7680	100.00
28.	Dhansiri (V)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	68.3660	18.5000	27.06
29.	Champamati (VI)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	24.9940	10.4500	41.81
30.	Borolia (A.P. 1978-80)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	13.5620	1.3000	9.59
31.	Kolonga (V) (D)	VIII	1996-97	Shifted to Minor		2.6900	0.000	0.00
32.	Burhi Dihang LIS (A.P. 1978-80)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	4.4900	1.9250	42.87
33.	Bordikarai (V) (C)	IX	1997-98	Yes. 2004-05		8.5900	7.4060	86.22
34.	Mod. of Jamuna Irr. Project (IX)	IX	2001-02		Delayed	13.7580	8.50000	61.78
35.	Integrated Iri. Scheme in Kollong Basin (V)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	8.6470	5.2250	60.43

(Assam)—Total

163.5070

69.2610

42.36

Bihar

36.	Western Kosi Canal (III)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	212.0500	52.0500	24.55
37.	Upper Kiul (V)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	12.1800	12.1800	100.00
38.	Durgawati (V)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	20.2970	3.3000	16.26
	Bansagar (V)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	0.0000	0.0000	
39.	Orni Reservoir (V)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	9.5570	9.4590	98.97
40.	Bilasi Reservoir (V) (C)	IX	1997-98	Yes, 2000-01		4.0000	4.0000	100.00
41.	Sone Canal modernisation (VII)	IX	1998-99		Delayed	314.5800	264.6400	84.12
42.	Batane (V)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	2.4900	0.8300	33.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(Bihar)—Total					575.1540	346.4590	60.24
	Chhattisgarh							
43.	Hasdeo Bango (A.P. 1978-80)	IX	1997-98	2006-07		39.6500	39.6500	100.00
44.	Shivnath Diversion (V) (C)	X	1997-98	Yes. 2002-03		5.2380	5.2380	100.00
45.	Jonk Diversion (IV)	IX	1999-2000	2006-07		9.5690	7.7800	81.30
46.	Kosarteda	X	2002-03		On schedule	11.1200	0.0000	0.00
47.	Mahanadi Reservoir	X	2005-06		On schedule	13.8830	2.8450	20.49
	Sub Total 1					79.4600	55.5130	69.86
	CLA Released under Fast Track Programme							
48.	Barnai	X	2002-03		Delayed	1.5080	1.5080	100.00
	Hasdeo Bango (A.P. 1978-80)	X	2002-03		On schedule	46.8500	39.9290	78.82
	Sub Total 2					48.3580	38.4370	79.48
	(Chhattisgarh)—Total						93.9500	
	Goa							
49.	Salauli Phase-1 (IV)	IX	1997-98	2006-07		9.3000	9.3000	100.00
50.	Tillari (V)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	24.6180	0.4460	1.81
	(Goa)—Total					33.9180	9.7460	28.73
	Gujarat							
51.	Sardar Sarovar (VI)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	1376.4900	211.4840	15.36
52.	Jhūj (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 1999-2000		2.9070	2.9070	100.00
53.	Sipu (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 1999-2000		1.0160	1.0160	100.00
54.	Mukteshwar (VI)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	5.0660	4.5660	90.13

55. Hamav-II (V) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 1997-98	0.0000	0	
56. Umaria (V) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 1996-97	0.1620	0.1620	100.00
57. Damanganga (IV) (C)	IX	1997-98	Yes. 1999-2000	6.6860	6.6860	100.00
58. Karjan (V) (C)	IX	1997-98	Yes. 1999-2000	5.9890	5.9890	100.00
59. Sukhi (V) (C)	IX	1997-98	Yes. 1999-2000	3.4880	3.4880	100.00
60. Deo (V) (C)	IX	1997-98	Yes. 1997-98	0.1030	0.1030	100.00
61. Watrak Kadana RB Canal (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	IX	1997-98	Yes. 1999-2000	3.7140	3.7140	100.00
62. Aji-IV (IX)	IX	2000-01	Delayed	3.7500	0.930	24.80
63. Ozat-II (VIII)	IX	2000-01	Delayed	1.8000	0.500	27.78
64. Brahamini-II (IX)	IX	2000-01	Delayed	1.0000	0.000	0.00
65. Bhadar-II	X	2002-03	On schedule	1.5000	0.0000	0.00
Sub-Total 1				1413.6710	241.5450	17.09
CLA Released under Fast Track Programme						
Sardar Sarovar Project (VI) (FTP-I)	IX	2001-02		100.0000	100.7730	100.77
Sardar Sarovar Project (VI) (FTP-II)	X	2003-04		84.7800	84.0070	99.09
Sub-Total 2				184.7800	184.7800	100.00
(Gujarat)—Total				1598.4510	426.3250	26.67
Haryana						
66. Gurgaon Canal (III) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 2003-04	20.0000	0.0000	
67. WRCP (VIII)	VIII	1996-97	Delayed	131.9700	109.0860	82.68
68. JLN Lift Iri. (V) (D)	IX	1997-98	Delayed	69.0000	0.0000	0.00
(Haryana)—Total				220.9700	109.0860	49.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh								
69.	Shahnehar Irrgn. Project (VIII)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	24.7600	2.5100	10.14
70.	Sidhata (IX)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	5.3480	0.1450	2.71
71.	Changer Lift (IX)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	3.0410	0.0000	0.00
	Himachal Pradesh—Total					33.1490	2.6550	8.01
Jammu and Kashmir								
72.	Marwal Lift @ (IV) (D)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	11.3900	0.0000	0.00
73.	Lethpora Lift @ (IV)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	2.6580	2.6580	100.00
74.	Koal Lift @ (V) (D)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	2.1500	0.0000	0.00
75.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal (VII)	IX	1999-2000		Delayed	7.6660	1.7590	22.95
76.	Mod. of Pratap Canal (VII)	IX	1999-2000		Delayed	1.2300	1.2090	98.29
77.	Mod. of Kathua Canal (VII)	IX	1999-2000		Delayed	3.2070	3.2070	100.00
78.	Rajpora lift (A.P. 1978-80)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	2.4300	0.0000	0.00
79.	Tral Lift (A.P. 1978-80)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	6.000	0.0000	0.00
80.	Igophey (IX)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	3.4730	3.4730	100.00
81.	Rafiabad Lift Irrigation (IX)	IX	2001-02		Delayed	2.9320	0.0000	0.00
82.	Zaingir Canal (IX)	IX	2001-02	2006-07		2.1400	2.1400	100.00
83.	Mod. of Dadi Canal Project	X	2006-07		On schedule	2.5733	0.0000	
	(Jammu and Kashmir)—Total					47.8493	14.4460	30.1
Jharkhand								
84.	Gumani (V)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	16.1940	0.0000	0.00

85. Torai (V) (D)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	8.0000	0.0000	0.00
86. Latratu (VII) (C)	IX	1997-98	Yes. 2002-03		6.1000	6.1000	100.00
87. Kansjore (VII)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	6.2900	4.0000	63.59
88. Sonua (VI)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	8.0100	0.0000	0.00
89. Surangi (VII)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	2.6010	0.0000	0.00
90. Tapkara Res. Scheme (VI) (C)	IX	1997-98	Yes. 2002-03		1.8190	1.5200	83.56
91. Upper Sankh	X	2004-05		On schedule	7.0690	1.4100	19.95
92. Panchkhero	X	2004-05		On schedule	3.0850	0.0000	0.00
(Jharkhand)—Total					59.1680	13.0300	22.02

Karnataka

93. UKP Stage-I (IV)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	169.0050	143.9260	85.16
94. Malprabha (III)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	48.0900	28.4150	59.09
95. Hirehalla (VI)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	1.3400	1.3400	100.00
96. Ghatprabha (V)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	139.9620	84.4830	60.36
97. Karanja (V)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	7.8550	7.8550	100.00
98. UKP Stage-II (IX)	IX	2001-02		Delayed	178.3210	108.3780	60.78
99. Gandorinala (VIII)	IX	2001-02		Delayed	8.0940	4.6760	57.77
Sub-Total 1					552.6670	379.0730	68.59

CLA Released under Fast Track Programme

Hirehalla	X	2002-03		Delayed	6.9900	1.8680	26.72
Karanja	X	2002-03		Delayed	23.1110	4.9830	21.56
100. Maskinala (C)	X	2002-03	Yes. 2003-04		3.0010	3.0010	100.00
Sub-Total 2					33.1020	9.8520	29.76
(Karnataka)—Total					585.7690	388.9250	66.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala								
101.	Kallada Project (III) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 2004-05		9.2760	9.2760	100.00
102.	Muvattupuzha (V)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	32.1050	25.0140	77.91
	(Kerala)—Total					41.3810	34.2900	82.86
Madhya Pradesh								
103.	Indira Sagar (VI)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	85.2140	0.398	0.47
104.	Bansagar (Unit-I) (V)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	0.0000	0.000	
	Bansagar (Unit-II) (V)	X	2003-04		Delayed	154.5430	25.000	16.18
105.	Upper Weinganga (V) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 2002-03		28.2550	28.255	100.00
	Rajghat Dam (V)	IX	1998-99		Delayed	0.0000	0.000	
106.	Sindh Phase-II (VI)	IX	1998-99		Delayed	83.2880	38.9300	46.74
107.	Sindh Phase-I (IV)	IX	1999-2000		Delayed	10.5800	4.3450	41.07
108.	Mahi (VI)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	26.4290	5.0000	18.92
109.	Bariarpur (V)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	43.8500	0.0000	0.00
110.	Urmil (V) (C)	IX	2000-01	Yes. 2002-03		2.1230	2.1230	100.00
111.	Banjar (V) (C)	IX	2000-01	Yes. 2002-03		1.0950	1.0950	100.00
112.	Bawanthadi (VI)	X	2003-04		On schedule	29.1420	0.0000	0.000
113.	Mahan (VI)	X	2003-04		On schedule	19.7400	0.0000	0.000
114.	Omkareshwar (VIII)	X	2003-04		On schedule	54.6600	0.0000	0.000
	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.-63 Km. (V)	X	2005-06		On schedule	21.1940	0.0000	0.000
	Bargi Div. Pro. Canal (63 Km. to 104 Km.)	X	2005-06		On schedule	31.8990	0.0000	0.000
	Sub-Total 1					592.0120	105.1460	17.76

CLA Released under Fast Track Programme

115.	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.-63 Km. (V)	IX	2001-02		Withdrawn	0.0000	0.0000	
	Bargi Div. Pro. Canal (63 Km. to 104 Km.)	X	2002-03		Withdrawn	0.0000	0.0000	
	Sub-Total 2					0.0000		
	(Madhya Pradesh)—Total					592.0120	105.1460	17.76
	Maharashtra							
116.	Gosikhurd (VI)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	18.9050	9.7100	51.36
117.	Surya (A.P. 1978-80) (D)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	2.9680	0.4600	15.50
118.	Waghur (V)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	26.3250	0.0000	0.00
119.	Bhima (III) (D)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	58.7580	44.0170	74.91
120.	Upper Tapi (IV) (C)	IX	1997-98	Yes. 2004-05		1.3980	1.3980	100.00
121.	Upper Wardha (V)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	37.2580	34.5220	92.66
122.	Wan (VI) (C)	IX	1998-99	Yes. 2005-06		15.2750	14.9210	97.68
123.	Jayakwadi (V) (C)	IX	2000-01	Yes. 2004-05		7.2730	7.2730	100.00
124.	Vishnupuri (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	IX	2000-01	Yes. 2004-05		2.6360	2.6360	100.00
125.	Bahula (V)	IX	2000-01	2006-07		4.3020	1.6680	38.77
126.	Krishna (III)	X	2002-03		On schedule	19.5880	11.0010	56.16
127.	Kukadi (AP 66-69)	X	2002-03		On schedule	53.1430	35.2150	66.26
128.	Upper Manar	X	2002-03		On schedule	8.2800	0.0000	0.00
129.	Hetwane	X	2002-03		On schedule	6.1680	0.5460	8.85
130.	Chaskman	X	2002-03		On schedule	26.1890	21.8960	83.61
131.	Upper Pen Ganga	X	2004-05		On schedule	24.6220	6.6500	27.01
—	Bawanthadi	X	2004-05		On schedule	27.7080	0.0000	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
132.	Lower Dudhana	X	2005-06		On schedule	29.1230	0.0000	0.00
—	Tillari	X	2005-06		On schedule	6.5000	0.0000	0.00
133.	Warna	X	2005-06		On schedule	54.7490	0.0000	0.00
134.	Wan Phase II	X	2006-07		On schedule	0.3540		
135.	Punad	X	2006-07		On schedule	10.8460		
136.	Pothra Nalla	X	2006-07		On schedule	5.9600		
137.	Utawali	X	2006-07		On schedule	5.0700		
138.	Purna	X	2006-07		On schedule	7.5100		
	Shivna Takli	X	2006-07		On schedule			
	Sub-Total 1					460.9080	191.9130	41.64
CLA Released under Fast Track Programme								
139.	Khadakwasla (II) (C)	X	2002-03	Yes. 2004-05		0.6240	0.624	100.00
140.	Kadvi (C)	X	2002-03	Yes. 2004-05		0.3650	0.3650	100.00
141.	Kasarsaj (C)	X	2002-03	Yes. 2004-05		3.0360	3.0360	100.00
142.	Jawal Gaon (C)	X	2002-03	Yes. 2004-05		1.8070	1.8070	100.00
143.	Kumbhi	X	2002-03		Delayed	5.4340	3.6040	66.32
144.	Kasari (C)	X	2002-03	Yes. 2004-05		1.2350	1.2350	100.00
145.	Patgoan	X	2004-05		On schedule	1.9920	0.0000	0.00
146.	Madan Tank	X	2005-06		On schedule	3.2800	1.2000	36.59
147.	Dongaragaon	X	2005-06		On schedule	2.7660	0.0000	0.00
148.	Shivna Takli	X	2005-06		On schedule	6.3890	2.0000	31.30

149.	Amravati	X	2005-06	On schedule	2.6060	2.0000	76.75
150.	Gul Medium Irrigation Project	X	2005-06	On schedule	3.0250	0.0000	0.00
	Sub-Total 2				32.5590	15.8710	48.75
	(Maharashtra)—Total				493.4670	207.7840	42.11
	Manipur						
151.	Khuga (VI)	VIII	1996-97	Delayed	15.0000	0.0000	0.00
152.	Thoubal (A.P. 1978-80)	IX	1997-98	Delayed	29.4000	0.0000	0.00
153.	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	X	2002-03	On schedule	7.5450	0.0000	0.00
	(Manipur)—Total				51.9450	0.0000	0.00
	Meghalaya						
154.	Rongai Valley (VIII)	IX	2000-01	Delayed	4.7750	0.0000	0.00
	(Meghalaya)—Total				4.7750	0.0000	0.00
	Orissa						
155.	Upper Indravati (RBC) (A.P. 1978-80)	VIII	1996-97	Delayed	52.6760	28.6500	54.39
156.	Subernrekha Multipurpose (VII)	VIII	1996-97	Delayed	36.9000	1.0000	2.71
157.	Rengali (IV)	VIII	1996-97	Delayed	20.6000	0.1600	0.78
158.	Anandpur Barrage (IV)	VIII	1996-97		5.8770	5.877	100.00
	Integrated Anandpur Barrage	X	2005-06	Delayed	60.0000	0.0000	0.00
159.	Upper Kolab (V) (C)	IX	1997-98	Yes. 2004-05	21.4000	21.4000	100.00
160.	Titlagarh (VIII)	IX	1998-99	Delayed	2.2000	0.0000	0.00
161.	Lower Indira (IX)	IX	1999-2000	Delayed	29.9000	0.0000	0.00
162.	Lower Suktel (IX)	IX	1999-2000	Delayed	40.4240	0.0000	0.00
163.	Pottaru (IV) (C)	IX	2001-02	2004-05	0.0000	0.0000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
164.	Naraj Barrage (IX)	IX	2001-02			0.0000	0.0000	
165.	Tenegiri Irr. Project (KBK)	X	2003-04		On schedule	9.9500	0.000	0.00
166.	Ret Irr. Project (KBK)	X	2003-04		On schedule	8.5000	0.000	0.00
167.	Kanupur (VIII)	X	2003-04		On schedule	29.5780	0.000	0.00
168.	Cheligada Dam	X	2003-04		On schedule	3.0000	0.000	0.00
	Sub-Total 1					321.0050	57.0870	17.78
CLA Released under Fast Track Programme								
	Subarnarekha Project (VII)	IX	2001-02		Withdrawn	0.0000	0.0000	
	Gate Works of Narrage Barrage (IX)	IX	2001-02			0.0000	0.0000	
	Execution of Rengali Left Canal (IV)	IX	2001-02		Withdrawn	0.0000	0.0000	
	Potteru (IV) (C)	IX	2001-02	Yes. 2004-05		7.2800	7.2800	100.00
169.	Improvement of Sasan Canal (C)	X	2002-03	Yes. 2004-05		16.2820	16.2820	100.00
170.	Salandi Left Main Canal	X	2002-03			3.6500	0.0000	0.00
171.	Improvement of Salki Irr. Project (C)	X	2003-04	Yes. 2004-05		20.1400	20.1400	100.00
	Sub-Total 2					47.3520	43.7020	92.29
	(Orissa)—Total					368.3570	100.7890	27.36
Punjab								
172.	Ranjit Sagar Dam (VI) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 2000-01		0.0000	0.0000	
173.	Remodelling of UBDC (IX)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	100.9900	100.9900	100.00
174.	Irr. to H.P. below Talwara (IX)	IX	2000-01		Delayed	0.0000	0.0000	
175.	Shahpur Kandi (IX)	IX	2001-02		Delayed	0.0000	0.0000	

176. Kandi Canal Extension St. II X 2002-03 Delayed 0.0000 0.0000 100.9900 100.00

Sub-Total 1

CLA Released under Fast Track Programme

Remodelling of UBDC (IX) X 2005-06 On schedule 17.0100 10.5000 61.73
 Extension of Kandi Canal St. II X 2005-06 On schedule 23.3260 4.6660 20.00
 (RD 59.50 km to 130.00 km.)

Sub-Total 2

(Punjab)—Total

Rajasthan

177. Jaismand (Modernisation) (VI) (C) VIII 1996-97 Yes. 2000-01 2.3980 2.3980 100.00

178. Chhapi (C) VIII 1996-97 Yes. 2004-05 1.7020 1.7020 100.00

179. Panchana (V) (C) IX 1997-98 Yes. 2004-05 2.3850 2.3850 100.00

180. IGNP Stage-II (V) IX 1997-98 Delayed 485.0000 327.000 67.42

181. Bisalpur (VII) (D) IX 1998-99 Delayed 1.8000 1.800 100.00

182. Narmada Canal (VI) IX 1998-99 Delayed 73.1600 0.000 0.00

183. Gambhiri (Modernisation) (VII) (C) IX 1998-99 Yes. 2000-01 0.9250 0.9250 100.00

184. Chauli (VIII) IX 1998-99 Delayed 8.9630 8.9630 100.00

185. Mahi Bajaj Sagar (IV) IX 1999-2000 Delayed 18.4060 18.4060 100.00

186. Mod. of Gang Canal (VI) IX 2000-01 Delayed 48.1030 19.7910 41.14

Sub-Total 1

642.8420 383.3700 59.64

CLA Released under Fast Track Programme

Panchana (V) (C) X 2002-03 Yes. 2004-05 3.7210 3.7210 100.00

Chhapi (C) X 2002-03 Yes. 2004-05 5.2890 4.8540 91.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mod. of Gang Canal (VI)	X	2003-04		Delayed	21.5990	21.5990	100.00
	Sub-Total 2					30.6090	30.1740	98.58
	(Rajasthan)—Total					673.4510	473.5440	61.41
	Tripura							
187.	Gumti (V)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	5.3300	3.1590	59.27
188.	Manu (VI)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	7.6000	1.06	13.95
189.	Khowai (VI)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	9.3200	2.4800	26.61
	(Tripura)—Total					22.2500	6.6990	30.11
	Tamil Nadu							
190.	WRCP (VIII) (D)	VIII	1996-97			0.0000	0.0000	
	(Tamil Nadu)—Total					0.0000	0.0000	
	Uttar Pradesh							
191.	Upper Ganga and Madhya Ganga (V) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 2003-04		17.27.00	17.2700	100.00
192.	Sharda Sahayak (III) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 2000-01		388.4600	366.6800	94.39
193.	Saryu Nahar (V)	VIII	1996-97		Delayed	505.0000	384.7000	76.18
194.	Kharif Channel in H.K. Doab (VII) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 2004-05		11.0400	11.0380	99.98
195.	Rajghat Dam (V) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 1996-97		0.0000	0.0000	
196.	Gurta Nala Dam (VI) (C)	VIII	1996-97	Yes. 1999-2000		3.8800	3.8800	100.00
197.	Barsagar (V)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	150.1320	0.0000	0.00
198.	Lakhwar Vyasi (V) (D)	IX	1997-98		Delayed	0.0000	0.0000	
199.	Tehri (VII)	IX	1999-2000		Delayed	270.000	81.000	30.00

200.	Gyanpur Pump Canal (VII) (C)	IX	1999-2000	Yes. 2001-02	1.5000	1.5000	100.00
201.	Eastern Ganga Canal (V)	IX	1999-2000		72.2860	38.4430	53.18
202.	Raighat Canal (V)	IX	2000-01		43.3530	37.087	85.55
203.	Mod. of Agra Canal (V)	X	2002-03		35.0000	17.0000	48.57
204.	Jarauli Pump Canal (1990-91)	X	2003-04		39.7480	0.0000	0.00
205.	Mod. of Lahchura Dam	X	2005-06		14.5750	0.0000	0.00
	Sub-Total 1				1552.2440	958.5980	61.76

CLA Released under Fast Track Programme

	Upper Ganga Mod. Project (V) (C)	IX	2001-02	Yes. 2003-04	1.0000	1.0000	100.00
	Madhya Ganga Canal Project (V) (C)	IX	2001-02		35.9050	20.5600	57.26
	Sub-Total 2				36.9050	21.5600	58.42
	(Uttar Pradesh)—Total				1589.1490	980.1580	61.68

West Bengal

206.	Teeesta Barrage (V)*	VIII	1996-97		174.3900	50.2700	28.83
207.	Kangsabati (II) (C)	IX	1997-98	Yes. 2001-02	82.0600	17.8000	21.69
208.	Modernisation of Barrage and Irrg. System of DVC (VI)	IX	1997-98		8.0000	4.8960	61.20
209.	Tatko (V)	IX	2000-01		1.1980	0.424	35.39
210.	Pattoi (V)	IX	2000-01		2.1580	0.091	4.22
211.	Harumala (VII)	IX	2000-01		1.2540	1.059	84.45
212.	Submarekha Barrage (VII)+	IX	2001-02		136.0140	0.000	0.00
	(West Bengal)—Total				405.0740	74.5400	18.40

Grand Total					8483.3513	3742.2990	44.11
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[illegible]

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Assam							
25.	Pahumara (A.P. 1978-80)		0.0075	0.0675	0.0750	1.7550	1.8300	6.1400
26.	Hawaipar LIS (VI)						0.0000	4.9650
27.	Rupahi LIS (A.P. 1978-80) (C)						0.0000	0.6550
28.	Dhansiri (V)	2.8700					2.8700	31.6900
29.	Champamati (VI)	0.7330					0.7330	13.7330
30.	Bordija (A.P. 1978-80)					3.6000	3.6000	12.5370
31.	Kolonga (V) (D)						0.0000	0.5000
32.	Burhi Dihang LIS (A.P. 1978-80)						0.0000	4.2240
33.	Bordikarai (V) (C)						0.0000	7.0130
34.	Mod. of Jamuna Irr. Project (IX)	4.7000				7.2450	11.9450	16.2800
35.	Integrated Irr. Scheme in Kollong Basin (V)	1.1250					1.1250	12.9820
	(Assam)—Total	9.4280	0.0075	0.0675	0.0750	12.6000	22.1030	110.7190
	Bihar							
36.	Western Kosi Canal (III)	33.0000	13.9160	5.9640	19.8800	5.9640	58.8440	173.0490
37.	Upper Kiul (V)	2.0840	0.9345	0.4005	1.3350	0.0750	3.4940	22.5790
38.	Durgawati (V)	18.0600				1.4000	19.4600	65.0900
	Bansagar (V)						0.0000	83.5000
39.	Ormi Reservoir (V)						0.0000	11.4005
40.	Bilasi Reservoir (V) (C)						0.0000	3.3900

41.	Sone Canal modernisation (VII)	21.5000	11.2000	4.8000	16.0000	8.7990	46.2990	119.9590
42.	Batane (V)						0.0000	3.3350
	(Bihar)—Total	74.6440	26.0505	11.1645	37.2150	16.2380	128.0970	482.3025
	Chhattisgarh							
43.	Hasdeo Bango (A.P. 1978-80)						0.0000	105.9400
44.	Shivnath Diversion (V) (C)						0.0000	3.5400
45.	Jonk Diversion (IV)	1.3300					1.3300	7.6000
46.	Koserteda	4.7100	2.0475	0.8775	2.9250	1.5640	9.1990	12.1990
47.	Mahanadi Reservoir					6.1005	6.1005	6.1005
	Sub Total 1	6.0400	2.0475	0.8775	2.9250	7.6645	16.6295	135.3795
	CLA Released under Fast Track Programme							
48.	Barnai	1.3500					1.3500	2.6500
	Hasdeo Bango (A.P. 1978-80)	67.2400					67.2400	137.8400
	Sub Total 2	68.5900				0.0000	68.5900	140.4900
	(Chhattisgarh)—Total	74.6300	2.475	0.8775	2.9250	7.6645	85.2195	275.8695
	Goa							
49.	Salauli Phase-1 (IV)	2.0000	0.4550	0.1950	0.6500		2.6500	17.7500
50.	Tillari (V)						0.0000	113.3000
	(Goa)—Total	2.0000	0.4550	0.1950	0.6500	0.0000	2.6500	131.0500
	Gujarat							
51.	Sardar Sarovar (VI)	557.0000	420.0000	18.0000	438.0000	339.6000	1334.6000	4042.8500
52.	Jhuj (A.P. 1978-80) (C)						0.0000	4.7400
53.	Sipu (A.P. 1978-80) (C)						0.0000	6.4550

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
54.	Mukteshwar (VI)	0.2250					0.2250	10.8630
55.	Hamav-II (V) (C)						0.0000	0.0650
56.	Umaria (V) (C)						0.0000	0.1350
57.	Damanganga (IV) (C)						0.0000	9.4700
58.	Karjan (V) (C)						0.0000	7.6000
59.	Sukhi (V) (C)						0.0000	5.6500
60.	Deo (V) (C)						0.0000	0.5000
61.	Watrak Kadana RB Canal (A.P. 1978-80) (C)						0.0000	3.1100
62.	Aji-IV (IX)	0.0930					0.0930	11.1080
63.	Ozat-II (VIII)	0.3350					0.3350	12.1100
64.	Brahamini-II (IX)						0.0000	4.0000
65.	Bhadar-II	0.2060					0.2060	0.8660
	Sub-Total 1	557.8590	420.0000	18.0000	438.0000	339.6000	1335.4590	4119.5220
CLA Released under Fast Track Programme								
	Sardar Sarovar Project (VI) (FTP-I)						0.0000	188.0000
	Sardar Sarovar Project (VI) (FTP-II)	92.5000	64.7500	27.7500	92.5000		185.0000	185.0000
	Sub-Total 2	92.5000	64.7500	27.7500	92.5000	0.0000	185.0000	373.0000
	(Gujarat)—Total	650.3590	484.7500	45.7500	530.5000	339.6000	1520.4590	4492.5220
	Haryana							
66.	Gurgaon Canal (III) (C)						0.0000	2.5000

67. WRCP (VIII)	7.7350	7.7945	3.3405	11.1350	6.0000	24.8700	72.8700
68. JLN Lift Irr. (V) (D)						0.0000	12.0000
(Haryana)—Total	7.7350	7.7945	3.3405	11.1350	6.0000	24.8700	87.3700
Himachal Pradesh							
69. Shahnehar Irrgn. Project (VIII)	13.5570				8.8340	22.3910	63.6150
70. Sidhata (IX)	0.5700	0.1125	1.0125	1.1250	6.0750	7.7700	10.7700
71. Changer Lift (IX)	0.5650	0.0640	0.5760	0.6400	1.1475	2.3525	3.3675
Himachal Pradesh—Total	14.6920	0.1765	1.5885	1.7650	16.0565	32.5135	77.7525
Jammu and Kashmir							
72. Marwal Lift @ (IV) (D)						0.0000	0.3000
73. Lethpora Lift @ (IV)		0.0445	0.4008	0.4453	0.3008	0.7461	3.3161
74. Koil Lift @ (V) (D)						0.0000	0.5000
75. Mod. of Ranbir Canal (VII)	5.4500				7.5600	13.0100	29.1930
76. Mod. of Pratap Canal (VII)	2.8800				2.9160	5.7960	9.4060
77. Mod. of Kathua Canal (VII)	2.8800				0.9990	3.8790	7.6160
78. Rajpora lift (A.P. 1978-80)		0.1416	1.2744	1.4160	4.7700	6.1860	15.2340
79. Tral Lift (A.P. 1978-80)		0.1550	1.3950	1.5500	4.4208	5.9708	19.9468
80. Igophey (IX)	1.0000	0.0500	0.4500	0.5000	0.2700	1.7700	9.6300
81. Rafiabed Lift Irrigation (IX)		0.2391	2.1521	2.3912	2.8270	5.2182	12.5298
82. Zaingir Canal (IX)	0.3450	0.1002	0.9018	1.0020	0.6992	2.0462	4.8492
83. Mod. of Dadi Canal Project						0.0000	3.2670
(Jammu and Kashmir)—Total	12.5550	0.7304	6.5741	7.3045	24.7628	44.6223	115.7879

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Jharkhand							
84.	Gumani (V)				1.3620	1.3620	27.3020	
85.	Torai (V) (B)					0.0000	2.5000	
86.	Latratu (VII) (C)					0.0000	2.1300	
87.	Kansjore (VII)				0.4800	0.4800	11.7400	
88.	Sonua (VI)	1.8330	4.1965	1.7985	5.9950	8.5360	18.3460	
89.	Surangi (VII)		1.7675	0.7575	2.5250	2.5250	12.1500	
90.	Tapkara Res. Scheme (VI) (C)					0.0000	0.5150	
91.	Upper Sankh		5.7890	2.4810	8.2700	1.4400	9.7100	
92.	Panchkhero		3.1465	1.0485	4.4950	1.0470	5.5420	
	(Jharkhand)—Total	1.8330	14.8995	6.3855	21.2850	5.0370	89.2350	
	Karnataka							
93.	UKP Stage-I (IV)		81.0971	17.3781	98.4752	17.3778	853.8530	
94.	Malprabha (III)		8.4000	3.6000	12.0000	6.0000	90.5600	
95.	Hirehalla (VI)						40.7500	
96.	Ghatprabha (V)	13.0150	43.4630	18.6270	62.0900	19.5000	267.1050	
97.	Karanja (V)						77.1400	
98.	UKP Stage-II (IX)	163.4830	168.4970	36.1820	204.6800	95.3571	988.5701	
99.	Ganderinala (VIII)		13.3350	5.7150	19.0500	2.5410	46.9610	
	Sub-Total 1	176.4980	314.7921	81.5031	396.2952	140.7759	2364.9391	
	CLA Released under Fast Track Programme							
	Hirehalla	14.7100					14.7100	23.4900

Karanja		75.2700							75.2700	99.6400
100.	Maskinala (C)								0.0000	3.2200
	Sub-Total 2	89.9800	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	89.9800	126.3500
	(Karnataka)—Total	266.4780	314.7921	81.5031	396.2952	140.7759	803.5491	2491.2891		
Kerala										
101.	Kallada Project (III) (C)	4.0000							0.4000	32.5000
102.	Muvattupuzha (V)	27.0000	34.6080	14.8320	49.4400	9.3591	85.7991	129.3117		
	(Kerala)—Total	31.0000	34.6080	14.8320	49.4400	9.3591	89.7991	161.8171		
Madhya Pradesh										
103.	Indira Sagar (VI)	190.1540	87.4580	37.4820	124.9400	41.9504	357.0444	700.0544		
104.	Bansagar (Unit-I) (V)	95.8360	19.9717	8.5593	28.5310	15.6000	139.9670	343.5470		
	Bansagar (Unit-II) (V)	40.6400	47.6000	20.4000	68.0000	18.1420	126.7820	126.7820		
105.	Upper Weinganga (V) (C)	1.0160					1.060	50.1060		
	Rajghat Dam (V)	2.4000	8.4000	3.6000	12.0000		14.4000	42.2030		
106.	Sindh Phase-II (VI)	128.6800	79.9540	34.2660	114.2200	24.5290	267.4290	373.3890		
107.	Sindh Phase-I (IV)	8.0560					8.0560	14.8760		
108.	Mahi (VI)	28.4560	22.4000	9.6000	32.0000	8.2600	68.7160	90.5910		
109.	Bariarpur (V)	29.0560	18.3330	7.8570	26.1900	6.3750	61.6210	73.6810		
110.	Urmil (V) (C)	0.4560					0.4560	2.3910		
111.	Banjar (V) (C)						0.0000	1.4000		
112.	Bawanthadi (VI)	18.3300	19.5230	8.3670	27.8900	2.4501	48.6701	48.6701		
113.	Mahan (VI)	5.4000	8.0990	3.4710	11.5700	4.8000	21.7700	21.7700		

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
114.	Omkareshwar (VIII)	20.1640	49.9520	21.4080	71.3600	9.1119	100.6359	100.6359
—	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.-63 Km. (V)					25.5480	25.5480	25.5480
—	Bargi Div. Pro. Canal (63 Km. to 104 Km.)					11.3302	11.3302	11.3302
	Sub-Total 1	568.4400	361.6907	155.0103	516.7010	168.0966	1253.4416	2026.9746
	CLA Released under Fast Track Programme							
115.	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.-63 Km. (V)						0.0000	98.0300
	Bargi Div. Pro. Canal (63 Km. to 104 Km.)						0.0000	65.0000
	Sub-Total 2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	163.0300
	(Madhya Pradesh)—Total	568.4400	361.6907	155.0103	516.7010	168.0966	1253.4416	2190.0046
	Maharashtra							
116.	Gosikhurd (VI)	6.8700	106.9586	45.8394	152.7980	30.0477	189.7157	219.1957
117.	Surya (A.P. 1978-80) (D)						0.0000	13.5500
118.	Waghur (V)	17.2400	10.7380	4.6020	15.3400	7.6068	40.1868	102.6668
119.	Bhima (III) (D)						0.0000	44.5050
120.	Upper Tapi (IV) (C)						0.0000	7.7000
121.	Upper Wardha (V)	6.0000	30.7580	13.1820	43.9400		49.9400	168.9560
122.	Wan (VI) (C)	9.7400	4.5710	1.9590	6.5300		16.2700	59.5636
123.	Jayakwadi (V) (C)	15.6900					15.6900	43.7350
124.	Vishnupuri (A.P. 1978-80) (C)					1.4145	1.4145	5.4145
125.	Bahula (V)		3.5000	1.5000	5.0000	0.5700	5.5700	11.5240
126.	Krishna (III)	25.3000	20.6850	8.8650	29.5500	13.9200	68.7700	164.8866

127.	Kukadi (AP 66-69)	48.4300	44.0636	18.8844	62.9480	24.2880	135.6650	173.1040
128.	Upper Manar	8.8000	11.9980	5.1420	17.1400	5.3960	31.3360	35.5735
129.	Hetwane	12.9800	24.5000	10.5000	35.0000		47.9800	50.4955
130.	Chaskman	11.6600	33.9500	14.5500	48.5000	10.3032	70.4632	73.7752
131.	Upper Pen Ganga		35.0840	15.0360	50.1200	2.4765	52.5965	58.4906
—	Bawanthadi		21.3290	9.1410	30.4700	13.5990	44.0690	44.0690
132.	Lower Dudhana					24.0000	24.0000	48.0818
—	Tilari					8.1600	8.1600	8.1600
133.	Warna					9.0000	9.0000	9.0000
134.	Wan Phase II						0.0000	2.0295
135.	Punad						0.0000	15.9813
136.	Pothra Nalla						0.0000	5.6255
137.	Utawali						0.0000	10.2546
138.	Purna						0.0000	22.1211
	Shivna Takli							11.9677
	Sub-Total 1	162.7100	348.1352	149.2008	497.3360	150.7817	810.8277	1410.4265
CLA Released under Fast Track Programme								
139.	Khadakwasla (II) (C)		1.9460	0.8340	2.7800		2.7800	5.5600
140.	Kadvi (C)		4.9000	2.1000	7.0000		7.0000	14.0000
141.	Kasarsai (C)	1.6850					1.6850	3.3700
142.	Jawal Gaon (C)		0.9555	0.4095	1.3650		1.3650	2.7300
143.	Kumbhi		6.5100	2.7900	9.3000		9.3000	18.6000

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
144.	Kasari (C)		0.5285	0.2265	0.7550		0.7550	1.5100
145.	Patgoan		7.5250	3.2250	10.7500	3.2250	13.9750	13.9750
146.	Madan Tank					1.5105	1.5105	1.5105
147.	Dongaragaon					1.5090	1.5090	1.5090
148.	Shivna Takli					4.4325	4.4325	4.4325
149.	Amravati					1.1820	1.1820	1.1820
150.	Gul Medium Irrigation Project					4.7415	4.7415	4.7415
	Sub-Total 2	1.6850	22.3650	9.5850	31.9500	16.6005	50.2355	73.1205
	(Maharashtra)—Total	164.3950	370.5002	158.7858	529.2860	167.3822	861.0632	1483.5470
	Manipur							
151.	Khuga (VI)	4.5000	0.8000	7.2000	8.0000	31.6260	44.1260	113.5980
152.	Thoubal (A.P. 1978-80)	8.0000	0.3500	3.1500	3.5000	36.7650	48.2650	119.0850
153.	Dolaitthabi Barrage Project					1.9125	1.9125	10.1625
	(Manipur)—Total	12.5000	1.1500	10.3500	11.5000	70.3035	94.3035	242.8455
	Meghalaya							
154.	Rongai Valley (VIII)						0.0000	4.0000
	(Meghalaya)—Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000
	Orissa							
155.	Upper Indravati (RBC) (A.P. 1978-80)	15.4800	12.4320	5.3280	17.7600	31.6170	64.8570	189.3070
156.	Subernrekha Multipurpose (VII)					12.4272	12.4272	114.6672
157.	Rengali (IV)					7.4688	7.4688	191.4743

158.	Anandpur Barrage (IV)						0.0000	21.8500
	Integrated Anandput Barrage					1.4400	1.4400	3.6855
159.	Upper Kolab (V) (C)	2.0200	1.4966	0.6414	2.1380	1.9242	6.0822	56.5122
160.	Titlagarh (VIII)	7.0000				4.1040	11.1040	32.3765
161.	Lower Indira (IX)	37.3250				64.5395	101.8645	256.3603
162.	Lower Suktel (IX)	17.4800				13.6440	31.1240	78.6548
163.	Potteru (IV) (C)						0.0000	9.8700
164.	Naraj Barrage (IX)						0.0000	4.6700
165.	Tenagiri Irr. Project (KBK)	17.5700				4.0950	21.6650	21.6650
166.	Ret Irr. Project (KBK)	13.5600				2.9205	16.4805	28.0915
167.	Kanupur (VIII)	5.4900					5.4900	5.4900
168.	Cheligada Dam	5.6000					5.6000	7.5935
	Sub-Total 1	121.5250	13.9286	5.9694	19.8980	144.1802	285.6032	1022.2678
CLA Released under Fast Track Programme								
	Subarnarekha Project (VII)							
	Gate Works of Narrage Barrage (IX)	13.6850					0.0000	17.4200
	Execution of Rengali Left Canal (IV)						13.6850	31.1350
	Potteru (IV) (C)						0.0000	14.0000
169.	Improvement of Sasan Canal (C)	4.7300				3.8190	0.0000	15.5600
170.	Salandi Left Main Canal	3.0950					8.5490	26.0090
171.	Improvement of Salki Irr. Project (C)	4.3250	3.0275	1.2975	4.3250		3.0950	6.1900
	Sub-Total 2	25.8350	3.0275	1.2975	4.3250	3.8190	8.6500	8.6500
	(Orissa)—Total	147.3600	16.9561	7.2669	24.2230	147.9992	319.5822	1141.2318

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Punjab							
172.	Ranjit Sagar Dam (VI) (C)						0.0000	249.7900
173.	Remodelling of UBDC (IX)						0.0000	93.3300
174.	Irr. to H.P. below Talwara (IX)					6.0966	6.0966	38.0966
175.	Shahpur Kandi (IX)						0.0000	29.8500
176.	Kandi Canal Extension St. II						0.0000	10.5000
	Sub-Total 1					6.0966	6.0966	421.5666
	CLA Released under Fast Track Programme						0.0000	
	Remodelling of UBDC (IX)					6.0000	6.0000	6.0000
	Extension of Kandi Canal St. II (RD 59.50 km to 130.00 km.)					14.2200	14.2200	14.2200
	Sub-Total 2					20.2200	20.2200	20.2200
	(Punjab)—Total					26.3166	26.3166	441.7866
	Rajasthan							
177.	Jaismand (Modernisation) (VI) (C)						0.0000	3.1250
178.	Chhapi (C)						0.0000	19.3500
179.	Panchana (V) (C)						0.0000	22.4070
180.	IGNP Stage-II (V)	111.0600	81.5290	34.9410	116.4700	23.8002	251.3302	582.7202
181.	Bisalpur (VII) (D)						0.0000	41.5600
182.	Narmada Canal (VI)	291.1250	83.8936	35.9544	119.8480	46.7520	457.7250	523.0450
183.	Gambhiri (Modernisation) (VII) (C)						0.0000	1.3150

184.	Chauhi (VIII)	8.2320	6.1810	2.6490	8.8300	1.9590	19.0210	47.1510
185.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (IV)	11.2200	26.5832	11.3928	37.9760	10.8960	60.0920	113.6520
186.	Mod. of Gang Canal (VI)					6.8880	6.8880	49.8630
	Sub-Total 1	421.6370	198.1868	84.9372	283.1240	90.2952	795.0562	1404.1882
CLA Released under Fast Track Programme								
	Panchana (V) (C)						0.0000	20.9700
	Chhapi (C)	8.4200					8.4200	18.8750
	Mod. of Gang Canal (VI)	69.7800	48.8460	20.9340	69.7800		139.5600	139.5600
	Sub-Total 2	78.2000	48.8460	20.9340	69.7800	0.0000	147.9800	179.4050
	(Rajasthan)—Total	499.8370	247.0328	105.8712	352.9040	90.2952	943.0362	1583.5932
Tripura								
187.	Gumti (V)	0.7650	0.0750	0.6750	0.7600	1.3500	2.8650	13.9527
188.	Manu (VI)	0.8374	0.1125	1.0125	1.1250	6.7500	8.7124	18.5274
189.	Khowai (VI)	0.3370	0.1125	1.0125	1.1250	8.1000	9.5620	17.3400
	(Tripura)—Total	1.9394	0.3000	2.7000	3.0000	16.2000	21.1394	49.8201
Tamil Nadu								
190.	WRCP (VIII) (D)						0.0000	20.0000
	(Tamil Nadu)—Total					0.0000	0.0000	20.0000
Uttar Pradesh								
191.	Upper Ganga and Madhya Ganga (V) (C)						0.0000	149.6400
192.	Sharda Sahayak (III) (C)						0.0000	131.0000

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
194.	Kharif Channel in H.K. Doab (VII) (C)	8.0000	6.4890	2.7810	9.2700		17.2700	73.2700
195.	Rajghat Dam (V) (C)						0.0000	3.0000
196.	Gunta Nala Dam (VI) (C)						0.0000	1.0000
197.	Bansagar (V)	40.8650	21.2730	9.1170	30.3900	32.1000	103.3550	277.5615
198.	Lakhwar Vyasi (V) (D)						0.0000	20.0000
199.	Tehri (VII)	64.0000	24.5000	10.5000	35.0000	25.0230	124.0230	589.7530
200.	Gyanpur Pump Canal (VII) (C)						0.0000	30.9000
201.	Eastern Ganga Canal (V)	25.7000	25.2000	10.8000	36.0000	15.2220	76.9220	147.0469
202.	Rajghat Canal (V)	14.6700				7.9020	22.5720	64.0780
203.	Mod. of Agra Canal (V)	10.6800	7.8400	3.3600	11.2000	4.9200	26.8000	33.1990
204.	Jarauli Pump Canal (1990-91)	5.0600				0.5610	5.6210	5.6210
205.	Mod. of Lahchura Dam					2.4000	2.4000	5.3340
	Sub-Total 1	270.1850	123.1440	52.7760	175.9200	133.1280	579.2330	2084.1784
CLA Released under Fast Track Programme								
	Upper Ganga Mod. Project (V) (C)							
	Madhya Ganga Canal Project (V) (C)	4.6000					4.6000	84.0500
	Sub-Total 2	4.6000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.6000	84.0500
	(Uttar Pradesh)—Total	274.7850	123.1440	52.7760	175.9200	133.1280	583.8330	2168.2284
	West Bengal							
206.	Teesta Barrage (V)*	2.9890	9.2288	3.9552	13.1840		16.1730	130.9940
207.	Kangsabati (II) (C)						0.0000	26.7100

208.	Modernisation of Barrage and Irrig. System of DVC (VI)					0.0000	1.0000
209.	Tatko (V)					0.0000	0.8920
210.	Patloi (V)				0.1280	0.1280	1.5930
211.	Hanumata (VII)				0.1490	0.0287	1.7227
212.	Subernarekha Barrage (VII)+					0.0000	13.2880
	(West Bengal)—Total	3.1440	9.4227	4.0383	13.4610	0.0287	176.1997
<hr/>							
	Grand Total	3023.2844	2077.7909	695.3408	2773.1317	1709.2253	19632.6575

● CLA released during 1996-97 transferred to Ranbir Canal in 1998-99.

—Inter State Project C—Completed D—Deferred

Note: The CLA released during 2003-04 to Madhya Pradesh consists of excess release of Rs. 0.204 crore which has been deducted in respect of Banjar project

*Out of 11.238 crore CLA released during 2002-03 to Subernarekha, Rs. 10.25 crore transferred to Teesta Barrage in 2003-04.

— Underlined figures are tentative

[English]

Production of Wheat

*82. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn up a plan for increasing the production of wheat in some districts of the country;

(b) if so, the names of districts so identified;

(c) the details of assistance proposed to be provided to these identified districts;

(d) whether improved variety of seed has been allocated to these identified districts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) The Government has drawn up a three-year plan for increasing the production and productivity of wheat in 138 identified districts of nine States viz. Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The list of the identified districts is enclosed as statement. Under the plan, it is proposed to extend assistance to farmers for quality seed of improved varieties of wheat, demonstration on improved package of practices, micro-nutrients, improved farm implements and subsidy for diesel. During 2006-07, 47,935 quintals of quality seeds of improved varieties of wheat have been distributed in different wheat production States for conducting field demonstrations under ongoing scheme on Macro Management Programme.

Statement

Identified Districts of Different States with potential for increasing Production and Productivity of Wheat during 2006-07 to 2008-09

Sl. No.	States	District
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	1. Araia

1	2	3
		2. Baghalpur
		3. Banka
		4. Bhabua
		5. Champaran (E)
		6. Champaran (W)
		7. Darbanga
		8. Jamui
		9. Katihar
		10. Khararia
		11. Kishanganj
		12. Madhubani
		13. Madhupura
		14. Muzaffarpur
		15. Nalanda
		16. Purania
		17. Rohtas
		18. Samastipur
		19. Saran
		20. Supaul
		21. Sitamarhi
		22. Vaishali
		23. Monghyr
		24. Nawada
		25. Sekhpura
2.	Gujarat	26. Ahmedabad
		27. Sabarkantha
		28. Banaskantha

1	2	3
		29. Mehsana
3.	Haryana	30. Bhiwani
		31. Ambala
		32. Gurgaon
		33. Jamunanagar
		34. Rohtak
		35. Jhajjar
		36. Mahendergarh
4.	Madhya Pradesh	37. Betul
		38. Bhind
		39. Chattarpur
		40. Damoh
		41. Dewas
		42. East Nimar
		43. Guna
		44. Harda
		45. Indore
		46. Jabalpur
		47. Katni
		48. Raisen
		49. Rajgarh
		50. Rewa
		51. Sagar
		52. Satna
		53. Sehore
		54. Seoni
		55. Shivpuri

1	2	3
		56. Sidhi
		57. Tikamgarh
		58. Ujjain
		59. Vidisha
		60. Balaghat
		61. Dhaar
		62. Dindori
		63. Jhabua
		64. Mandala
		65. Panna
		66. Shahdol
5.	Maharashtra	67. Ahmednagar
		68. Aurangabad
		69. Dhule
		70. Nagpur
		71. Nasik
		72. Parbhani
		73. Pune
		74. Solapur
6.	Punjab	75. Hoshiarpur
		76. Ropar
		77. Bhatinda
		78. Rupnagar
		79. Amritsar
		80. Sangrur
		81. Gurdaspur
7.	Rajasthan	82. Ajmer

1	2	3
		83. Banswara
		84. Bhilwara
		85. Bikaner
		86. Jaipur
		87. Jalore
		88. Jhalawar
		89. Kota
		90. Nagore
		91. Pali
		92. S. Madhopur
		93. Sikar
		94. Sirohi
		95. Tonk
		96. Udaipur
8.	Uttar Pradesh	97. Allahabad
		98. Ambedkar Nagar
		99. Azamgarh
		100. Bahraich
		101. Ballia
		102. Balrampur
		103. Bareilly
		104. Basti
		105. Chandauli
		106. Chitrakoot
		107. Deoria
		108. Faizabad
		109. Fatehpur
		110. Gazipur

1	2	3
		111. Gonda
		112. Gorakhpur
		113. Hamirpur
		114. Hardoi
		115. Jaunpur
		116. Jhansi
		117. Kaushambi
		118. Lalitpur
		119. Lucknow
		120. Maharajganj
		121. Mahoba
		122. Mau
		123. Mirzapur
		124. Pratapgarh
		125. Raebareli
		126. Ravidasnagar
		127. Santkabir Nagar
		128. Shravasti
		129. Siddharthnagar
		130. Sitapur
		131. Sultanpur
		132. Unnao
		133. Sonbhadra
		134. Varanasi
9.	West Bengal	135. Jalpaiguri
		136. Coochbehar
		137. Dinajpur (N)
		138. Dinajpur (S)

*[Translation]***Fixation of Norms for Bio-Fertilizers**

*83. SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has fixed norms for bio-fertilizers in March, 2006 and communicated it to the State Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government has also fixed a time limit for the State Governments to implement the said norms; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the States which have not yet implemented the norms so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has extended the time limit up to 30th June, 2007 for implementation of the regulatory provisions.

Promotion of Dry Land Farming

*84. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a special programme for "Dry Land Farming" in the country;

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

(c) the various works/projects undertaken by the Government under the said programme for promoting dry land farming in arid and semi-arid regions of the country, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Agriculture is contemplating a new scheme 'Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland Farming Systems' to enhance the agricultural production in dryland areas in identified arid and semi arid districts in seven States viz. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The list of districts identified on the basis of rainfall, moisture index and irrigation coverage is enclosed as statement. The scheme focuses on rainwater harvesting and its efficient utilization, in-situ moisture conservation, use of organic manures, alternative land use and adoption of improved dryland farming technologies. An allocation of Rs. 200.00 crore (B.E.) has been made in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

Statement

List of Identified Districts for Proposed New Scheme Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland Farming System

State	Sl. No.	District	Anni. Rainfall (mm)	Net Sown Area (Hectares)	Irrigation (%)	Moisture index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	1.	Barmer	261.40	1304041	7.95	-85.92
	20	2. Bikaner	247.60	1063628	16.51	-86.02
		3. Churu	71.70	1211415	4.99	-77.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	4.	Hanumangarh	309.90	643967	52.74	
	5.	Jaisalmer	163.70	353534	20.06	-92.07
	6.	Jalore	438.00	529016	42.88	-76.25
	7.	Jodhpur	324.40	1060902	13.43	-82.39
	8.	Nagaur	407.70	1200172	21.59	-75.48
	9.	Pali	487.60	545582	28.65	-70.29
	10.	Ajmer	495.50	364635	23.17	-68.36
	11.	Bhilwara	678.00	339593	33.40	-56.51
	12.	Dungarpur	727.40	119148	18.17	-51.60
	13.	Jaipur	586.80	666305	53.91	-66.37
	14.	Jhunjhunu	487.60	426731	49.96	-69.41
	15.	Karauli	689.10	198609	46.90	
	16.	Rajsamand	529.30	90757	22.77	
	17.	Sikar	467.90	514629	42.59	-68.87
	18.	Sirohi	658.00	126749	38.30	-62.49
	19.	tonk	619.80	475531	39.78	-61.19
	20.	Udaipur	650.20	233887	20.50	-52.88
Gujarat	1.	Ahmedabad	694.90	574900	31.43	-58.59
11	2.	Banaskanthan	665.80	840800	45.47	-66.46
	3.	Mehsana	715.90	690900	52.32	-63.99
	4.	Patan	577.60	404609	24.32	-63.99
	5.	Amreli	566.20	498100	14.60	-69.83
	6.	Jamnagar	500.20	575000	10.94	-70.85
	7.	Bhavnagar	608.00	628800	21.56	-66.48
	8.	Kuch	404.90	491300	26.73	-79.42
	9.	Porbandar	671.70	132257	14.62	-50.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10.	Rajkot	613.60	728200	19.69	-71.38
	11.	Sumdernagar	531.20	685300	18.93	-73.04
Maharashtra	1.	Ahmednagar	595.00	1154600	26.44	-62.53
7	2.	Dhulle	677.20	704600	13.76	-60.47
	3.	Nasik	656.50	852800	22.91	-60.43
	4.	Sangli	79.40	582900	22.78	-54.36
	5.	Sholapur	660.60	1055800	21.97	-63.32
	6.	Beed	733.70	774000	27.20	-54.32
	7.	Jalna	749.80	568400	12.79	-52.91
Madhya Pradesh	1.	Barwani	742.10	233478	28.90	
1						
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Medak	749.60	451856	31.32	-57.36
3	2.	Chittor	539.30	477177	38.02	-65.34
	3.	Kurnool	718.40	899977	19.97	-60.70
Tamil Nadu	1.	Villore	657.10	215916	52.63	
1						
Karnataka	1.	Bidar	731.30	372345	10.22	-58.33
12	2.	Dharwada	631.80	331471	13.14	-62.05
	3.	Gulbarga	626.20	1152143	13.67	-67.30
	4.	Koppal	741.90	349942	30.55	
	5.	Raichur	584.70	503664	28.72	-70.03
	6.	Bangalore (R)	725.60	298621	17.59	
	7.	Bellary	739.90	487573	32.86	-57.43
	8.	Chamarajnagar	634.50	154472	30.29	
	9.	Devangere	534.00	384748	34.40	
	10.	Hassan	660.40	364399	19.47	-53.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	11.	Mandeya	740.50	246662	43.79	-51.88
	12.	Mysore	702.10	389921	2924	-54.26
Total		55 Distt.				

[English]

Consumption of Fertilizers

*85. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average per hectare consumption of fertilizers in the country recorded during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the world average per hectare consumption of fertilizers;

(c) the extent to which the Integrated Nutrient Management Strategy is helping to reduce the use of fertilizers in the country; and

(d) the promotional measures taken or proposed to be taken to encourage organic farming in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The average per hectare consumption of fertilizers (NPK nutrients) in the country during the last three years, State-wise—is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The average world consumption of fertilizers (NPK nutrients) per hectare of arable land is 105.50 kg.

(c) The Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) envisages soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures and bio fertilizers. INM moderates the nutrient requirement of crops based on the nutrient supplying capacity of soil as judged by soil testing and the supplementary nutrients obtained from organic manures and bio fertilizers.

(d) The promotional measures taken to encourage organic farming through the National Project on Organic Farming includes capacity building through service providers, training and demonstration for creating awareness, market development and financial assistance to commercial production units of organic inputs.

Statement

State-wise per hectare Consumption of Fertilizers during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Fertilizer Consumption (NPK Nutrients) kg/Hectare		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	149.83	158.57	203.61
2.	Karnataka	80.33	99.51	117.34
3.	Kerala	65.01	56.74	57.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Tamil Nadu	134.14	159.07	183.67
5.	Pondicherry	1067.03	1086.30	1100.28
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.33	10.92	12.63
7.	Lakshadweep	3.33	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	89.85	99.49	111.07
9.	Madhya Pradesh	49.70	53.42	47.13
10.	Chhattisgarh	43.36	65.19	67.36
11.	Maharashtra	64.82	74.68	84.52
12.	Rajasthan	35.94	31.33	36.29
13.	Goa	36.09	34.08	32.66
14.	Daman and Diu	0.00	3.33	0.00
15.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35.67	41.25	43.97
16.	Haryana	159.97	155.10	166.72
17.	Punjab	194.56	194.56	210.06
18.	Uttar Pradesh	127.78	134.13	140.37
19.	Uttaranchal	101.86	88.93	94.24
20.	Himachal Pradesh	49.22	47.00	48.75
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	72.23	66.30	81.31
22.	Delhi	35.11	13.08	10.51
23.	Chandigarh	3.33	9.09	0.00
24.	Bihar	86.92	99.78	125.32
25.	Jharkhand	50.88	62.10	67.61
26.	Orissa	37.77	51.59	57.33
27.	West Bengal	114.99	129.73	127.50
28.	Assam	47.78	41.25	49.26
29.	Tripura	37.75	34.74	39.21

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Manipur	125.71	85.97	59.84
31.	Meghalaya	17.35	18.05	17.98
32.	Nagaland	1.74	1.46	1.50
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.78	2.98	2.94
34.	Mizoram	15.00	15.85	25.45
35.	Sikkim	3.64	5.01	2.83
All India		88.05	94.52	104.50

*Based on 2004-05 provisional Gross Cropped Area.

[Translation]

CPCB Report on Mining

*86. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) had given a report in regard to mining in mountains in different parts of the country, particularly in the Braj mountains in Rajasthan during 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any follow up action thereon;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Consequent to a complaint received from the Braj Rakshak Dal, Mathura, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) had caused a survey of activities in affected areas in Bharatpur district of the State of Rajasthan and Mathura district of the State of Uttar Pradesh in November, 2005. It was observed that the hills in the area were devoid of any vegetation cover, that mining

overburden was found scattered at some places and that stone crushers were operating without adequate pollution control measures.

In the light of the above observations, some of the important suggestions contained in the report of the CPCB pertained to the restoration of the mining areas by means of filling with earth and plantation, removal of rock blasters and other technical aids from the abandoned mine areas, besides and other remedial measures.

(c) to (e) The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and the State Pollution Control Boards concerned have been addressed on the subject for ensuring suitable remedial action.

Protection of Coastal Ecology

*87. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

DR. M. JAGANNATH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to constitute a high level expert committee to conduct a survey to study the coastline of India so as to protect the coastal ecology and environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) the steps initiated in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The Government has no new proposal in the matter.

(b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan in July, 2004, to review and make recommendations with regard to implementation and amendments if necessary, of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991. The Expert Committee submitted its report along with the recommendations, which were accepted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in April, 2005. The major recommendations include:—

- (i) Implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan rather than a uniform regulatory approach.
- (ii) Development along the coastal stretches based on the vulnerability of the coast, taking into account the natural and manmade hazards.
- (iii) Inclusion of the ocean zone for regulation.
- (iv) Setting up of institute for Coastal Zone Management to address the policy and legal issues.
- (v) Abatement of the pollution of coastal areas and marine waters in a time-bound manner.
- (vi) Identification and mapping of the coastal eco-sensitive areas such as mangroves, corals, turtle breeding areas.
- (vii) Development of Coastal bioshield.

(c) The Ministry has initiated steps for implementing the above recommendations which include:—

- (i) Preparation of a National Action Plan for control of pollution of coastal water from land based activities.
- (ii) Pilot scale studies for demarcation of vulnerability line along identified coastal stretches through scientific organizations namely, Survey of India, Dehradun, Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad and Centre for Earth Science Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.

- (iii) Seeking technical and financial assistance from multi-lateral agencies for implementing the recommendations pertaining to mapping of ecologically Sensitive areas along the coastline, control of pollution in the coastal waters from land based activities and capacity building and institutional development.

[English]

Hazards of Testing Laboratories

*88. **SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has brought out the country's first environment management action plan to assess, regulate and contain the bio-chemical hazards of testing laboratories;

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

(c) the role of the world bank in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has evolved a set of Guidelines for evaluation and recognition of environmental laboratories, and for facilitating operations of the environmental laboratories, the Guidelines provide specification for the infrastructure, instruments and equipments, which are required for analysis of samples, the safe laboratory practices including arrangements for exhaust outlets, the facilities for management of toxic or highly inflammable material or gaseous and the provisions for disposal of liquid effluents generated from laboratories containing toxic pollutants like mercury etc. The requirements for waste segregation and its proper storage are also brought out in the Guidelines.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has undertaken a World Bank assisted Capacity Building Project for Food and Drugs Laboratories for preparation and implementation of an Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Plan for such laboratories. The activities envisaged in the EHS Management Plan include standard operating procedures for handling toxic chemicals, precautions for the handling of laboratory chemicals, evaluation, avoiding

under estimation of risks and prevention of exposure to air borne substances. The project is also envisaged to enhance capacity for handling and management of hazardous chemicals and waste generated in such drug and food testing laboratories.

Bill on Pension for Unorganised Labour

*89. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has put up a copy of Bill on Pension for the unorganised labour on its website inviting suggestions from stakeholders;

(b) if so, the number and details of the suggestions received so far;

(c) whether the stakeholders claim that this Bill is too general and does not give any details as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated February 08, 2007;

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereto;

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

(f) the time by which the Bill is likely to be presented in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The Ministry had put up a copy of the draft of Unorganised Workers Social Security Bill, 2007 on its website on 29-01-2007 inviting comments and suggestions of all stakeholders and general public by 15th February, 2007. The date has since been extended upto 15th March, 2007.

(b) to (e) Till 28-02-2007, suggestions and comments have been received from 10 stakeholders which are being examined in the Ministry. Some of the stakeholders have claimed that the Bill is not comprehensive in nature and have suggested certain modification, like covering all the social security aspects, including regulation of employment and wages, decent conditions of work and protection of women labour from sexual harassment.

(f) Concerted efforts are being made to introduce the Bill in the Parliament at the earliest.

Milk Production

*90. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of milk in the country annually and its World ranking;

(b) the percentage share of India in export of milk products in the world market;

(c) the names of milk producing States in the country, rank-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to enhance production of milk in these States;

(e) whether the Government proposes to give tax exemption for importing high quality machines used in dairy industry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The estimated milk production in the country for the year 2005-06 is 97.1 million tonnes. As per FAOSTAT for the latest available year 2004, India ranks first in worlds ranking in total milk production.

(b) Percentage share of India in export of milk and milk products in the world market as per FAOSTAT for the latest available year 2004 is 0.18.

(c) As given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Apart from the schemes being implemented by the respective State Governments, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has been supplementing the efforts of the States Governments by way of the following schemes for enhancing milk production in the country;

- (i) National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding.
- (ii) Intensive Dairy Development Programmes.
- (iii) Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production.

- (iv) Livestock Insurance Scheme.
- (v) Assistance to Cooperatives.
- (vi) Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund.
- (e) No, Sir.
- (f) Does not arise.

Statement

Names of milk producing States in the country-rank-wise and their estimated milk production during 2005-06

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Milk production (000 tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	17356
2.	Punjab	8909
3.	Rajasthan	8713
4.	Andhra Pradesh	7624
5.	Gujarat	6960
6.	Maharashtra	6760
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6283
8.	Tamil Nadu	5474
9.	Haryana	5299
10.	Bihar	5060
11.	Karnataka	4022
12.	West Bengal	3891
13.	Kerala	2063
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1400
15.	Orissa	1342
16.	Jharkhand	1353
17.	Uttarakhand	1206
18.	Himachal Pradesh	869

1	2	3
19.	Chhattisgarh	839
20.	Assam	747
21.	Delhi	310
22.	Tripura	87
23.	Manipur	77
24.	Nagaland	74
25.	Meghalaya	73
26.	Goa	56
27.	Sikkim	48
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	48
29.	Chandigarh	46
30.	Pondicherry	43
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20
32.	Mizoram	15
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5
34.	Lakshadweep	2
35.	Daman and Diu	1
All India		97066

[Translation]

Pesticide Resistant Pathogens

*91. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pathogens causing diseases in crop have developed resistance against the pesticides due to its excessive use;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is running any research programmes to develop more effective pesticides;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to conduct research to develop a new technology for protecting crops against pathogenic diseases without the use of pesticides in view of its adverse effect; and

(f) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) There is no confirmed report from India about the development of resistance to pathogens in any crop against the recommended pesticides that are applied under Good Agricultural Practices.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the anticipated adverse effects of chemical pesticides, there are research programmes to develop suitable biocontrol agents as well as bio-pesticides as an alternative option to chemical pesticides to reduce the disease incidence.

Research institutes including Project Directorate for Biological Control, National Centre for Integrated Pest Management and National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Microorganisms are involved in the identification and development of promising strains of biocontrol agents against specific plant pathogens.

(e) and (f) Research programmes to reduce the dependence on synthetic chemical pesticides for disease management have led to the development of number of resistant/tolerant genotypes against target diseases. Disease resistant crop varieties are recommended for cultivation along with non-chemical options such as biological control, bio-pesticides as well as by cultural methods of disease management under integrated disease management programme.

Fungal antagonists (such as *Trichoderma viride*, *Trichoderma harzianum*, and *Trichoderma virens*), bacterial antagonists such as *Pseudomonas fluorescens* have been identified against various pathogens in crop plants, techniques mass-produce them for being used in agricultural farms are popularized extensively for commercial production.

[English]

Workers Participation in Decision Making

*92. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the level of decision making, workers are not being invited;

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

(c) whether the Government has called a tripartite meeting to resolve the issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of the workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (e) A comprehensive Scheme for Employees' Participation in Management was notified in 1983. This scheme is applicable to all Central Public Sector Undertakings except those undertakings which are specifically exempted from the operation of the scheme. All departmentally run undertakings of the Central Government are excluded from the scheme.

The scheme envisages constitution of bipartite forums at the shop and plant levels. In enterprises considered suitable, it also provides for Board level participation. The scheme provides for bipartite consideration of certain work-related issues concerning production, quality, targets, technological improvement, safety, welfare measures, environmental issues, absenteeism, financial performance of the enterprise etc.

Subsequent to the nationalization of banks, under the Nationalized Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme 1970, the Government required all nationalized banks to appoint employee directors to their boards, one representing workmen and the other representing officers. The scheme required verification of trade union membership, identification of the representative union and the appointment of a worker director from a panel of three names proposed to government by the representative union. The tenure of an employee director was to be three years.

The Participation of Workers in Management Bill, 1990 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 30-5-1990 which would require some modifications to reflect changes in economic and social parameters since 1990. It has been decided to pursue the Bill with some modifications after discussion/consultation with social partners in tripartite fora.

The Participation of Workers in Management Bill, 1990 was discussed in a Tripartite Committee meeting held on 14-2-2006. But no consensus could be reached. Final decision is yet to be taken.

[Translation]

Cultivation of Wheat, Pulses and Oilseeds

*93. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under cultivation and production of wheat, pulses oilseeds and gram recorded during the last three years viz-a-via. in the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the increase in the area under the cultivation of wheat and pulses has led to decline in the area under cultivation and production of coarse grains;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the production and demand of coarse gains and oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) The all India area and production of wheat, gram, pulses, coarse cereals and oilseeds during last three years and in the current year are shown in the table below. The corresponding State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

A: Area (Million Hectares), P: Production (Million Tonnes)

Year	Wheat		Gram		Pulses		Coarse Cereals		Oilseeds	
	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
2003-04	26.59	72.16	7.05	5.72	23.46	14.91	30.80	37.60	23.66	25.19
2004-05	26.38	68.64	6.71	5.47	22.76	13.13	29.03	33.46	27.52	24.35
2005-06	26.48	69.35	6.90	5.58	22.36	13.36	29.06	34.07	27.86	27.98
2006-07*	27.11	72.50	7.38	6.16	22.31	14.52	28.10	32.02	25.64	23.62

In comparison to 2003-04, area declined under wheat, pulses and coarse cereals during 2004-05. While area increased marginally in case of wheat and coarse cereals, it declined under pulses during 2005-06. As for the current year, 2006-07, area under wheat has increased whereas that under pulses and coarse cereals has decreased. Thus, there is no evidence to show that the area and production of coarse cereals has decreased because of increase in area under wheat and pulses.

(d) There is no report of shortage of coarse cereals in the country. However, there was demand-supply gap in

respect of edible oils which was met through imports of 4.17 million tonnes in 2005-06 and 2.16 million tonnes in April to September, 2006. To increase the production of oilseeds in the country, a Centrally Sponsored "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize" (ISOPOM) is under implementation. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided on 75:25 basis between the Government of India and the State Governments for purchase of various inputs. Besides this the Government has been providing remunerative prices to the farmers for increasing oilseeds production.

Statement

State/UT	Wheat									
	Area ('000 Hectares)					Production ('000 Tonnes)				
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Andhra Pradesh	12.0	9.0	11.0	8.0	7.0	5.0	9.0	6.0		
Arunachal Pradesh	4.2	4.3	4.0	#	6.3	8.7	6.1	#		
Assam	70.0	63.9	50.0	61.0	73.0	68.1	53.7	65.0		
Bihar	2076.8	2027.6	2003.7	2034.0	3688.9	3263.4	3239.0	3239.0		
Chhattisgarh	106.1	96.6	102.4	95.0	108.6	82.4	90.7	72.0		
Goa	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG		
Gujarat	759.5	727.4	916.0	1150.0	2036.5	1805.5	2473.0	3110.0		
Haryana	2315.0	2322.0	2304.0	2365.0	9114.0	9058.0	8857.0	9697.0		
Himachal Pradesh	361.0	362.0	358.5	366.0	498.0	684.0	679.0	373.0		
Jammu and Kashmir	254.7	248.4	248.0	254.0	459.4	474.4	444.0	469.0		
Jharkhand	75.0	63.0	58.0	100.0	118.0	150.0	77.7	200.0		
Karnataka	232.0	242.0	253.0	240.0	96.2	179.0	217.0	148.0		
Kerala	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG		
Madhya Pradesh	4091.1	4136.2	3692.8	3693.0	7364.6	7176.6	5957.7	6062.0		
Maharashtra	665.0	756.0	933.0	1202.0	778.0	1016.0	1300.0	1527.0		

Manipur	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Meghalaya	0.9	0.9	0.7	#	1.5	1.6	1.2	#			
Mizoram	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Nagaland	10.0	8.2	1.2	#	20.0	13.0	1.9	#			
Orissa	5.1	4.0	3.3	5.0	7.5	5.0	4.5	7.0			
Punjab	3444.0	3482.0	3468.0	3425.0	14489.0	14698.0	14493.0	14500.0			
Rajasthan	2103.0	2010.1	2123.9	2093.0	5875.8	5706.6	5865.3	5670.0			
Sikkim	5.7	5.7	6.5	#	8.1	8.3	9.0	#			
Tamil Nadu	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG			
Tripura	1.2	1.1	1.1	#	5.1	2.8	2.9	#			
Uttar Pradesh	9150.1	8999.8	9163.9	9172.0	25586.7	22513.9	24073.8	25500.0			
Uttaranchal	397.0	394.0	395.0	380.0	745.0	803.0	645.0	780.0			
West Bengal	425.7	400.1	366.7	418.0	985.7	841.5	773.5	947.0			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG			
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.5	0.6	0.6	#	1.0	1.1	1.1	#			
Delhi	29.1	18.0	18.3	#	102.3	71.0	79.4	#			
Daman and Diu	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG			
Pondicherry	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG			
Others	NA	NA	NA	46.0	NA	NA	NA	128.0			
All India	26594.7	26382.9	26453.6	27107.0	72156.2	68636.9	69354.5	72500.0			

State/UT	Oilseeds											
	Area ('000 Hectares)								Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*				
	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Andhra Pradesh	2546.3	2918.4	2922.0	2174.0	1614.1	2209.4	2041.0	1262.0				
Arunachal Pradesh	26.5	25.9	27.1	#	27.3	27.0	22.7	#				
Assam	299.0	277.4	243.4	275.0	157.0	146.8	113.2	140.0				
Bihar	140.6	131.8	139.0	128.0	123.8	116.9	136.5	111.0				
Chhattisgarh	293.9	290.7	302.1	301.0	127.0	123.7	126.5	104.0				
Goa	3.3	3.4	3.3	#	5.7	5.4	7.9	#				
Gujarat	2979.4	3016.1	3032.0	2784.0	5665.0	2986.9	4682.0	2576.0				
Haryana	644.8	714.6	734.2	674.0	997.8	840.5	825.2	1039.0				
Himachal Pradesh	16.2	19.0	15.1	15.0	9.2	12.0	5.2	8.0				
Jammu and Kashmir	63.0	110.4	6.3	64.0	42.1	124.2	2.7	41.0				
Jharkhand	34.0	29.0	27.3	196.0	8.0	7.0	8.5	128.0				
Karnataka	2267.4	2674.0	2857.0	2275.0	934.1	1570.0	1715.0	1027.0				
Kerala	3.9	2.4	3.9	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.6	3.0				
Madhya Pradesh	5362.1	5760.2	5668.3	5999.0	5623.6	4797.7	5721.9	5452.0				
Maharashtra	2763.0	3359.0	3648.0	3669.0	2921.0	2744.1	3373.0	3504.0				
Manipur	0.8	1.8	0.1	#	0.4	0.8	0.7	#				

Meghalaya	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	#	6.4	6.5	6.7	#
Mizoram	7.5	7.3	4.8	#	#	5.4	5.6	5.4	#
Nagaland	58.2	70.3	67.8	#	#	66.8	81.9	62.8	#
Orissa	304.5	316.0	332.0	326.0	326.0	156.9	179.5	187.7	182.0
Punjab	87.3	91.4	81.7	150.0	150.0	103.8	100.4	89.6	201.0
Rajasthan	3226.1	5133.4	5257.0	4260.0	4260.0	3996.8	5541.1	5964.0	5300.0
Sikkim	9.9	9.9	9.9	#	#	7.4	7.6	7.2	#
Tamil Nadu	695.0	715.7	709.9	695.0	695.0	963.6	1061.1	1152.9	993.0
Tripura	5.2	5.4	5.5	#	#	3.8	3.9	3.9	#
Uttar Pradesh	1088.7	1105.6	1073.5	864.0	864.0	927.8	952.3	1066.5	824.0
Uttaranchal	37.0	41.0	35.0	30.0	30.0	34.0	38.0	30.0	29.0
West Bengal	683.7	677.5	641.1	627.0	627.0	650.7	652.9	610.4	569.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.1	0.1	0.1	#	#	0.1	0.1	0.1	#
Delhi	4.2	4.1	3.8	#	#	1.7	5.0	2.9	#
Daman and Diu	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Pondicherry	1.5	1.7	1.8	#	#	2.5	3.3	3.2	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	127.0	127.0	NA	NA	NA	126.0
All India	23662.3	27523.3	27862.8	25635.0	25635.0	25186.1	24353.5	27977.9	23619.0

*2nd Advance Estimates released on 05-02-2007

#Included in others

NA: Not Applicable

NG: Either not grown or area less than 50 hectares/production less than 55 tonnes

[illegible]

Meghalaya	0.5	0.5	0.5	#	0.3	0.3	0.3	#
Mizoram	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Nagaland	1.5	1.0	0.4	#	2.0	1.0	0.4	#
Orissa	28.6	32.8	35.3	40.0	17.7	19.9	22.8	31.0
Punjab	6.0	5.1	4.0	10.0	5.4	4.4	3.0	9.0
Rajasthan	1117.5	1035.2	1081.9	820.0	707.2	773.0	478.9	808.0
Sikkim	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Tamil Nadu	6.6	6.7	5.9	35.0	4.3	4.4	4.0	23.0
Tripura	0.4	0.4	0.4	#	0.2	0.2	0.2	#
Uttar Pradesh	760.6	738.6	739.6	795.0	787.1	672.2	660.6	825.0
Uttaranchal	1.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
West Bengal	46.5	38.0	40.0	48.0	47.7	38.9	36.5	43.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.2	0.2	0.2	#	0.1	0.1	0.1	#
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.1	#	0.1	0.1	0.1	#
Daman and Diu	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Pondicherry	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
Others	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	NA	NA	2.0
All India	7048.1	6714.6	6896.2	7377.0	5717.5	5469.4	5575.4	6162.0

State/UT	Pulses									
	Area ('000 Hectares)					Production ('000 Tonnes)				
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Andhra Pradesh	2185.0	1803.8	1781.7	1851.0	1239.0	1019.0	1376.0	1208.0		
Arunachal Pradesh	6.8	6.5	7.7	#	7.4	6.8	8.3	#		
Assam	115.0	107.6	100.5	112.0	64.0	61.4	54.0	6.0		
Bihar	691.3	657.9	596.9	653.0	562.6	466.9	446.8	506.0		
Chhattisgarh	955.1	932.2	949.7	962.0	580.7	367.8	453.2	453.0		
Goa	9.8	10.4	11.0	#	9.2	9.4	11.5	#		
Gujarat	832.6	710.2	777.0	943.0	622.4	479.3	547.0	591.0		
Haryana	199.0	184.2	189.8	209.0	143.1	146.0	118.1	190.0		
Himachal Pradesh	29.3	32.3	27.5	27.0	9.0	18.1	19.6	10.0		
Jammu and Kashmir	27.6	30.7	26.8	27.0	13.3	15.1	13.5	14.0		
Jharkhand	266.0	273.0	260.9	433.0	135.0	160.0	147.8	416.0		
Karnataka	1874.3	2106.0	1981.0	1834.0	569.2	792.0	964.0	748.0		
Kerala	6.0	3.4	8.9	6.0	5.0	2.9	6.9	7.0		
Madhya Pradesh	4585.4	4519.7	4284.9	3945.0	34880	3429.2	3232.6	2484.0		
Maharashtra	3446.1	3384.0	3432.0	3745.0	1960.0	1664.0	2005.0	2260.0		
Manipur	6.3	7.9	8.6	#	3.2	3.0	4.5	#		
Meghalaya	4.7	2.6	4.8	#	3.5	3.6	3.6	#		

Mizoram	5.2	3.7	6.5	#	4.5	4.8	7.9	#
Nagaland	33.5	31.6	31.0	#	33.5	25.2	39.7	#
Orissa	714.8	642.5	809.2	698.0	272.7	249.6	336.3	294.0
Punjab	47.9	39.6	32.6	46.0	39.4	31.7	26.2	39.0
Rajasthan	3860.9	3571.1	3444.6	3023.0	2278.4	1337.4	898.1	1764.0
Sikkim	7.1	6.9	6.8	#	6.8	6.6	6.1	#
Tamil Nadu	537.0	599.3	525.3	650.0	200.8	245.6	177.0	286.0
Tripura	8.4	8.9	8.9	#	5.2	5.5	5.6	#
Uttar Pradesh	2998.4	2803.7	2750.7	2750.0	2400.3	2375.0	2331.5	2888.0
Uttaranchal	42.0	45.0	61.0	58.0	28.0	28.0	36.0	37.0
West Bengal	251.9	225.7	222.0	249.0	211.7	167.1	174.3	187.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.7	0.7	0.8	#	0.4	0.4	0.4	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.0	6.5	6.5	#	5.1	5.4	5.6	#
Delhi	0.1	0.3	0.5	#	0.8	0.3	0.5	#
Daman and Diu	1.3	1.3	1.3	#	1.1	1.2	1.1	#
Pondicherry	2.6	3.8	3.7	#	0.9	1.2	1.2	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	88.2	NA	NA	NA	77.2
All India	23458.1	22763.0	22361.1	22307.2	14905.2	13129.5	13359.9	14522.2

*2nd Advance Estimates released on 05-02-2007

#included in others

NA: Not Applicable

NG: Either not grown or area less than 50 hectares/production less than 55 tonnes

Area and Production of Coarse Cereals from 2003-04 to 2006-07

State/UT	Area ('000 Hectares)					Production ('000 Tonnes)				
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Andhra Pradesh	1635.0	1368.0	1393.0	1241.0	3498.0	2771.0	3862.0	2656.0		
Arunachal Pradesh	60.9	60.2	64.7	#	75.8	76.4	80.3	#		
Assam	28.0	27.2	26.7	28.0	18.0	18.0	17.6	18.0		
Bihar	659.1	655.1	695.4	517.0	1513.3	1501.9	1405.5	1239.0		
Chhattisgarh	365.9	353.9	346.6	165.0	212.9	189.5	159.3	125.0		
Goa	0.6	0.6	0.5	#	1.2	1.1	1.0	#		
Gujarat	1766.4	1601.1	1608.0	1442.0	2635.4	1734.5	1836.0	1076.0		
Haryana	771.0	706.0	723.0	788.0	1146.0	882.0	813.0	1146.0		
Himachal Pradesh	335.8	363.3	332.7	339.0	771.8	788.2	570.7	525.0		
Jammu and Kashmir	357.1	360.1	348.1	360.0	552.7	517.3	467.7	535.0		
Jharkhand	246.0	251.1	222.8	318.0	342.0	324.1	259.6	441.0		
Karnataka	3701.5	3907.0	3877.0	3579.0	3346.4	5977.0	6564.0	4572.0		
Kerala	5.9	1.2	2.9	1.0	4.0	0.9	1.5	2.0		
Madhya Pradesh	2393.2	2194.6	2042.7	1909.0	3353.8	2330.0	2348.4	1881.0		
Maharashtra	6367.0	6946.3	6866.0	6609.0	4750.0	5696.7	6087.0	6611.0		
Manipur	2.3	3.2	2.9	#	7.5	8.9	7.9	#		
Meghalaya	19.6	19.5	19.6	#	28.1	26.3	26.4	#		

Mizoram	10.5	7.5	11.7	#	20.3	15.7	22.7	#
Nagaland	64.1	63.0	74.5	#	108.3	105.5	120.1	#
Orissa	167.0	181.2	165.2	158.0	143.0	169.1	159.9	154.0
Punjab	187.7	185.7	175.0	186.0	545.0	504.0	472.0	540.0
Rajasthan	7908.4	6372.4	6772.7	6658.0	9674.8	4956.4	4528.6	5256.0
Sikkim	44.1	46.6	45.8	#	63.8	67.4	63.7	#
Tamil Nadu	930.6	823.8	741.1	1020.0	983.0	868.0	730.2	1082.0
Tripura	2.2	2.8	2.2	#	2.2	3.0	2.2	#
Uttar Pradesh	2386.8	2151.0	2148.1	2232.0	3260.7	3391.8	2971.2	3317.0
Uttaranchal	299.0	293.0	272.0	262.0	381.0	358.0	323.0	349.0
West Bengal	77.7	66.3	70.5	77.0	150.0	162.0	150.3	190.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.2	0.1	0.1	#	0.2	0.1	0.1	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.2	2.2	2.2	#	2.7	2.7	2.7	#
Delhi	5.0	11.0	10.8	#	9.3	16.5	13.9	#
Pondicherry	0.4	0.4	0.4	#	0.8	0.7	0.8	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	211.0	NA	NA	NA	300.0
All India	30801.2	29025.4	29064.9	28100.0	37602.0	33464.7	34069.3	32015.0

*2nd Advance Estimates released on 05-02-2007

#Included in others

NA: Not Applicable

[English]

Study on Marine Animals

*94. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun has launched a study on the underwater wealth, especially the coral reef and other scheduled marine animals of the Gulf of Mannar to design a management plan for the Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said study is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun has been assigned a project namely "Development of Management Plan for the Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park and Biosphere Reserve" by the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve Trust of Tamil Nadu in January 2006. The main objective of the project is to develop a 10 year Management Plan for the Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park and Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve. The management plan would address the issues of conservation of biodiversity and ecological integrity of the area with the following objectives:

- (1) Restoration and protection plan for the coral reefs and to establish permanent monitoring plots in the coral reef habitats in the Gulf of Mannar region for regular monitoring of their status and
- (2) To suggest a recovery plan of scheduled marine animals of the region.

(c) The project is expected to be completed by March, 2007.

Release of Advertisements through DAVP

*95. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to release all the public sector advertisements through Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the newspapers/magazines and the empanelled publications registered with DAVP;

(d) whether the Government has issued any directives to public sector organisations regarding the release of advertisements to "DAVP non-empanelled" publications; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) is the nodal agency of the Government of India for release of its advertisements by various Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Undertakings. Advertisements are released in accordance with the Advertisement Policy of the Government of India, according to which, all Central Government advertisements will be routed through DAVP. All attached offices, autonomous organisations and PSUs under the Ministries/Departments will also route their advertisements through DAVP.

(c) 3687 Newspapers and periodicals are presently empanelled with DAVP.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Research on Forest/Environment/Wildlife

*96. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds were provided to carry out research on environment, forests and wildlife;

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

(c) the details of the topics of such researches;

(d) the details of researches out of the above that have been completed during the said period along with the amount spent thereon; and

(e) the details of those completed research works which have since been put to use as on date?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has been supporting research projects in multidisciplinary aspects of Environmental research at diverse research institutions in several disciplines concerned with environmental protection such as forest conservation, wildlife protection, biodiversity inventories, R and D in environmental management technologies, climate change, health impact of environmental degradation etc. since its inception. The funds provided to environmental research projects are

aimed to generate information for utilization in developing strategies and methodologies and to build capacities in terms of scientific manpower and infrastructure for better environmental management. The details of the funds provided to the research projects during the last three years i.e. 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are given in the enclosed statement-I. Out of these, 92 projects have been completed during the last three years. The list of these projects along with the amount spent on each project is enclosed as statement-II. The outcome/information generated in the projects funded by the Ministry is disseminated through one or more channels such as website of the Ministry, Enviro news etc. besides professional journals/books for use by the user agencies. The research findings not only help in formulation of action plans/strategies/methodologies etc. for environmental conservation and management by potential user agencies but also provide inputs for policy planning.

Statement-I

Funds Released to the research projects during the last three years

(Figure in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Title of the Project	Name of Institute/ Organization	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Development of Eco restoration Model for Iron Ore Mines of Bihar and Orissa	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun	2,12,210	—	3,47,665
2.	Field studies on the foreging ecology of the painted stork (mycteria leucocaphla) in relation to the Trophic dynamicas of chosen fresh water wetlands	Department of Environmental Sciences, Delhi University, Delhi	1,69,050	2,08,923	5,50,483
3.	Documentation of traditional knowledge of medicinal plants held by Bhotias of Dharchula in Uttaranchal State: Potential for development of new drugs	Guru Gobind Singh Indra-prastha University, Delhi	4,34,880	—	2,75,280

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Floral Diversity under prevailing slide of plant invasion and extension regime on Forests of South West Bengal	Women's College, Gope Palace, Midnapur, West Bengal	85,000	1,44,733	2,68,361
5.	People's use of Forest resources vis-a-vis impact of forest depletion on livelihood issues of local people in Sikkim Himalaya	Anthropology and Human Genetic Unit, Kolkata	—	1,44,650	36,000
6.	Biodiversity and Distribution pattern of Hymenopteran Parasitoids of different Insect crop pests in Manipur (North East India)	Manipur University, Manipur	98,000	2,07,450	70,000
7.	Evaluation of Biodiversity and Ethno-botanical studies in protected areas of Panch National Park, Maharashtra	Nagpur University, Nagpur	—	3,17,500	2,26,000
8.	Microbial Pathogens associated with forests insects in Kerala—parts of the Western Ghats with reference to Host Parasite relationship and Ex-situ conservation.	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala	—	—	5,17,462
9.	Studies on the biodiversity of shoals and grass lands and their restoration in the Nilgiris Plateau, Southern India	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	2,57,040	1,28,742	2,26,406
10.	Bioprospecting of potential rare and endangered Ethnobotanical important plant species of Jharkhand	National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow	1,25,500	2,13,402	2,36,800
11.	A study on Floral Diversity of Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary Karnataka	Krishnamurthy Kuvempu University, Karnataka	2,04,400	1,36,000	1,60,800
12.	Biodiversity of Vesicular arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and their application for conservation of selected endangered economic plant species of Jharkhand State	Bhagalpur University, Bihar	1,02,000	1,48,189	2,07,480

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Ecology and bio-diversity of insectivorous birds in an agro-environment (Nagapattinam District, Tamil Nadu)	AVC College (Autonomous) Mayiladuthurai, Tamil Nadu	3,95,000	1,62,323	2,37,678
14.	Effect of Arbuscular Mycorrhiza and beneficial bacteria on Bamboo	University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bangalore	2,90,400	1,44,000	1,67,000
15.	Evaluation of erodability in selected soil series of watershed under different agroclimatic situations of West Bengal	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, West Bengal	3,24,000	1,52,290	2,79,600
16.	Biodiversity assessment of the freshwater fishes of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Salim Ali School of Ecology and Environmental Sciences Pondicherry	—	1,97,000	—
17.	Insects as Bio-indicator for ecosystem health	Visva Bharti University Santiniketan, West Bengal	2,88,000	—	2,51,000
18.	Status and Ecology of the Andaman Crake	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History Coimbatore	3,10,000	—	2,36,972
19.	Fungal endophytes of medicinal plants in Tamil Nadu forests	Madras University, Chennai	2,10,000	—	2,75,000
20.	Seed germination and natural regeneration in tropical rain forest of Andaman Islands	Central Agriculture Research Institute, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,16,200	—	3,21,120
21.	Study on amphibian fauna of Assam	Arya Vidyapeeth College Guwahati, Assam	5,09,880	—	2,13,000
22.	Comparative Studies of Microbial Diversity and Soil Biological Processes during Leaf Litter Decomposition in Natural Oak Forest and Plantations of Manipur, NE India	Manipur University	5,61,880	1,92,560	1,32,600
23.	Water and light use characteristics of the vegetation in the different strata of a tropical moist deciduous forest	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala	9,65,000	1,97,000	2,70,640

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Studies on the Entomofaunal diversity and their interactions in selected provenances of Sandal	Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bangalore	1,85,000	69,000	2,71,303
25.	Mapping Biodiversity of the Myristica swamps in Southern Kerala	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala	3,47,640	—	3,82,080
26.	Imposex in marine gastropods as a possible index to TBT contamination along Southern coast of India	Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute, Tamil Nadu	6,66,000	—	2,53,564
27.	Characterization of Plant Biodiversity, community structure and population behaviour of some important tree species at the community forests of Nagaland	Fazl Ali Government College, Nagaland	—	3,64,800	3,14,000
28.	Impact of mining on biodiversity of Rajmahal Hills: An assessment after a decade	T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur	—	1,32,000	1,29,000
29.	Rehabilitation of degraded soils of Upper Assam due to Excessive Mining of Coal	Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology (IASST), Guwahati, Assam	—	2,28,000	—
30.	Assessment of Biodiversity, Bioecology and Conservation Strategies of Sericigenous insects in North-Eastern Region of India	Nagaland University	—	2,83,800	—
31.	Pollination Biology, Germplasm Collection and Production of Improved Planting Stocks of Terminalia chebula Retz. and Terminalia bellirica (Gaertner) Roxb	Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore	—	—	4,95,000
32.	Regeneration and Plant Diversity Status along the Disturbance Gradient on Natural Oak Forests in Garhwal Himalaya	HNB Garhwal University, Uttarakhand	—	—	3,39,250

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Status, Ecology and Conservation of striped Hyena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>) in Gir National Park and Sanctuary	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	—	—	10,11,000
34.	Effects of Forest Use on Biodiversity Conservation Values as seen in Bird Communities of Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan	Council for Social Development, New Delhi	—	—	2,46,000
35.	Aquatic biodiversity and function of hyporheic biotope in a regulated river on Doon Valley	H.N.B. Garhwal University, Uttarakhand	—	—	4,51,680
36.	Adaptive Research on improvement of natural grasslands in district Sirmour of Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Viswavidhalaya, Sirmour	1,08,784	1,36,620	1,80,363
37.	Management of Himalayan Monal—Habitat Ecology and Behaviour	HNB Garhwal University Uttarakhand	—	—	4,39,622
38.	Study of Ecology and Biodiversity of the Lonar Crater Ecosystems	Ahmednagar College Ahmednagar	1,74,800	3,29,766	2,60,766
39.	Diversity of Meio-benthic Fauna of Coastal Line of Tamil Nadu	The New College, Chennai	1,93,000	2,19,920	3,48,013
40.	Ecotypic evaluation and In vitro multiplication of selected tree species for different agroclimatic zones of Tamil Nadu	Annamalai University, Anna Nagar, Tamil Nadu	—	2,81,000	1,51,203
41.	Studies on the faunal diversity in the Thar Desert of Rajasthan	Desert Research Station, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	12,48,400	—	—
42.	Bumble Bee Diversity and its role in the conserving High Altitude Vegetation Germplasm in the Himalayan Region	Punjabi University, Patiala	1,00,000	—	—
43.	Diversity of Soil microarthropods and mobilization of micronutrients: Ecological evaluation of afforestation in laterite wastelands	Visva-Bharti University, Santiniketan	1,79,500	50,339	64,741

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44.	A Rapid clonal multiplication of some important conifers of Kashmir Valley through Tissue and Organ Culture Technique	Kashmir University Srinagar, Kashmir	—	3,19,000	—
45.	Seed Technology of Forest Trees: Post Harvest handling and Ex-situ Storage	Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur	3,66,316	—	—
46.	Ecology of the Inter Tidal Zone of the Open Saurashtra Gujarat	Gujarat Ecological Society, Vadodara	2,20,838	3,07,680	3,10,711
47.	Conservation of Cheer Pheasant in Garhwal Himalaya: Current Status, Distribution, Habitat Ecology and Behaviour	HNB Garhwal University Pauri Campus, Uttarakhand	86,250	—	99,519
48.	A study on Traditional Knowledge of Ethnobotanical Resources of Kachch: An approach to the natural resource conservation through creation of Ethnobotanical Database	Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology, Vadodara	—	—	3,29,147
49.	Ecological and Faunistic Survey of Homopteran Pests (Leaf Plant Hoppers) from Rice Fields, grasslands and Wetlands of Sagar Islands and adjacent Namkhana delta Lobe of Sunderbands, West Bengal	Marine Biological Research Institute, Sunderbands, West Bengal	—	—	1,74,524
50.	Studies on Ecosystem Dynamics of Disturbed and Undisturbed Tropical Rain Forests of Arunachal Pradesh	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Arunachal Pradesh	3,13,703	—	—
51.	A conservation oriented re-assessment of the vegetation of the Central Tamil Nadu	St. Joseph's College, Thiruchirapalli	—	11,600	—
52.	Study on growth and management of tree improvement Bamboo species of Mizoram	North Eastern Hill, University, Mizoram	—	1,10,240	—
53.	Fruits Bats and Damage to Orchards	Madurai Kamraj University	1,16,725	—	—

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54.	The vegetation of the Coromandel Coast Assessed with Emphasis on Plants under Stressed from Urbanisation	St. Joseph's College Tiruchirapalli	2,48,400	—	1,346,534
55.	Thysanopteran Fauna of Manipur and Nagaland, North East India	Manipur University	62,000	44,109	—
56.	Human settlement, human activities and health status among tribal and caste group of Northern India with special reference to Rajasthan	University of Delhi	—	—	39,622
57.	Impact of Indian Gandhi Canal Irrigation on the Status of Mammal in Western Rajasthan	The School of Desert Sciences, Rajasthan	—	—	1,17,859
58.	Effectives of forest fire on floristics and species diversity of Mid hills of Himachal Pradesh	University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan, Himachal Pradesh	92,000	40,000	24,527
59.	Plant Gall Ecology in scrub forest ecosystem	Presidence College Madras	2,75,388	70,000	56,846
60.	Dynamics of the Orthopteran Community of Tamil Nadu— A study in Biodiversity	G.S. Gill Research Institute, Guru Nanak College, Chennai	2,10,000	—	—
61.	Marine Biodiversity Taxonomy of Indian Ascidians	A.P.C. Mahalakshmi College of Women Tuticorin	1,65,383	—	1,22,207
62.	A study on the Ecology, Status and Conservation Prospectives of Certain Rare Endemic Avifauna of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History	—	—	33,431
63.	Impact of Pome fruit production operation on Environment—In Assessment in Himachal Pradesh	Regional Horticultural Research Station, Shimla	—	—	1,87,956
64.	Studies on mulluscicidal activity of some common plants of family euphobiaceae and their environmental impact on fresh water non-target animals	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur	—	2,58,699	—

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65.	Biodiversity and ground water, surface water ecotone (Hyporheic habitat) of Mountain Fluvial Ecosystem of Garhwal Himnalaya	HNB Garhwal University, Uttarakhand	—	—	1,28,629
66.	Biodiversity and efficacy of locally available plants against weeds against major insect-pests and diseases of oil seed crops in Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya	1,89,719	—	41,528
67.	Multi component transport and Pesticides residues in sub-soil and Ground water environment	College of Engineering, Mysore	4,83,600	—	3,05,000
68.	Management of total dissolved solids in the exhausted reactive dyebath from Cotton knitwear industry	Anna University, Chennai	6,18,000	—	3,40,000
69.	Development of additives for preparation of high concentration slurry using low ash/beneficiated non-cooking coal	Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubneswar	1,56,000	—	1,50,000
70.	19-16/2002-RE Development of low toxicity environment friendly gel casting systems for Industrial applications	Dr. B.P. Singh Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubneswar-751013	2,77,000	—	2,30,500
71.	Development of modular house holds Sanitation device for decentralized sewage treatment	Regional Research Laboratory, Trivendrum	30,000	—	—
72.	Utilization of solid industrial waste with renewable resin based binders for making plastic wood	Central Building Institute, Roorkee, Uttarakhand	10,00,000	—	3,95,361
73.	Effects of indoor air pollution on respiratory function of children (7-15 years)	Patel Chest Institute, Delhi University	1,40,000	—	3,88,400
74.	Study on characterization and treatment of effluents from electroplating industries	Sant Longowal Instt. of Engg. and Technology, Longowal-06	3,35,000	—	4,83,000

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75.	Large scale application of indigenous mosses as bio-monitor of intensity and heard for air borne metal precipitation	Barielly College, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	8,52,000	—	4,83,000
76.	Selection, characterization and quantification of plant species phytoremediation of saline soils	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar	6,50,000	3,24,000	2,80,800
77.	Assessment of the status of heavy metal and pollutants in common edibles with references to human health in urban Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University Shillong, Meghalaya	1,35,600	—	30900
78.	Development Low Thermal Heating based phase transformation technology for immobilization of toxic metals from industrial waste	Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal	—	8,10,000	1,25,000
79.	Ion Exchange and characterization custodies of some hydride fibures materials and their environmental applications	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	—	1,15,040	1,25,000
80.	Electrosthesis of perfluoroalkanes as non-ozone depleting substitutes for CFCs.	Central Electro Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu	—	—	2,90,000
81.	Biological control of volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	—	—	2,20,000
82.	Electrolytic recovery of copper and removal of organic pollutants from the copper phythlocyanine dye process stream	Central Electro Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu	—	1,62,600	—
83.	Management of acid mine drainage in Meghalaya	Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat, Assam	—	1,44,000	—
84.	Exploitation of cyunobacteria for metal binding detoxification and metal removal from aquatic eco-system	Indian Institute Technology, Kharagpur, West Bengal	—	72,000	—
85.	Recovery of value added products from shrimp processing waste	Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore, Karnataka	—	4,20,000	90,000

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86.	Gelling out oil from a complex mixture using low molecular mass organic gelator to wards the containing oil spill, an enviornment hazardous	Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar	—	84,000	90,000
87.	Mass utilization of waste rubber in chunk rubber composite CRC	Institute of Rural Management, Thane	—	6,78,000	—
88.	Effect of coastal water quality on the corrosion and bio fouling characteristic of marine engineering alloys	Central Electro Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu	—	1,74,000	2,01,205
89.	Utilization of goethite for effluent treatment	Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubneswar	—	10,800	—
90.	Induction of biodegradability in plastic waste for use in water pollution alleviation technologies	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	—	5,40,000	70,000
91.	Target oriented zeolite analogues for monitoring and control strategies for organo toxins.	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur	—	1,20,000	—
92.	Development of technology for utilization of phosphogypsum as a filler for polymer formulations	Sriram Institute of Industrial Research, Bangalore	—	1,44,000	—
93.	Spatial variability and impact study of anthropogenic mercury in the vicinity of selected environment	Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur	—		1,71,900
94.	Indentification and quantification of poycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in soil and Gomti river sediment in Lucknow city	Indian Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow	—	90,000	—
95.	Development of a novel solid waste remediation process through resources recovery and its reintegration as value added state of art products in the titanium minerals processing industry	Regional Research Laboratory Trivendrum	—	2,55,000	—
96.	Bio composting from engineered natural fibers.	Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bangalore	—	1,32,000	1,84,000

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97.	Traditional methods of water harvesting and its impact on environment in Bikaner district, Rajasthan	Government Dungar College, Bikaner, Rajasthan	—	—	57,500
98.	Assessment of human exposure to PCBs through biological monitoring	National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad	—	—	1,68,000
99.	Experimental Investigations on environment impact using tyre pyrolysis oil in internal combustion engines	Rajalakshmi Engg. College, Chennai	—	—	10,41,900
100.	Development of a process for production of liquid fuel from petroleum refinery solid waste of North Eastern region of India by thermal and catalytic cracking	Chemical Engineering Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat	—	—	3,60,000
101.	Physico-chemical ex-situ remediation of soils, sediments and aquifers contaminated by hazardous waste	Centre for Env. Science and Engg. IIT, Mumbai	—	—	3,33,120
102.	Microwave assisted grafting of viny monomers on to the natural gums a source of effective coagulating and flocculating agents for wastewater	Allahabad University, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	—	—	4,85,750
103.	NAT2 gene polymorphism (RELP) in urinary bladder muccesa due to environmental pollutant exposure	Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi	—	—	7,17,000
104.	Geo-chemical assessment of fluoride content in rock/soil/water systems in Karbianglong District, Assam	Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat	—	—	2,40,000
105.	Development of Bio-fibre reinforced sandwich structure	RV College of Engineering, Bangalore	—	—	75,550
106.	Environmental acceptability of pre-cast stabilized block using treated municipal marginal solid waste	RV College of Engineering, Bangalore	—	—	7,67,050

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107.	Search for novel bio insecticides from <i>Xenorhabdus nematophilus</i>	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	1,84,000	9,53,690	4,68,419
108.	Field trial for preparing common masonry bricks utilizing Lakwa oil field effluent treatment plant sludge hazardous waste	Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat	3,41,250	—	—
109.	Preparation and optimisation of novel hydrotalcite based ceramic monolith for decomposition of environmentally harmful N_2O gas.	Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat	5,94,500	—	—
110.	Environmental monitoring and ecological risk assessment of Industrial solid wastes	Dr. RML Avadh University, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh	2,15,500	—	—
111.	Treatment of waste aluminum dross Oxide	Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubneswar	2,11,000	—	—
112.	Development of environmentally and ecologically safe methods for the control of major insects pests of pea crops in Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan, Himachal Pradesh	74,750	—	—
113.	Recycling of chromium from metal finishing waste waters using electrochemical ion exchange	Central Electrochemical Research Institute Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu	1,31,100	—	—
114.	Extensive testing of the developed mixed culture based BOD biosensor for determining the polluted load of industrial waste waters—non conventional monitoring	Institute of Genomics and Integrated Biology, Delhi	4,24,000	—	—
115.	Treatment of effluent containing Valuable/toxic metal ions and its Recovery by Electro dialysis	Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar	1,35,000	—	—
116.	Development and demonstration of Biotechnology for tannery treatment	Kongu Engineering College, Erode, Tamil Nadu	—	—	—
117.	Development of eco-friendly nematode management technology in vegetable crops with neem and neem based bio-pesticides	Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi	2,80,000	—	—

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118.	Development of Technique for Determination of polychlorinated Biphenyl in environmental samples	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, New Delhi	80,000	—	—
119.	Environmental impact of long term coal mining in Assam with particular Reference to heavy metal pollution Water bodies	Guahati University, Guahati	1,10,000	—	—
120.	Microcontroller based coefficient of Haza (COH) and dust mass monitor	Central Scientific Instruments Organization Chandigarh	1,89,750	—	—
121.	Study for the development of process for the biodegradation of pollutants present in the distillery effluent using membrane reactor	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	—	2,15,000	—
122.	Heavy metal dynamics in soils: implication for their mobility in ecosystem and soil productivity	Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore	2,80,000	—	—
123.	Improved environmental management in bleach plant through bio-bleaching	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	1,60,000	—	—
124.	Field trial for preparing common masonry bricks utilizing Lakwa oil field effluent treatment plant sludge hazardous waste	Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat	3,41,250	—	—
125.	Heavy metal pollution abatement using cellulous containing materials	University of Mumbai, Mumbai	1,38,000	34,000	—
126.	Study on environmental pollution of agrowaste products and weeds and their utilization for the management of important insect pest	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Palampur	2,07,338	1,14,400	—
127.	Environmental assessment of soil and water quality deterioration in and around North eastern coal fields	Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat	1,74,000	—	—
128.	Development of integrated advanced oxidation and microbial technology for dye wastewater treatment	Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi	2,76,000	—	—

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129.	Microbial technology for rehabilitation of Fir and spruce seedling on degraded sites.	S.K. University, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	3,09,014	—	—
130.	Bio control of white rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) of pea	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Sirmour	1,26,500	—	—
131.	Studies on the impact of industrial effluent and Sludge on earthworms and the potential of Tolerant strains in Environmental Restoration	Indian Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow	73,613	62,270	—
132.	Preparation and optimisation of novel hydrotalcite based ceramic monolith for decomposition of environmentally harmful N_2O gas	Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat	94,500	—	—
133.	Development of new polymeric materials for the management of water, soil and mining system	Himachal Pradesh University	1,03,558	—	—
134.	Land use change and its impact on selected biophysical and socio-economic aspects of Karuvannur river basin in Thrissur District of Kerala	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala	4,20,000	4,85,023	—
135.	Conservation through micro-propagation and restoration of endemic endangered and economically useful plants of the Kolli Hills in the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu	St. Josephs College, Tiruchirappalli	5,78,000	4,30,000	—
136.	Evaluation of the foraging requirements of a threatened endemic passerine, the white-bellied short-wing, in natural and Disturbed habitats for conservation planning in the Western Ghats	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	1,72,140	2,31,000	—
137.	Study of conservation biology, propagation and assessment of genetic diversity of some rare and endangered tree species of Eastern Ghats through molecular techniques	Regional Plants Resource Centre, Bhubaneswar	6,30,000	3,46,000	—

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138.	Analysis of microbial communities in heavy metal contaminated soils around mine sites in Orissa	Regional Plant Resource Centre, Bhubaneswar	1,62,000	2,80,000	70,000
139.	Ecology and behaviour of forest owls in the Western Ghats and developing a habitat model for their conservation	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala	—	2,13,600	4,45,000 3,78,000
140.	Ex-situ Conservation and Rehabilitation of selected threatened medical plants of South Western Ghats	Institute of Loyola College, Chennai	—	1,46,400	—
141.	Study on taxonomy and Spore Morphology of ferns of South Kerala	St. Xavier's College, Tamil Nadu	—	2,70,000	2,00,000
142.	Fungal Diversity in Western Ghats of Karnataka	Karnataka University, Karnataka, Bangalore	—	4,32,000	2,88,000
143.	Bench Scale Production and Applications of Activated Carbon from Coconut Pith Waste	Regional Research Laboratory	—	3,39,600	—
144.	Conservation and Cultivation of Ferns of Western Ghats	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	—	2,31,150	—
145.	Evaluation of the foraging requirements of a threatened endemic passerine, the white bellied short-wing, in natural and disturbed habitats for conservation planning in the Western Ghats	National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore	1,72,140	1,21,200	2,31,000 1,78,000
146.	Study on the impact of developmental activities on the quality of surface and ground water resources in Konaseema area of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	—	—	2,75,000 2,56,000
147.	Chromolaena odorata invasion to Western Ghats: causes, consequences and management	Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems, School of Environmental Studies, University of Delhi	—	—	4,41,120

1	2	3	4	5	6
148.	Studies on the ectomycorrhizal fungal diversity in different forest types and their association with endemic, indigenous and exoite species in the Western Ghats forests of Thiruvananthapuram	Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute, Kerala	—	—	2,25,630
149.	Exploration of tribal botanical knowledge for sustainable socio-economic development and conservation of biodiversity of Agasthiar Hills, Western Ghats, India through women self help groups	St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai, Tamil Nadu	—	—	1,33,100
150.	Ecology of Indian Grey Hornbill (<i>Ocyeroros birostris</i>) with special reference to its role in seed dispersal in Southern Eastern Ghats	Salim ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON)	—	—	90,000
151.	Chemical loading into reservoirs: Investigation from selected watersheds of Periyar river in Western Ghatsm, Kerala	Centre for Earth Science Studies, Thiruvanthapuram	—	—	2,90,000
152.	A Study on the Herpetofaunal Communities of the Upper Vaigai Plateau Western Ghats, India	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON)	—	—	1,90,000
153.	Diversity of Micro-fungi in leaf litter of different forests of Western Ghats	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda College, Mylapore, Chennai	1,70,000	—	25,438
154.	Studies of the biosystematics of parasitic wasps of Eupelmidae (Hymenoptera) of Kerala including Southern Western Ghats	University of Calicut, Kerala	—	2,17,350	2,29,425
155.	Investigations on the fungi and insects associated with fruits and seeds of selected endemic trees of Western Ghats	Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bangalore	—	—	1,95,400
156.	Role of insect predators in the regulation of biodiversity of forest ecosystem	St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai, Tamil Nadu	—	—	2,47,200

1	2	3	4	5	6
157.	Bioecology of spiders in Western Ghats of Kerala	Sacred Heart College, Thevara, Kerala	—	—	6,60,000
158.	Biodiversity in Piper and Garcinia and Identification of spots of spices richness in Western Ghats	Indian Institute of Spices Research, Kerala	—	—	5,18,650
159.	Herbivorous Arthropod fauna associated with some ferns of Western Ghats of Southern India	Madras Christian College, Chennai	—	—	3,40,000
160.	Taxonomy Studies on family Noctuoidea: Lepidoptera) from Western Ghats of India	Punjabi University, Patiala	—	2,63,000	23-3-2006
161.	Valuation of Ecological Services of Wetlands in India	Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata	—	—	7,02,650
162.	Estimating the economic value of forest lands in different Bio geographic zones in India—A methodology	Environment and Resource Economics Unit, Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi	—	—	7,91,200
163.	Assessment of Bat diversity in Central Western Ghats of Maharashtra	Fergusson College, Pune	2,24,480	—	—
164.	Illustrated Manual on Tree flora of Kerala supplemented with computer-aided identification	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala	1,25,000	1,90,000	1,31,926
165.	Litter insect dynamics with special reference to ecological succession and Chemical ecology along varying altitudes in the Wynad and Coorg forests of Western Ghats	St. Joseph's College, Devagiri, Calicut	1,84,000	79,675	3,65,000
166.	Optimization of harvesting and post-harvest technology to ecological bamboo resource utilization	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala	2,55,875	65,581	—
167.	Reproductive Biology and Genetic Diversity of three economically useful Forest Tree Species of Western Ghats	University of Delhi	4,45,000	4,82,300	—

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168.	Biosystematic studies on the eulophid. Parasitoids (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) of Kerala State including South Western Ghats	University of Calicut	1,69,625	2,17,350	—
169.	Studies on the role of nematodes as Dysoprobe of litter decomposition in Western Ghats region of Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	2,28,000	2,63,913	23,402
170.	Utilization of Important Forest Produces from Eastern and Western Ghats as Food Additives	Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore, Karnataka	—	2,56,750	—
171.	Passerine birds versus floral syndromes and seed-dispersal in Eastern Ghats of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	2,35,000	—	—
172.	Ecology and Conservation of selected tree endemics of Kerala	Kerala Forest Research Institute	3,62,900	—	—
173.	Bio-diversity of plant pathogenic Fungi in the Kerala part of the Western Ghats	Kerala Forest Research Institute	2,96,150	2,82,230	—
174.	Assessment and abatement of Environmental Pollution due to Hydrogen Sulphide and Methane in the coconut husk retting	Regional Research Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram	2,03,997	—	54,333
175.	Status Distribution and Ecology of the Greyheaded Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus pericephalus</i>	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History	1,50,989	—	—
176.	Status and Ecology of the Nilgiri Wood Pigeon (<i>Columba elphinstonii</i>) and Nilgiri Pipit (<i>Anthus milghriensis</i>)	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History	2,65,900	1,24,700	51,910
177.	Studies on the distribution of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> (L), the mosquito vector of Dengue, chikungunya and Yellow fever viruses in the towns and villages along the Western coastal region of India	National Institute of Virology, Pune	1,43,750	1,94,317	—

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178.	Assessment of Herpetofaunal diversity of Eastern Ghat Region of Orissa	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	—	—	—
179.	Micropropagation and Germplasm Conservation of Endangered Medicinal Plants of Western Ghats	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	3,47,600	90,000	—
180.	Revaluation of bird community structure in the Palni Hills with special reference to the threatened and endemic species	Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai	2,26,214	—	—
181.	Application of GIS and Remote Sensing for Biodiversity Mapping and Conservation—A case study of Kachch District, Gujarat	Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology, Bhuj Kachch	3,63,400	—	—
182.	Bio-geochemistry of the Western Ghats region between Goa and Mangalore using Remote Sensing and other modern techniques	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	2,34,600	2,12,050	—
183.	Nationwide Forest Encroachment Mapping using Remotely Sensed Data and Geographic Information System	Indian Space Research Organisation, Ahmadabad	21,28,000	—	—
184.	Assessment of Biodiversity and preparation of Conservation Plan for the forest of North Gujarat Region, Gujarat	Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology, Bhuj Kachch	12,13,250	—	8,40,650
185.	An Integrated Technique for Monitoring Desertification using Intelligent GIS	Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai	13,09,920	—	—
186.	Mapping of Wildlife Sanctuaries/ National Parks	Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun	72,50,830	—	—
187.	Forest Type Mapping of India's Forest	Forest Survey of India, Dehradun	25,00,000	84,05,000	73,13,000
188.	Development of GIS Based Environmental Information System for Coal Mining Areas of West Bengal	Bengal Engineering College, Hawrah	—	84,537	1,07,858

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189.	Application of Remote Sensing for Bioresource Characterization of of Gangetic Grassland Ecosystem in and around Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	—	2,12,750	—
190.	Snow and Glacier Studies	Space Application Centre Ambawadi Vistar, Ahmedabad	—	10,00,000	2,46,35,982
191.	Coastal Zone Studies	Space Application Centre Ambawadi Vistar, Ahmedabad	—	—	4,43,00,000
192.	Ecosystem Research Project on Land use dynamics and its impact on carbon sequestration, nitrogen cycling and bio-diversity of tropical forest eco-systems of Chhattisgarh through Remote Sensing and GIS techniques	Indira Gandhi Agricultural University, Raipur	—	—	35,56,000
193.	Impact of Joint Forest Management on Protection and Development of Forest in Rajpipla Division in Narmada District—An RS-GIS approach	M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara	—	—	10,60,800
194.	Forest Atlas of Nagaland	Nagaland University	—	—	13,14,000
195.	Environment Impact Statement abandoned/closed mining (Iron Ore) activity in Kudremukh National Park Area, Karnataka	Karnataka State Remote Sensing Application Centre	—	—	5,62,797
196.	Evaluation and Generation of Geocoded Spatial Digital Database on the various Natural Resources of the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu Ph-II	DSt. Joseph College, Tiruchirapalli	—	—	10,24,397
197.	Studies on Wetlands of Udaipur (Rajasthan) with special reference to their Bio-diversity Conservation using Remote Sensing Data	M.L. Sukhadia, University, Udaipur	—	—	6,99,430
198.	The Trend of vegetation cover change in National Capital Region of Delhi and its Thermal Impact on the Living Environment	Haryana Forest Department	—	—	15,75,500

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199.	Forest Fire Dynamics and Vegetation Regeneration Analysis using Remote Sensing in Rajiv Gandhi and Bandipur National Parks of Western Ghats	Bangalore University	—	—	11,00,000
200.	Conservation of Ecologically Sensitive Areas Hotspots in India—An Integrated Approach through Remote Sensing and GIS	NRSA, Hyderabad	—	—	14,83,759
201.	Monitoring and Modelling and Landcover use and Biodiversity in Dehang—Debang Biosphere Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	—	—	1,95,680
202.	Monitoring Environmental changes due to Industrialisation and identification of HOT SPOTS in Vapi-Vadodara part of the Golden Corridor	Remote Sensing and GIS Dept. School of Planning, Ahmedabad	—	4,74,401	—
203.	Evaluation of the Palk bioresources through conjunctive use of conventional ground surveys and satellite RS	Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Tamil Nadu	—	5,50,007	2,23,417
204.	Evaluation of the Natural Resources and Environment of Kholli Hills, Tamil Nadu using Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS)	St. Josephs College Trichirapalli, Tamil Nadu	—	60,916	—
205.	Geo-environmental Studies in the Banas Drainage basin, Rajasthan and Preparation of Geo-environmental Database	Birla Institute of Scientific Research, Jaipur	—	—	6,730
206.	Monitoring Environmental changes due to Industrialisation and identification of HOT SPOTS in Vapi-Vadodara part of the Golden Corridor	Remote Sensing and GIS Dept. School of Planning, Ahmedabad	—	4,74,401	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
207.	Evaluation of the Palk bioresources through conjunctive use of conventional ground surveys and satellite RS	Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Tamil Nadu	—	5,50,007	2,23,417
208.	Evaluation of the Natural Resources and Environment of Kholli Hills, Tamil Nadu using Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS)	St. Josephs College Trichirapalli, Tamil Nadu	—	60,916	—
209.	Geo-environmental Studies in the Banas Drainage basin, Rajasthan and Preparation of Geo-environmental Database	Birla Institute of Scientific Research, Jaipur	—	—	6,730
210.	Investigation on lesser known aspects of mangrove biodiversity and ecology in the State of Goa, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, ICFRE (Dehra Dun)	Wood Science and Technology, Bangalore	1,80,000	—	2,14,200
211.	Studies on rare species in India for their effective conservation	Annamalai University	—	4,29,675	—
212.	Inventorization and characterization of the microbial community in Bitarkanika Mangrove ecosystem of Orissa	Regional Plant Resource Centre Bhubneswar	6,10,000	—	—
213.	Studies on the reproductive biology of corals to Assess coral regeneration and larval recruitment Pattern	SDMRI, Tuticorin	—	—	6,08,000
214.	Genome analysis of corals for their systematic and conservation	National Institute of Oceanography, Goa	—	6,46,600	—
215.	Pollination biology and reproductive ecology of major Mangrove species of Gujarat	GEER Foundation, Gujarat	—	4,14,340	1,91,860
216.	Pollination biology of <i>Ceriops tagal</i> and <i>Ceriops decandra</i> (Rhizophoraceae) at Coringa Mangrove Forest, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra University	—	2,10,555	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
217.	Population structure and reproduction in <i>Bruguiera</i> and <i>Ceriops</i> : Implication on conservation	Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore	—	—	5,56,800
218.	Seed biology of Indian Mangroves in relation to sustainable conservation and Management	Department of Seed Science and Technology, West Bengal	—	6,21,200	—
219.	Assessment of phyto-diversity and preparation of database of Mangroves of Sunderban Biosphere Reserve, West Bengal	Botanical Survey of India	—	7,18,400	—
220.	Systematic evaluation of aquatic epiphytic microbial diversity of mangrove plants and a novel strategy for raising mangrove nursery	Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli	—	1,72,730	—
221.	Ecological Assessment for development and biodiversity conservation of Bhavanapadu (Mangrove) Swamps of North Coastal, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra University	—	3,62,995	—
222.	Assessment of Marine microbial, floral and faunal diversity of the coral reef environs of the Little Andaman Islands	Annamalai University	—	—	4,58,940
223.	Taxonomy and biodiversity of soft Corals (<i>Octocorallia</i> : <i>Alcyonacea</i>) in India	University of Kerala	—	9,20,600	—
224.	Studies on the diversity and succession of fauna in mangrove ecosystem in Midnapur District West Bengal.	Zoological Survey of India	86,000	1,26,000	—
225.	Ecological studies to conserve and rehabilitate the mangrove vegetation in the coastal landscapes of Kerala	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala	—	5,12,000	—
226.	Effect of reduced fresh water flow through Brahmani-Baitarani river systems on mangrove population in Bhitarkanika Estuary	Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar-751013, Orissa	4,25,000	—	7,99,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
227.	Recruitment and growth study of coral reefs in the Gulf of Kachchh	GEER Foundation, Gandhinagar	2,06,000	—	2,77,000
228.	Plant crab association in the mangrove ecosystem of Kerala	TBGRI, Thiruvananthapuram	—	—	9,18,200
229.	Studies on the mangroves of Krishna and Godavari Estuaries	TNAU	—	9,22,000	2,19,000
230.	Diversity and distribution of corals and their associated fauna of Rani Jhansi Marine National Park, Andaman	Zoological Survey of India	—	—	7,50,800
231.	Assessment of Mangroves in India	Forest Survey of India	15,00,000	40,00,000	—
232.	Assessment of Coral Reefs in India	Forest Survey of India	15,52,200	1,88,920	—
233.	Insect Plant relationship with special reference to herbivory in the Mangroves of South India	IWST, Bangalore	—	4,62,000	—
234.	Professional and analytical support on conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity pursuant to the Convention on Biological Diversity and an in-depth study of the synergies and linkages of the subject with regard to other multilateral Environmental Agreements/Treaties	World Wide Fund (WWF)	—	—	1,51,140
235.	GIS based mapping and analysis of ecological variables of reefs around the little Andaman Island	ZSI, Andaman and Nicobar Regional Station, Port Blair	—	—	14,85,400
236.	Survey and inventorization of the by-catch loss in selected coastal zones of West Bengal and its impact on biodiversity	West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Science, Mohanpur, West Bengal	—	7,20,800	—
237.	Investigations in Marine Fish Biodiversity in the Indian EEZ	Department of Animal Husbandry Fishery Survey of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Mumbai	—	—	6,71,216

1	2	3	4	5	6
238.	Resolving elephant-human conflicts in northern Bengal: an early warning system through tracking elephants using Global Positioning system Collars	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	13,84,320	—	—
239.	Assessment of explosive aquatic weed growth, their taxonomy, ecology an impact of the Kuttanad wetland ecosystem, Kerala State	Mahatma Gandhi University	10.98	—	—
240.	An action oriented locale specific conservation awareness programme for prioritized wetlands in Maharashtra	Bharti Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune	5.60	—	—
241.	Assessment of heavy metals in predominant aquatic Macrophytes of Upper Lake, Bhopal	Environmental Research Laboratory, Bhoj Wetland Project (EPCO)	1.64	—	—
242.	Treatment of Community Sewage Using Root Zone System	Barkatullah University, Bhopal	2.95	—	—
243.	Eco-behavioural studies of the Greater Flamingo in two ecologically different habitats in wetlands of Rajasthan	District Development Society A/51 Mansarovar, Ajmer	—	1,00,000	—
244.	Nematode faunal diversity of Keoladeo National Park, Rajasthan	Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh	—	60,000	—
245.	Effect of progressive eutrophication in a large wetland (Rudra Sagar) of Tripura; Ecological consequences and restoration strategies	University of Tripura	—	50,000	—
246.	Studies on the biodiversity management and conservation of Sasthamkotta lake—a major wetland of Kerala State	Environmental Resources Research Centre (ERRC), Thiruvananthapuram	—	2,42,664	—
247.	Eco-behavioural studies of the Greater Flamingo in two ecologically different habitats in wetlands of Rajasthan	District Development society Mansarovar Ajmer	—	1,77,800	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
248.	Assessment of toxic pollutants in Kumaun Himalayan lakes: past and present pollution indices from studies of sediment cases	I.I.T., Roorkee	—	4,53,600	—
249.	Biodiversity and economic utility of flora of Bhal wetland in Gujarat	Bhavnagar University, Gujarat	—	9,43,920	—
250.	Floristic survey and assessment of plant resources of wetlands of South Orissa, India	Behrampur University, Behrampur, Orissa	—	Rs. 4,53,840	—
251.	Plant Biodiversity Conservation for Ecologically Sound Sustainable Eco-development of Surhatal lake and surrounding wetlands	Banaras Hindu University	—	1,83,840	—
252.	Ashtamudi Ramsar site—a study on the estuarine wetland and Kallada river in the context of ecology, biodiversity and eco-system conservation	University of Kerala	—	Rs. 2,66,160	—
253.	Conservation of wetlands in and around Vadodara city	Gujarat Ecological Society, Gujarat	—	2,73,600	—
254.	Environmental monitoring to assess the impact of desiltation of the outer channel on the eco-system of Chilka lagoon	Chilka Development Authority	—	1,93,600	—
255.	Prioritization of wetlands in the State of Goa and their potential sustainable evaluation using remote sensing data	Goa State Council of Science and Technology, Goa,	—	—	2,72,500
256.	Studies on the biodiversity management and conservation of Sasthamkotta lake—a major wetland of Kerala State	Environmental Resources Research Centre (ERRC), Thiruvananthapuram	—	—	3,16,707
257.	Strategies for improvement and management of hydraulic and environmental quality aspect of Kolleru wetland region of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra University	—	—	2,06,647

1	2	3	4	5	6
258.	Treatment of Community Sewage Using Root Zone System	Barkatullah University, Bhopal	—	—	1,97,862
259.	Environmental studies of wetland nalsarovar in Gujarat with particular reference to biodiversity, eutrophication and anthropogenic pressures	N.V. Patel PG college Vallabh Vidhyanagar	—	—	2,58,856
260.	An action oriented locale specific conservation awareness programme for prioritized wetlands in Maharashtra	Bharti Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune	—	—	3,63,080
261.	Assessment of explosive aquatic weed growth, their taxonomy, ecology and impact of the Kuttanad wetland ecosystem, Kerala State	Mahatma Gandhi University Kottayam, Kerala	—	—	5,28,537
262.	Conservation of wetlands in and around Vadodara city	Gujarat Ecological Society, Gujarat	—	—	2,44,840
263.	Assessment of toxic pollutants in Kumaun Himalayan lakes : past and present pollution indices from studies of sediment cases	I.I.T., Roorkee	—	—	1,20,000
264.	Ecological sustainability of Samaspur wetland (Rai Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh) with special emphasis on migratory waterfowl.	Energy and Resources Institute, Habitat Centre, New Delhi			2,18,500
265.	A study on evaluation and conservation of microbial biodiversity of Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur—Potential applications in medicine, agriculture, industry and environmental management	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	—	—	5,59,000
266.	Development of new genetic variability and improvement of <i>Euryale ferox</i> (Makhana)	National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow	—	—	2,19,650
267.	Habitat mapping of Mahseer fishes and development of Spatial Database for North-Eastern Aquatic Biodiversity	Assam University	—	—	4,91,700

1	2	3	4	5	6
268.	Comprehensive ecological investigation on the East Kolkata Wetland eco-system for its conservation and better sustainable management	Institute of wetland management and ecological design	—	—	2,61,050
269.	Floristic survey and assessment of plant resources of wetlands of south Orissa, India	Behrampur University, Behrampur, Orissa	—	—	1,51,864
270.	Restoration of Point Calimere (The great Vedaranyam Swamp), a designated Ramsar site, for the benefit of fisheries and migrant water birds	Bombay Natural History Society	—	—	4,57,700
271.	To study and conservation of the plan Biodiversity of Dibru-Sikhowa Biosphere Reserve, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia Distt. Assam	Botanical Survey of India	2,87,212	—	—
272.	Integrated Ecological studies in Simlipal Biosphere Reserve, by Dr. Raj S. Singh, CMRI, Dhanbad	Central Mining Research Institute, Dhanbad	1,35,550	—	—
273.	Studies in then Biodiversity of Mosquitoes in evergreen rain forests of upper Assam Manas-Dibru-Sikhowa Biosphere Reserve, by P. Dutta Regional Medicinal Research Centre Dibrugarh, Assam	Regional Medicinal Centre, North Eastern Region, ICMR	1,15,000	—	—
274.	Documentation inventorization and utilization of ethnic knowledge for conservation and management of Dehang-Debang Biosphere Reserve	North Eastern Regional Institute of Sciences and Technology	2,64,920	—	—
275.	Data base for Land resources and strategy for their management in the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve Garhwal Himalaya under the guidance of Dr. M.P.S., Bisht, Department of Geology	H.N. Bahuguna University, Uttarakhand	3,06,853	50,000	—
276.	Conservation of Biodiversity in Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve Ecosystem Dynamics and Maintenance of Biodiversity	University of Delhi	8,15,079	—	—

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277.	Evaluation of plant diversity and restocking of selection felled gaps in the Tropical wet Evergreen Forests of Nelliampathy RF in the Western Ghats of Kerala	Kerala Forests Research Institute	2,36,900	—	—
278.	Impact of Anthro progenic Activities on Bio Resources in cold Desert and Lahulwlli in North Western, Himalayan	G.B. Pant Instt. of Himalayan Environment and Development	1,45,000	—	—
279.	Forest and Agricultural Eco-system analysis to assess eco-system a health and to identify rehabilitation strategies in the Kerala, part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	Kerala Forests Research	3,90,840	—	3,59,740
280.	Conservation of Gulf of Lobastor in the Gulf of Mannar	Fisheries College and Research, Tamil Nadu	4,69,200	—	—
281.	Evaluation of conservation strategies for the sustainable utilization of herbaceous Bioresources in the shoals of Nilgiri, Western Ghats	Kongunadu Arts and Science College, Coimbatore	2,15,000	—	—
282.	Studies on Forest Fragmentation and its impact on population ecology of threatned and ethno-medicinal plants species of Khanchendzonga BR	North Eastern Hills University, Shillong	6,62,400	—	—
283.	Microbial Diversity of Dibru Saikhowa and Manas Biosphere reserves of Assam	Institute of Advance Study in Science and Technology, Guwahati	4,42,865	—	—
284.	Development of National Park as Biosphere Reserve	Bombay Natural History Society	2,97,600	—	—
285.	Socio Economic upliftment of woman using wild and cultivated fruits in the buffer zone of Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve in Uttaranchal	Society for Himalayan Agriculture and Rural Development, P.O. Augustyamuni, Distt. Chamoli-246 421, Uttar Pradesh	2,57,360	—	—

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286.	Study of ambient air quality of Sunderbans Biosphere Reserve with emphasis on transfer of pollutants from atmosphere to Biosphere	Centre for Study Man and Environment Kolkatta	—	93,900	—
287.	Conservation of Biodiversity in Greater Nicobar Biosphere Reseve Eco-system Dynamics and maintenance of Biodiversity	University of Delhi	—	9,11,196	—
288.	Socio-Economic Study of Pachmari Biosphere Reserve with special reference to Panchmari-Matkuli area	Centre for Rural Development and Environment, Bhopal	—	1,63,185	—
289.	Evaluation of plant Diversity and restocking of selection felled gaps in the Tropical wet Evergreen forests of Nelliampathy RF in the Western Ghats of Kerala	Kerala Forests Research Institute	—	1,00,000	—
290.	Biodiversity of Gall Forming Insects of Economically important plants of North-East India specially Dibru-Saikhowa Biosphere Reserve	Manipur University	—	1,87,450	—
291.	Data base for Land Resources and strategy for their Management in the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve Garhwal Himalaya	H.N.B. Garhwal University, Uttarakhand	—	50,000	—
292.	Study of wood boaring details in the Kerala part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	Kerala Forests Research Institute	—	19,480	—
293.	Studies on the biodiversity status in Manas Biosphere Reserve	Guwahati University	—	1,28,263	—
294.	Impact of Tourism of Environment and Roopkund Land, Pindari Areas of Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun	—	3,04,000	—
295.	Studies on the Phytophagous and predatory mite fauna of mangrove	SD Marine Biological Research Institute, West Bengal	—	1,59,968	—

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	vegetation and agricultural, horticultural crops of Sunderbans BR to identify major mite pests and their effective predatory mites having potentially in biological controls				
296.	Inventory of tree diversity and collection and propagation of high value taxa in Namdafa proposed Biosphere Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh	G.P. Pant Instt. of Himalayan Environment and Development	—	67,739	—
297.	Assessment of Marine Biological Resources of the Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve and its ecology	Anamalai University	—	4,69,674	—
298.	Community Ecology of a detritus system insects and fungi associated with fallen trees in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	Institute of wood Science and Technology, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education Bangalore	—	91,020	—
299.	Studies on the Biodiversity of Mosquitoes in Evergreen Rain Forest of Upper Assam, Dibru Saikhowa Biosphere Reserve.	Regional Medical Research Centre, North Eastern Region, ICMR	—	1,60,000	—
300.	Survey Screening and Culture of Marine ALGAE from IDENTHAKARAI to Rameshwaram Belt, Gulf of Mannar Region for Phycocolloids, Iodine, Feti Acids and SLF Production	V.O. Chidambaram College, Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	—	7,27,000	—
301.	Macro fungal Biodiversity of Nanda Devi Biosphere reserve and In-Vitro Conservation	Punjab University	—	5,05,600	—
302.	Studies on the animal habitat intractions in the buffer zone of Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve	Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun	—	1,38,000	—
303.	Studies on Earth work Species Diversity at different Forest Eco system of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kerala	—	1,99,400	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
304.	Studies on the Biological resource and documentation of Traditional knowledge of Amarkantak Biosphere reserve, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	Zoological Survey of India, Kolkatta	—	11,35,200	—
305.	Exploration and Documentation of Floristic Diversity of Dehang Debang Biosphere Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh	Botanical Survey of India, Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	3,00,000
306.	Study on the biodiversity of Agaricales at Sikkim Himalaya	University of Calcutta, Kolkata	—	—	3,89,000
307.	Conservation and propagation (ex-situ and in-situ) of Agar yielding sea weeds (Gelidium and Gracilaria) of Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve	Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar	—	—	1,68,000
308.	Studies on Diversity and Conservation status of Plants in the proposed Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve of Trans and North West Himalaya	G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development	—	—	2,25,000
309.	Studies on Bryophytes diversity in Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve and their conservation strategy	National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow	—	—	3,54,000
310.	Community Ecology of a Detritus System—Insects and Fungi associated with fallen logs in Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	Institute of Wood Science and Technology	—	—	1,48,288
311.	Conservation of lobsters in the Gulf of Mannar	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	—	—	3,12,345
312.	Evaluation of conservation strategies for the sustainable utilization of herbaceous bioresources in the sholas of Nilgiris, Western Ghats	Kongunadu Arts and Science College Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	—	—	1,67,000
313.	Exploitation of Mycorrhizal Systems in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve Areas in India	Forest Protection Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding	—	—	1,92,330

1	2	3	4	5	6
314.	Inventory and ecological survey of bat species and their impact on Agasthiar Hill Biosphere Reserve	Sarah Tucker College, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu	—	—	2,85,000
315.	Forest and agricultural ecosystem analysis to assess ecosystem health and identify rehabilitation strategies in the Kerala part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	KFRI Kerala	—	—	3,59,740
316.	Community Ecology of a Detritus System—Insects and Fungi associated with fallen logs in Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	Institute of Wood Science and Technology	—	—	1,52,426
317.	Population dynamic of some endangered roden mammalian species in and around Pachmarhi sanctuary of Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve	Barkatullah University, Bhopal	—	—	1,32,000
318.	Study on Butterfly Diversity in Dehang-Debang Biosphere Reserve and its adjacent Arunachal Pradesh	State Forest Research Institute, Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	3,80,000
319.	A handbook on the Butterflies of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Kerala	—	—	1,08,000
320.	Studies on Floral Diversity of Nokrek Biosphere Reserve, Meghalaya	BSI, Shillong	—	—	2,90,000
321.	Studies on the rare, endangered and threatened flowering Plants of the Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve, Tamil Nadu	St. John's College, Tamil Nadu	—	—	4,50,000
322.	Biological Control of Minosa invisa Maryt—a destructive alien weed threatening Kaziranga Park	Rain Forest Research Institute, Jorhat	—	—	1,70,000
323.	De-contamination of chromium from UASB treated tannery effluent and contaminated soil of adjoining area at Jajmau, Kanpur through phytoremediation technique	NBRI, Lucknow	1,93,568	1,70,000	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
324.	Enhancing water flow of river Yamuna	JNU, Delhi	1,12,861	—	—
325.	Monitoring of heavy metals load in river Ganga at Varanasi (by Patna University—study completed)	Patna University	—	—	1,14,509
326.	Study of Genetic Diversity in the National Parks and Sanctuaries of Upper Western Ghats	Gene Campaign Delhi	5,47,200	—	—
327.	Estimation of trend of population some endangered wildlife in West Bengal	Nature Environment and Wildlife Society, Kolkata	1,83,750	—	1,40,280
328.	Wildlife habitat changes in fragmented forests of Dangs using aerial photo documentation	Institute of Environmental Education and Research	1,24,077	—	1,55,760
329.	Habitat preference Population Dynamic Behavior of Gangetic Dolphins	Patna University	11,24,000	16,00,525	16,52,000
330.	An Assessment of Environment Economics of the birds and Dugong habitats in the Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park	Bombay Natural History Society	6,35,900	—	—
331.	An ecological account of the Water Birds of Pulicat Lake with Special reference to Conservation	Bombay Natural History Society	2,25,450	—	—
332.	Status survey Ex-situ conservation of Alconiformes species	Gujarat Ecological Education Research Foundation	—	6,00,000	1,00,000
333.	Niche-partitioning and impact of disturbance and fragmentation in two species of Flying Squirrels: Travancore/Giant Flying Squirrel of Western Ghats	National Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	—	5,00,000	—
334.	Ecological studies on the forest Spotted Owlet	Bombay Natural History Society	—	1,83,000	—
335.	Effect of Pesticide use on Blue Peafowl and Grey Francolin in Central India	Wildlife Pheasant Association Delhi	—	4,98,000	4,06,920

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336.	Mobilizing Grassroot Action for Conservation of Galliformes	Wildlife Pheasant Association Delhi	—	—	2,10,250
337.	Study for Management of Man-Elephant Conflict in Sindhudurg and Kolhapur Districts in Maharashtra	Envirosearch Pune	—	—	90,000
338.	Survey of Colonial Breeding Water Birds in Gujarat	Bombay Natural History Society	—	—	2,39,000
339.	Status Distribution, and Habitat Survey of Great Indian Bustard in Gujarat	Gujarat Ecological Education Research Foundation	—	—	2,50,000
340.	Effects of habitat destruction and alteration on bird communities of Western Ghats	Bombay Natural History Society	—	—	4,39,600
341.	Ecological studies on the Forest Spotted Owlet	Bombay Natural History	—	—	5,49,000
342.	Avian Influenza Surveillance in wintering Birds in India	Bombay Natural History	—	—	7,60,000

Statement-II*List of Completed Projects alongwith total amount spent*

Sl. No.	Title of the Project	Name of Institute/Organisation	Total Amount spent in Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	Adaptive Research on improvement of natural grasslands in district Sirmour of Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Viswavidhalaya, Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh	5,67,217
2.	Management of Himalayan Monal—Habitat Ecology and Behaviour	HNB Garhwal University, Uttarakhand	10,26,378
3.	Study of Ecology and Biodiversity of the Lonar Crater Ecosystems	Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar	11,92,880
4.	Diversity of Meiobenthic Fauna of Coastal Line of Tamil Nadu	The New College, Chennai	8,97,920

1	2	3	4
5.	Ecotypic evaluation and in vitro multiplication of selected tree species for different agro climatic zones of Tamil Nadu	Annamalai University, Anamalai Nagar, Tamil Nadu	7,40,403
6.	Studies on the faunal diversity in the Thar Desert of Rajasthan	Desert Research Station, ZSI, Jhalamand, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	69,04,790
7.	Bumble Bee Diversity and its role in the conserving High Altitude Vegetation Germplasm in the Himalayan Region	Punjabi University, Patiala	8,99,900
8.	Diversity of Soil microarthropods and mobilization of micronutrients: Ecological evaluation of afforestation in laterite wastelands	Viveka-Bharti University, Shantiniketan	12,91,080
9.	A Rapid clonal multiplication of some important conifers of Kashmir Valley through Tissue and Organ Culture Technique	Kashmir University, Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir	15,68,820
10.	Seed Technology of Forest Trees: Post Harvest handling and Ex-situ Storage	Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur	11,79,396
11.	Ecology of the Inter Tidal Zone of the Open Saurashtra Gujarat	Gujarat Ecological Society, Vadodara	11,81,968
12.	Conservation of Cheer Pheasant in Garhwal Himalaya: Current Status, Distribution, Habitat Ecology and Behaviour	HNB Garhwal University, Pauri Campus, Uttarakhand	6,77,269
13.	A study on Traditional Knowledge of Ethnobotanical Resources of Kachch: An approach to the natural resource conservation through creation of Ethnobotanical Database	Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology, Vadodara	9,13,149
14.	Ecological and Faunistic Survey of Homopteran Pests (Leaf Plant Hoppers) from Rice Fields, grasslands and Wetlands of Sagar Islands and adjacent Namkhana delta Lobe of Sunderbands, West Bengal	S.D. Marine Biological Research Institute, West Bengal	9,85,864
15.	Studies on Ecosystem Dynamics of Disturbed and Undisturbed Tropical Rain Forests of Arunachal Pradesh	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Arunachal Pradesh	13,17,703

1	2	3	4
16.	A consevation oriented re-assessment of the vegetation of the Central Tamil Nadu	St. Joseph's College, Thiruchirapalli	9,75,598
17.	Study on growth and management of tree improvement Bamboo species of Mizoram	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong	10,57,868
18.	Fruits Bats and Damage to Orchards	Madurai Kamraj University	9,75,324
19.	The vegetation of the Coromandel Coast Assessed with Emphasis on Plants under Stressed from Urbanisation	St. Joseph's College, Thiruchirapalli	1,02,834
20.	Thysanopteran Fauna of Manipur and Nagaland, North East India	Manipur University	6,92,107
21.	Human settlement, human activities and health status among tribal and caste group of Northern India with special reference to Rajasthan	University of Delhi	15,36,710
22.	Impact of Indian Gandhi Canal Irrigation on the Status of Mammal in Western Rajasthan	The School of esert Sciences, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	12,71,622
23.	Effectives of forest fire on floristic and species diversity of Mid hills of Himachal Pradesh	University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan (Himachal Pradesh)	5,15,747
24.	Plant Gall Ecology in scrub forest ecosystem	Presidence College, Madras	9,08,630
25.	Dynamics of the Orthopteran Community of Tamil Nadu—A study in Biodiversity	G.S. Gill Research Institute, Guru Nanak College, Chennai	11,57,903
26.	Marine Biodiversity Taxonomy of Indian Ascidians	A.P.C. Mahalakshmi College of Women Tuticorin	9,69,330
27.	A study on the Ecology, Status and Conservation Prospective of Certain Rare Endemic Avifauna of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History	8,10,980
28.	Impact of Pome fruit production operation on Environment—In Assessment in Himachal Pradesh	Regional Horticultural Research Station, Shimla	6,03,922
29.	Studies on mulluscicidal activity of some common plants of family eupobiaceae and their environmental impact on fresh water non-target animals	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur	10,55,979

1	2	3	4
30.	Biodiversity and ground water, surface water ecotone (Hyporheic habitat) of Mountain Fluvial Ecosystem of Garhwal Himalaya.	HNB Garhwal University, Uttarakhand	10,37,288
31.	Biodiversity and efficacy of locally available plantso abnoxious weeds against major insect-pests and diseases of oil seed crops in Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya, Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh	7,74,447
32.	Environmental monitoring and ecological risk assessment of industrial solid wastes	Dr. RML Avadh University, Faizabad	6,62,620
33.	Treatment of waste aluminum dross Oxide	Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubneswar	2,11,000
34.	Development of environmentally and ecologically safe methods for the control of major insects pests of pea crops in Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan, Himachal Pradesh	74,750
35.	Recycling of chromium from metal finishing waste waters using electrochemical ion exchange	Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi	2,69,100
36.	Extensive testing of the developed mixed culture based BOD biosensor for determining the polluted load of industrial waste waters- non conventional monitoring	Institute of Genomics and Integrated Biology, Delhi	8,38,000
37.	Treatment of effluent containing Valuable/ toxic metal ions and its Recovery by Electro dialysis	Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar	4,25,950
38.	Development and demonstration of Biotechnology for tannery treatment	Kongu Engineering College, Perundurai, Erode-638052	6,10,650
39.	Development of eco-friendly nematode management technology in vegetable crops with neem and neem based bio-pesticides	Indian Agriculture Research Institute, Pusa Campus, New Delhi	5,94,000
40.	Development of Technique for Determination of polychlorinated Biphenyl in environmental samples	National Environment Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur	3,22,462
41.	Environmental impact of long term Coal mining in Assam with particular Reference to heavy metal pollution Water bodies	Guahati University, Guahati	19,21,133

1	2	3	4
42.	Microcontroller based coefficient of Haza (COH) and dust mass monitor	Central Scientific Instruments Organization Chandigarh	10,14,750
43.	Study for the development of process for the biodegradation of pollutants present in the distillery effluent using membrane reactor	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	6,63,000
44.	Heavy metal dynamics in soils: implication for their mobility in ecosystem and soil productivity	Tamil nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore	8,50,500
45.	Improved environmental management in bleach plant through bio bleaching	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	8,19,215
46.	Field trial for preparing common masonry bricks utilizing Lakwa oil field effluent treatment plant sludge hazardous waste	Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat	3,41,250
47.	Heavy metal pollution abatement using cellulous containing materials	University of Mumbai	6,20,500
48.	Study on environmental pollution of agro waste products and weeds and their utilization for the management of important insect pest	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Viswavidhalaya, Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh	8,65,738
49.	Environmental assessment of soil and water quality deterioration in and around North eastern coal fields	Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat	7,52,736
50.	Development of integrated advanced oxidation and microbial technology for dye wastewater treatment	Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi	10,86,175
51.	Microbial technology for rehabilitation of Fir and spruce seedling on degraded sites	S.K. University, Srinagar	12,56,476
52.	Bio control of white rot (sclerotinia sclerotiorum) of pea	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Viswavidhalaya, Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh	5,34,080
53.	Studies on the impact of Industrial effluent and Sludge on earthworms and the potential of Tolerant strains in Environmental Restoration	Indian Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow	2,85,883
54.	Preparation and optimixation of novel hydro-talcite based ceramic monolith for decomposition of environmentally harmful N ₂ O gas	Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat	5,94,500

1	2	3	4
55.	Development of new polymeric materials for the management of water, soil and mining system	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	13,60,470
56.	Analysis of microbial communities in heavy metal contaminated soils around mine sites in Orissa	Regional Plant Resource Centre, Bhubaneswar	5,12,000
57.	Evaluation of the foraging requirements of a threatened endemic passerine, the white bellied short wing, in natural and disturbed habitats for conservation planning in the Western Ghats	Indian Institute of Science Campus, Bhubaneswar	7,02,340
58.	Assessment of Bat diversity in Central Western Ghats of Maharashtra	Fergusson College, Pune	5,09,220
59.	Illustrated Manual on Tree flora of Kerala Supplemented with computer-aided identification	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala	6,45,125
60.	Litter insect dynamics with special reference to Ecological succession and Chemical ecology along varying altitudes in the Wynad and Coorg forests of Western Ghats	St. Joseph's College	12,09,074
61.	Optimization of harvesting and post-harvest technology to economize bamboo resource utilization	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala	7,76,276
62.	Reproductive Biology and Genetic Diversity of three economically useful Forest Tree Species of Western Ghats	University of Delhi	20,71,544
63.	Biosystematic studies on the eulophid Parasitoids (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) of Kerala State including South Western Ghats	University of Calicut	8,43,863
64.	Studies on the role of nematodes as Dyso-probes of litter decomposition in Western Ghats region of Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	6,64,348
65.	Utilization of Important Forest Produce from Eastern and Western Ghats as Food Additives	Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore	3,66,000

1	2	3	4
66.	Passerine birds versus floral syndromes and seed-dispersal in Eastern Ghats of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra University	6,96,054
67.	Ecology and Conservation of selected tree endemics of Kerala	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala	7,66,267
68.	Bio-diversity of plant pathogenic Fungi in the Kerala part of the Western Ghats	Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala	13,14,380
69.	Assessment and abatement of Environmental Pollution due to Hydrogen Sulphide and Methane in the coconut husk retting	Regional Research Laboratory, Industrial Estate Thiruvananthapuram	76,09,000
70.	Status Distribution and Ecology of the Grey headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus pericephalus</i>	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History	3,00,989
71.	Status and Ecology of the Nilgiri Wood Pigeon (<i>Columbo elphinstonii</i>) and Nilgiri Pipit (<i>Anthus milghriensis</i>)	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History	8,38,510
72.	Studies on the distribution of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> (L), the mosquito vector of Dengue, chikungunya and Yellow fever viruses in the towns and villages along the Western coastal region of India	National Institute of Virology, Pune	9,26,814
73.	Assessment of Herpetofaunal diversity of Eastern Ghat Region of Orissa	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	2,60,000
74.	Micropropagation and Germplasm Conservation of Endangered Medicinal Plants of Western Ghats	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	8,93,600
75.	Revaluation of bird community structure in the Palni Hills with special reference to the threatened and endemic species	Bombay Natural History Society	5,43,862
76.	Monitoring Environmental changes due to Industrialisation and identification of HOT SPOTS in Vapi-Vadodara part of the Golden Corridor	Remote Sensing and GIS Dept. School of Planning, CEPT, Ahmedabad	4,74,401
77.	Evaluation of the Palk bioresources through conjunctive use of conventional ground surveys and satellite RS	Annamalai University	7,73,424

1	2	3	4
78.	Evaluation of the Natural Resources and Environment of Kholli Hills, Tamil Nadu using Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS)	St. Josephs College (Autonomous), Tamil Nadu	60,916
79.	Geo-environmental Studies in the Banas Drainage basin, Rajasthan and Preparation of Geo-environmental Database	Birla Institute of Scientific Research, Jaipur-302 001	6,730
80.	Data base for land resources and strategy for their management in the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve Garhwal Himalaya under the guidance of Dr. M.P.S. Bisht, Department of Geology	H.N. Bahuguna University, Uttarakhand	3,06,853
81.	Forest and Agricultural Ecosystem analysis to assess ecosystem a health and to identify rehabilitation strategies in the Kerala, part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	Kerala Forests Research Institute, Peechi, Kerala	3,59,740
82.	Development of National Park as Biosphere Reserve	Bombay Natural History Society	2,97,600
83.	Socio-Economic Study of Pachmari Biosphere Reserve with special reference to Pachmari-Matkuli area	Centre for Rural Development and Environment, Bhopal	8,61,785
84.	Biodiversity of Gall Forming Insects of Economically important plants of North-East India specially Dibru-Saikhowa Biosphere Reserve	Manipur University, Imphal	4,83,000
85.	Assessment of Marine Biological Resources of the Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve and its ecology	Anamalai University	46,89,674
86.	Population dynamic of some endangered roden mammalian species in and around Pachmarhi sanctuary of Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve	Barkatullah University, Bhopal	4,72,250
87.	Monitoring of heavy metals load in river Ganga	Patna University, Patna	15,21,525

1	2	3	4
88.	Study of Genetic Diversity in the National Parks and Sanctuaries of Upper Western Ghats	Gene Campaign, Delhi	9,66,000
89.	Effects of habitat destruction and alteration on bird communities of Western Ghats	Bombay Natural History Society	6,39,600
90.	Ecological studies on the Forest Spotted Owlet	Bombay Natural History Society	9,15,000
91.	Estimation of trend of population some endangered wildlife in West Bengal	Nature Environment and Wildlife Society, Kolkata	4,90,140
92.	Wildlife habitat changes in fragmented forests of Dangs using aerial photo documentation	Institute of Environmental Education and Research	3,84,900

Non-Availability of Cold Storages and Godowns

*97. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge wastage of foodgrains, fruits and vegetables due to non-availability of adequate godowns and cold storages facilities in rural areas every year;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to sanction adequate cold storages and godowns to meet the requirements of farmers during 2007-08;

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

(d) the number of cold storages and godowns set up during 2006-07, so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. There is considerable wastage of foodgrains, fruits and vegetables due to post-harvest losses and inadequate availability of storage godowns and cold storage facilities in the rural areas. To minimize losses of agricultural produce, a Central Sector Scheme on "Grameen Bhandaran Yojana" in being implemented since 2001 for

construction/renovation of rural godowns to create scientific storage capacity in the country. Under the scheme, credit linked back-ended subsidy is provided @ 33.33% of the project cost subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 50.00 lakh to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries and for projects located in the North Eastern States and hilly areas. The subsidy assistance to other category of farmers is @ 25% of the project cost with a maximum ceiling of Rs. 37.50 lakhs. For horticulture crops, the Government has launched two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. "Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States and Sikkim" since 2001-02 which was extended to the Himalayan States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand during 2003-04 and "National Horticulture Mission" during 2005-06 for the remaining States. These schemes provide assistance for creating post-harvest infrastructure, including cold storage facilities as back-ended subsidy @ 33.33% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs. 60.00 lakh per unit for hilly and tribal areas and @ 25% of the project cost not exceeding Rs. 50.00 lakh per unit for other areas. Besides, the National Horticulture Board (NHB) is implementing programmes aimed at reducing the losses of horticulture produce through the schemes of "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of cold storage/storages for Horticulture Produce" having the same norms.

During 2007-08 a provision of Rs. 70 crore has been made for construction of rural godowns of 15 lakh MT capacity under "Gramin Bhandaran Yojana" and Rs. 97.50 crore for 195 units of cold storages under "National Horticulture Mission" are targeted. As construction of rural godowns and cold storages is demand driven and entrepreneur based, no State-wise target has been fixed. However, adequate provision has been made in all the schemes for construction of cold storages to meet the requirement of farmers during 2007-08. The number of godowns and cold storages sanctioned during 2006-07 is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Number of Rural Godown Sanctioned under the Scheme "Gramin Bhandaran Yojana" for the year 2006-07 (as on 31st January, 2007)

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	37
4.	Bihar	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	10
6.	Gujarat	474
7.	Karnataka	82
8.	Kerala	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	66
10.	Maharashtra	163
11.	Nagaland	4
12.	Punjab	283
13.	Rajasthan	149

1	2	3
14.	Tamil Nadu	114
15.	Uttar Pradesh	27
16.	Uttaranchal	21
17.	West Bengal	154
18.	NAFED	2
19.	NCCF	1
Total		1625

Statement-II

Details of Sanctioned Projects under the Scheme "Capital Investment subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storage and Storages for Horticulture Produce" during the Financial year 2006-07 (as on 31st January, 2007)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of projects
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	3
2.	Haryana	2
3.	Tamil Nadu	11
4.	Uttar Pradesh	53
5.	Maharashtra	5
6.	Rajasthan	3
7.	Karnataka	6
8.	Gujarat	11
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0
10.	Chhattisgarh	6
11.	West Bengal	3

1	2	3
12.	Andhra Pradesh	26
13.	Assam	6
14.	Bihar	10
15.	Kerala	2
Total		147

Accountability of Service Providers

*98. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated steps for making provisions in law to make companies and service providers more accountable to consumers for the services provided by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government agencies and Departments extending services to the consumers have demanded exemption from such provisions;

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

(e) the extent to which this move is likely to upgrade and improve the standard of products and services being provided by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. There is a proposal to further amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, which inter-alia seeks to make the companies and service providers more accountable to the consumers. The proposal is still in the initial stages.

(c) and (d) Certain Government agencies/Departments which are rendering services to the consumers have expressed reservation and sought exemption from the coverage of the proposed amendments which have been taken into account in finalizing the draft amendment proposals.

(e) The proposed amendments would more effectively enable the consumer to demand the promised service, thereby requiring the companies and service providers to improve their products/services.

Protection of Endangered Flora

*99. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of endangered flora identified and those out of them facing extinction;

(b) whether illegal trade of such flora is taking place; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/ proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) There are 155 endangered species in the country. Similarly about 120 plant species are known to have already gone extinct in India. These endangered and extinct plant species are mostly distributed/recorded in the hotspot areas of Western Ghats, Himalayas and Andaman-Nicobar Islands. Many of the endangered plants are feared to be on the verge of extinction. However, the exact degree/extent of extinction threat faced by the critically endangered plants is not known.

Improvement in Drainage System

*100. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI:SI:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated by the Union Government to the States for improvement of Drainage System has not been utilized by the States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the monitoring report submitted by the Zonal Offices of the Central Water Commission also reveals poor implementation of the schemes; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the

Government to ensure that the funds allocated under this scheme is optimally utilized?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ): (a) and (b) No Sir. The funds (Central share) allocated by the Union Government under the scheme "Improvement of drainage in critical areas of the country" are utilized by the respective State Governments.

(c) The progress in respect of implementation of the scheme is satisfactory in all the States except Uttar Pradesh, where the work has not started due to problems of land acquisition.

(d) The progress is monitored by Central Water Commission and State Governments are being pursued for timely completion of projects.

NSG Security Cover

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

(a) the norms laid down and followed while providing National Security Guards (NSG) cover to a VIP including ex-Chief Minister;

(b) whether the State Governments are also being consulted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of guards provided to a VIP or VVIPs under NSG cover;

(e) whether more than 100 security guards had been provided to any ex-Chief Minister of any State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The NSG mobile security cover is provided to VIPs including ex-Chief Ministers based on a comprehensive assessment of threat made for them in consultation with central security agencies, which is periodically reviewed. Generally a NSG Task Force comprising of 29 security personnel is provided to each protectee.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) NSG mobile security cover is provided to highly threatened protectees whereby generally a NSG Task Force comprising of 29 security personnel is provided to each VIP or VVIP protectee.

(e) and (f) The security of ex-Chief Ministers is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments, which deploy security guards for their security. Hence, this information is not maintained by the Central Government.

[Translation]

Students going Abroad

*102. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the total number of students going to foreign countries for education under the collaboration arrangements of the Ministry with various countries;

(b) the estimated reduction in the number of such students after the opening of foreign educational institutions in the country; and

(c) the number of foreign students arrived in the country for higher education during the last three years under these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) Government, in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has entered into Educational Exchange Programmes with 24 countries (Statement). These serve to encourage inter-institutional linkages, the holding of workshops and seminars and the exchange of good practices. The Educational Exchange Programmes encourage inter-institutional links that may also allow for teacher and student movement but information is not collected of the number of students going to foreign countries, or of foreign students coming to India, to take part in activities so facilitated.

Some information is available on the total number of Indian students going abroad for education. In the year 1999-2000, it is estimated that 51,414 Indian students went abroad for education. This figure increased to 1,40,000 in the year 2004-05 of which 80,446 went to United States of America, 20,000 to Australia and 16,685 to the United Kingdom. As per information available regarding foreign students coming to India for higher education, the numbers in the years 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 were 9,215, 10,396 and 11,934 respectively.

No foreign educational institution has established any campus in India and there is no evidence that there has been any reduction in the number of students going abroad for education.

Statement

List of Countries with Whom Ministry of Human Resource Development has Educational Exchange Programme

Sl. No.	Name of the Country
1.	Mongolia
2.	Armenia
3.	Tanzania
4.	Guyana
5.	Israel
6.	Australia
7.	Myanmar
8.	Hungary
9.	Syria
10.	Uzbekistan
11.	New Zealand
12.	Thailand
13.	Sri Lanka

Sl. No. Name of the Country

14.	Mexico
15.	Brazil
16.	Afghanistan
17.	Croatia
18.	Ecuador
19.	Rwanda
20.	South Africa
21.	Saudi Arabia
22.	China
23.	Portugal
24.	France

Monitoring of the Engineering/ Technical Colleges

*103. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) the number of Technical/Professional Institutions functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of new Government/Private Technical, Professional and Management Institutions sanctioned by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and additional seats created in various disciplines across the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any monitoring agency to oversee their functioning, admissions, quality of faculty and conformity of infrastructure etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to make

Technical/Professional education more relevant and effective?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The number of State-wise AICTE approved Technical/ Professional Institutions functioning across the country, is given in the enclosed statement-I. Details of new Technical Institutions and their intake approved by the AICTE for the year 2006-2007 and details of additional seats created in various disciplines due to increase in intake/additional courses approved in existing technical institutions for the year 2006-2007 State-wise are given in the enclosed statement-II and III respectively.

(c) to (e) With a view to have proper planning and coordinated development of the Technical Education system in the country, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has been established by an Act of the Parliament. The AICTE has devised the system of Mandatory Disclosure wherein all these institutions are required to provide information regarding faculty, infrastructure facilities, fee structure, and admission process etc. on their web site so that the students could take well-informed decisions. The Council conducts scheduled/surprise inspections in technical institutions to ensure maintenance and compliance of norms and standards of the AICTE and verification of the information provided by the institutions in the Compliance Report and Mandatory Disclosure.

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India have also directed State Governments to set up two Committees: one to fix fee which can be charged by the private unaided professional institutions and other to regulate admissions to such institutions.

(f) To promote the technical education system, in a way that it could serve the present day needs, the Council has been taking various steps, which include development of Model Curricula focussed towards the requirement of Industry, Faculty Development, and Research and Institutional Development Programmes, through its various schemes. The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) set up by the AICTE ensures the quality of programmes by way of accreditation of technical education programmes. To enable the AICTE to take appropriate steps for the promotion of technical education system in the country, the Government have been supporting the activities of the AICTE through annual budgetary grants. In order to make available Web and Video based courses to Engineering Institutions, the Government is funding the National Programme for Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL). The AICTE approved institutions can also subscribe to the Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology (INDEST)—AICTE Consortium for access to electronic journals. The Government, with the assistance of the World Bank has been running the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) since the year 2003. As on date 128 engineering institutions in 13 States of the country have benefited under this programme.

Statement-I
Details of AICTE Approved Degree Level Technical Institutions for the year 2006-07

States/UTs	Engineering		Pharmacy		HMCT		MBA/PGDBM		MCA		BPA		Architecture		Total	
	NOI	Intake	NOI	Intake	NOI	Intake	NOI	Intake	NOI	Intake	NOI	Intake	NOI	Intake	NOI	Intake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madhya Pradesh	87	33494	58	3495	3	180	48	3840	52	2935	0	0	4	140	252	44084
Chhattisgarh	15	5320	6	360	0	0	5	360	9	450	0	0	1	40	36	6530
Gujarat	44	16644	50	2820	1	60	38	3075	25	1290	0	0	6	290	164	24179
Mizoram	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30
Sikkim	1	498	1	60	0	0	0	0	1	45	0	0	0	0	3	603
Orissa	44	16080	16	925	1	120	37	3178	36	2011	0	0	2	64	136	22378
West Bengal	61	19236	11	685	4	240	25	2445	26	1450	0	0	2	44	129	24100
Tripura	2	286	1	30	0	0	1	60	1	30	0	0	0	0	5	406
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	1	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	264
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	5	1150	1	40	0	0	6	337	3	150	0	0	0	0	15	1677
Manipur	1	115	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	145
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60
Jharkhand	9	4222	1	60	1	60	7	975	3	180	0	0	1	40	22	5537
Bihar	9	2122	1	15	0	0	10	1050	6	300	0	0	1	22	27	3509
Uttar Pradesh	118	43193	68	4065	7	470	111	14175	90	6142	0	0	6	390	400	68435

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Uttarakhand	14	4079	9	510	5	360	16	945	12	820	0	0	1	40	57	6754
Chandigarh	6	1386	1	98	0	0	0	0	1	42	1	40	1	40	10	1606
Haryana	53	15808	18	1106	1	60	36	2615	25	1390	0	0	2	60	135	21039
Jammu and Kashmir	6	1941	1	30	0	0	8	440	6	390	0	0	0	0	21	2801
New Delhi	16	6700	5	324	1	90	33	3560	17	945	0	0	5	266	77	11885
Punjab	47	16953	24	1294	4	240	41	3070	31	1770	0	0	7	280	154	23607
Rajasthan	49	20774	36	2116	3	210	62	4230	19	1110	0	0	3	160	172	28600
Himachal Pradesh	6	1512	3	160	0	0	3	180	0	0	0	0	1	30	13	1882
Andhra Pradesh	282	117865	106	6252	1	60	222	14945	266	15645	1	40	7	380	885	155187
Pondicherry	5	2564	1	60	0	0	2	120	6	300	1	30	0	0	15	3074
Tamil Nadu	247	106613	42	2455	2	120	150	9785	212	11490	0	0	14	470	667	130933
Karnataka	127	55406	69	4043	18	1322	91	6952	68	3677	0	0	14	370	387	71770
Kerala	94	28985	26	1410	2	120	32	2155	35	1570	0	0	5	160	194	34400
Maharashtra	170	58586	108	6986	10	530	144	15912	52	2643	6	355	32	1227	522	86239
Goa	3	794	1	88	0	0	2	210	1	30	1	50	1	30	9	1202
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli																
Total	1522	582590	665	39517	64	4242	1132	94704	1003	56805	10	515	116	4543	4512	782916

NOI: Number of Institutes

HMCT: Hotel Management and Catering Technology.

MBA: Master of Business Administration.

PGDBM: Post Graduate Diploma in Business Management.

MCA: Master of Computer Application.

BFA: Bachelor of Fine Arts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uttar Pradesh	12	2880	16	960	1	60	17	1020	2	120
Uttarakhand	3	720	1	60	1	60	2	120	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	3	720	2	120	0	0	3	180	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	240	2	120	1	60	0	0	0	0
New Delhi	1	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	1	240	1	60	0	0	2	120	0	0
Rajasthan	1	240	9	540	0	0	14	840	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	1	120	1	60	0	0	2	120	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	15	3180	6	360	6	360	30	1800	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	14	3360	2	120	3	150	3	180	0	0
Karnataka	4	960	0	0	0	0	5	300	0	0
Kerala	0	0	2	120	0	0	3	180	0	0
Maharashtra	11	2472	12	720	0	0	25	1480	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	96	22332	68	4080	13	750	136	8140	2	120

Statement-III

Details of Additional seats created in AICTE approved existing Technical Institutions in various Disciplines during 2006-07

Region	State/Union Territory	Engineering		MBA/PGDBM		MCA		Pharmacy		HMCT	
		NOI	Intake	NOI	Intake	NOI	Intake	NOI	Intake	NOI	Intake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Central	Madhya Pradesh	21	2868	48	3840	52	2935	58	3495	3	180
	Chhattisgarh	2	204	5	300	9	450	3	360	0	0
Eastern	Gujarat	7	282	38	3075	25	1290	50	2820	1	60
	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0
	Orissa	17	832	7	420	0	0	8	106	0	0
	West Bengal	17	973	2	120	0	0	1	20	1	60
	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Assam	2	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jharkhand	2	38	2	120	0	0	4	36	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Uttar Pradesh	37	3049	19	1380	0	0	7	146	0	0
	Uttarakhand	2	125	1	18	1	45	0	0	0	0
North-West	Chandigarh	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Haryana	9	1207	1	30	0	0	1	30	0	0
	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1	60	0	0	0	0
	New Delhi	4	498	5	270	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Punjab	10	1194	3	120	0	0	3	60	0	0
	Rajasthan	13	1134	5	230	0	0	0	0	1	30
	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	125	12213	22	1230	24	1170	5	33	0	0
	Pondicherry	1	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tamil Nadu	70	6326	3	90	4	280	4	37	0	0
South-West	Karnataka	40	2365	5	180	3	150	6	58	1	20
	Kerala	17	1642	2	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western	Maharashtra	45	3179	30	3061	3	120	8	164	0	0
	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		443	38314	198	14574	122	6500	159	7375	7	350

[English]

Cotton Import

*104. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to impose restriction on the imports of cotton on the lines of the restrictions which are existing in countries like America and China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cotton-growing farmers are not getting high market price for their produces;

(d) if so, the details of action proposed to be taken to maintain the supply of cotton in domestic market;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide export subsidy as provided by America and China to maintain the supply of cotton in the domestic market; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) and (b) The import of cotton is under Open General Licence (OGL) since 19-4-1994 without any qualitative or quantitative restrictions and the said policy is still being continued. The existing basic custom duty on import of raw cotton is 10%. No decision has been taken to put any kind or restriction.

(c) and (d) Cotton growers are getting remunerative prices for their produce which are either equal to Minimum Support Price (MSP) or higher than the MSP. The MSP is fixed by the Government of India every year on the recommendation of Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) which takes into account the cost of inputs for cultivation and a reasonable margin of profit to the cotton farmer. This mechanism of fixing MSP on year to year basis helps in guaranteeing an assured price to the cotton farmers and sustain their continued interests in cotton cultivation. In order to maintain the supply of cotton in the domestic market government has initiated various measures through aegis of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) so as to increase the production and productivity

and quality of cotton. Similarly, Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) has released 20 varieties of Bt cotton for commercial cultivation leading to higher yields and higher production levels of cotton to meet the cotton requirements of the domestic market. The Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) has estimated crop production at 270 lakh bales of cotton during the current cotton season 2006-07, which is more than the demand.

(e) and (f) With a view to boost exports, the Government of India has placed cotton export under OGL since 2-7-2001 without any quantitative restriction such as certification on registration, allocation, quality of exports of raw cotton by the Textile Commissioner. From the financial year 2005-06, the Government has announced a duty draw back of 1% as an incentive for export of cotton. At present, there is no proposal to provide export subsidy on cotton.

Upliftment/Rehabilitation of Tribals

*105. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU:

SHRI HITEN BARMAN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals received for the upliftment/rehabilitation of tribes from the State Governments particularly West Bengal for approval and assistance during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds released to the State Governments alongwith the dates of approval of these proposals, proposal-wise;

(c) the time by which the additional assistance is likely to be released; and

(d) the details of the amount spent on the development and welfare of tribes particularly on Primitive Tribal Groups and Aborigines, State-wise during the said period alongwith the achievements made?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various Schemes/Programmes for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes in different

States of the country, including West Bengal. Funds under the schemes of the Ministry are allocated to the State/UT Governments based on the ST population in the State/UT as a percentage of the total ST population in the country and funds are released on the basis of fulfilment of the eligibility conditions of the relevant scheme and utilisation of the previously released funds and where required the proposals submitted by them. Proposals are approved and funds released during the year. Details of funds released to the State/UT Governments during the last three years for development and welfare of the tribals in the country, State-wise, including West Bengal, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Since the funds are generally released for

proposals on an annual basis, there is no scope for additional assistance. In rare cases, where additional assistance becomes due to any State, it is considered for release in the following year.

(d) Details of funds allocated to State/UT Governments during the last three years for the Development of Primitive Tribal Groups are given in the enclosed Statement-II. There has been all round socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes due to implementation of the schemes of the Government, including the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Scheduled Tribes have been getting benefits by way of increase in income and employment, infrastructure development, educational development, improvement in literacy levels, and social security.

Statement-I

Details of funds released to State/UT Governments under various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Funds released under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,138.50	7,086.55	10,688.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	602.23	547.54	692.74
3.	Assam	3,634.43	3,552.40	9,968.50
4.	Bihar	709.90	485.35	553.57
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,672.93	9,062.95	14,101.26
6.	Gujarat	6,672.89	6,939.13	14,579.02
7.	Himachal Pradesh	767.85	939.27	1,135.97
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,313.22	1,582.43	1,851.95
9.	Jharkhand	9,081.57	8,723.72	7,952.70

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	1,880.16	2,912.62	5,216.88
11.	Kerala	479.12	887.61	628.27
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12,298.86	16,745.30	22,891.10
13.	Maharashtra	6,997.67	7,853.32	8,793.86
14.	Manipur	2,080.51	1,888.54	2,775.05
15.	Meghalaya	731.67	2,063.18	2,399.28
16.	Mizoram	680.28	1,424.15	1,557.54
17.	Nagaland	1,179.49	1,187.58	1,816.03
18.	Orissa	9,721.77	12,164.95	12,401.49
19.	Rajasthan	5,942.65	7,474.81	7,114.83
20.	Sikkim	201.07	189.50	336.51
21.	Tamil Nadu	578.77	959.57	1,186.99
22.	Tripura	1,735.30	2,015.97	1,893.84
23.	Uttar Pradesh	62.77	215.38	116.81
24.	Uttaranchal	505.63	412.68	242.23
25.	West Bengal	4,313.46	4,768.41	7,412.87
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.69	*202.74	7.39
27.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	284.76	304.22	82.84
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	9.62	0.00	0.00
30.	Punjab		65.12	100.79
31.	Goa		12.09	6.04
Total		87,279.766	102,557.08	138,505.03

*Increase of Rs. 200 lakhs given as Tsunami assistance.

Statement-II

*Details of funds released to State/UT Governments under the schemes of
Development of Primitive Tribal Groups during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192.850	190.805	255.226
2.	Bihar	—	5.000	10.000
3.	Chhattisgarh	30.010	264.370	201.000
4.	Gujarat	40.000	116.500	149.790
5.	Jharkhand	—	110.000	145.000
6.	Karnataka	36.900	25.000	67.400
7.	Kerala	—	15.000	5.500
8.	Madhya Pradesh	284.190	293.212	423.000
9.	Maharashtra	288.000	107.000	140.000
10.	Manipur	—	10.000	2.500
11.	Orissa	150.000	55.000	92.598
12.	Rajasthan	10.000	62.500	62.000
13.	Tamil Nadu	10.000	176.500	159.550
14.	Tripura	85.000	29.813	111.150
15.	West Bengal	11.050	53.170	70.600
16.	Uttaranchal	—	33.630	7.100
17.	Uttar Pradesh	—	2.500	—
18.	Andaman and Nicobar	—	200.000	0.400
Total		1,138.000	1,750.000	1,902.814

**Grants under National Programme for
Education of Girls at Elementary Level**

*106. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN:

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

(a) the details of grants approved by the Government under the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) for States during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the grants under the said programme has been sanctioned for 2006-07;

- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the time by which the grants will be released to the States including Gujarat;
- (f) the number of Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) covered under the said programme during each of the last three years, State-wise; and
- (g) the criteria for inclusion of a Block under NPEGEL and how it functions to achieve its goal?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (g) The

National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) is a sub component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for promoting girls education especially in educationally backward blocks (EBB), where as per census data of 2001, the rural female literacy is below the national average (46.13%) and the gender gap in literacy is more than the national average (21.59%), as these are areas with highest gender discrimination in educational aspects.

The number of educationally backward blocks and funds sanctioned to States for implementation of the programme during the last three years and in the current financial year upto 28-02-2007 is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The number of EBBs and funds sanctioned by Government of India under National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) to States during last three years and the current financial year upto 28-02-2007

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	No. of EBBs covered 2003-04	GOI share released 2003-04	No. of EBBs covered 2004-05	GOI share released 2004-05	No. of EBBs covered 2005-06	GOI share released 2005-06	No. of EBBs covered 2006-07	GOI share released 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109	1629.00	521	3000.00	570	2000.00	661	4383.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	12.16	3	4.50	7	4.50	11	33.82
3.	Assam*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	46.37
4.	Bihar	37	689.59	219	1770.00	469	1770.56	495	5544.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	131	610.86	99	1189.74	99	1189.76	60	521.71
6.	Gujarat	112	718.51	91	2827.00	91	2454.14	78	302.25
7.	Haryana	38	109.59	27	196.55	27	196.55	33	314.95
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7	27.54	7	58.00	7	28.66	6	55.25
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	104	319.76	104	54.94	104	568.60	84	34.80
10.	Jharkhand	194	683.30	277	1068.50	205	1068.50	194	3783.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Karnataka	15	186.00	45	824.48	58	336.95	61	686.93
12.	Madhya Pradesh	268	7585.78	284	4636.40	284	4636.00	280	6599.46
13.	Maharashtra	96	779.92	23	489.79	27	665.79	36	853.70
14.	Manipur *	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.24
15.	Meghalaya	1	5.63	1	9.62	1	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Mizoram *	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.47	1	31.47
17.	Orissa	154	1912.01	165	2000.00	165	1592.63	168	3442.48
18.	Punjab	13	87.93	12	40.00	12	90.08	2	0.00
19.	Rajasthan	194	1995.20	170	549.39	180	1484.06	186	671.76
20.	Tamil Nadu	13	309.26	14	489.54	29	370.45	37	852.12
21.	Tripura	0	0.00	2	2.40	2	6.58	7	24.05
22.	Uttar Pradesh	746	3629.23	774	3000.00	764	13824.00	690	11682.00
23.	Uttarakhand	30	88.91	36	470.71	36	241.00	21	263.00
24.	West Bengal	86	310.60	57	538.36	57	718.25	58	670.00

*Received funds after 2001 census, block-wise data became available for these states.

Rank of Indian Universities

*107. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

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

(a) whether according to the University Grants Commission only a few Indian Universities make it to the top rank while the rest of the Universities are of medium status or below par;

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

(c) whether the Government/University Grants Commission has chalked out a plan for opening of Universities in the private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Planning Commission has proposed to curtail the funds for higher education;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Families

*108. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Kashmiri families displaced who left Jammu and Kashmir due to terrorism during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has taken any effective steps to create a safe environment for rehabilitation of the displaced families; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No migration of Kashmiri families from Jammu and Kashmir has been reported during the last three years.

(b) and (c) In order to thwart the designs of the terrorists to create a communal divide in the State, the Government have adopted a multi-pronged approach, to contain cross-border terrorism/infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir and improve the security environment in the State, which includes, inter-alia, strengthening of border management through multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along International Border/Line of Control and near the possible infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved intelligence and operational Coordination for synergising intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against the terrorist within the State. The counter terrorism/infiltration efforts are reviewed periodically by the Government. The following measures have been taken to create safe environment for the rehabilitation of migrants in the Valley:—

- (i) The State Government has provided security to minority pockets in Jammu and Kashmir in the form of security pickets. These security pickets comprised personnel from JKP, IRP and CRPF and their strength depended upon the size of minority pockets.
- (ii) The State Government have constituted an Apex Level Committee under the Chairmanship

of Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister of the State to review the problem of the Kashmiri Migrants from time to time and to take appropriate action on the merits on each problem.

- (iii) The Central Government has provided Rs. 10.00 crores to the State Government in December 2002 for the development of the shrines in Mattan and Kheer Bhavani into model clusters where the Kashmiri Migrants displaced from these places could be settled temporarily till such time they can repair their existing residential houses. The State Government have constructed 18 flats at Mattan and 100 one-roomed tenements at Kheer Bhavani besides carrying out repairs/renovation of shrines.
- (iv) In order to facilitate the return of Kashmiri Migrants, Governments have approved construction of 200 flats on an experimental basis at Sheikhpura in Budgam at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 20.00 crores.
- (v) An Inter-Ministerial team constituted in December, 2004 to prepare a plan to rehabilitate Kashmiri Migrants has recommended various measures like construction of two-roomed tenements, creation of job opportunities, health-care and other facilities to improve the living conditions of the migrants which have been accepted for implementation. Accordingly, the State Governments have issued sanctioned on 26-09-2005 for construction of 5242 two-roomed tenements at Jammu at an expenditure of Rs. 185.00 crores and the construction work of 1024 sets has started at three sites in Jammu.
- (vi) In order to preserve, protect and restrain the distress sale of migrants' properties left behind in the Valley, Government of Jammu and Kashmir have enacted 'The Jammu and Kashmir Migrants Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restraint of Distress Sales) Act, 1997' and 'Jammu and

Kashmir Migrants (Stay of Proceedings) Act, 1997'.

[English]

Legislative Assembly for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*109. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has constituted any committee to examine the setting up of Legislative Assembly for Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this Assembly is likely to be set up?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Slump in Carpet Industry

*110. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian carpet industry is passing through a phase of slump as reported in the "Rashtriya Sahara" dated January 29, 2007;

(b) if so, whether a comprehensive plan for buyer-seller meet is being formulated by the Government to bail out the industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a decline in India's rank has been registered in the world in carpet production during the last three years;

(e) if so, whether any schemes to uplift the industry is being formulated for carpet producing areas;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) No Sir. According to the provisional export figures, the Indian Carpet Industry is not passing through slump and the industry has witnessed an increase in exports of over 13% in US\$ term and 17% in rupees term during the period April, 06 to January 2007 as compared to the same period for the year 2005-06.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No Sir. In fact, Carpet Export Promotion Council had undertaken a study through consultant. (M/s. KSA Technopak) in order to study the strength of Indian Handmade Carpet Industry in USA and LAC markets. This study has reported that India has emerged as number one supplier of the handmade carpets.

(e) to (g) Do not arise.

Exports to European Markets

*111. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

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

(a) whether the value and quantum of exports from India to the European markets has registered a decline in the recent past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the export of Indian goods to the European markets?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir. On the contrary, the value of Indian exports to European countries has registered robust growth. The details of Indian exports to European countries during the last three years and the first seven months of the current fiscal year are as follows:—

	(US \$ billion)			
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (April-October)*
EU Countries	14.44	18.11	22.95	14.72
Other European	1.22	1.55	1.77	1.08
Total	15.66	19.66	24.72	15.80

*The corresponding figure for 2005-06 (April-October) is US \$ 13.58 billion.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steps taken to boost trade with EU include facilitating participation in trade fairs, holding buyer-seller meets etc. Government also maintains a continuous dialogue with the European Commission as well as with EU Member States to address hurdles in bilateral trade.

Education of Handicapped Children

*112. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether handicapped children are deprived of good quality education in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has framed any policy for education of the handicapped children;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of fund and assistance provided to the States therefor during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a flagship programme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, is a response to the demand for quality basic education all over the country. SSA has a special focus on providing inclusive education for children with special needs in general schools. Hence the quality education available

in the general schools is also available to the disabled children. In addition SSA supports a wide range of approaches, options and strategies for education of children with special needs.

Further, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC) endeavours to achieve the integration of children with disabilities, of mild to moderate nature, in normal schools.

The Ministry of Social and Empowerment is also funding a number of Special Schools, Vocational training centres, etc. under the Deen Dayal Disability Rehabilitation Scheme.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has finalized a National Policy for Persons with Disabilities in February 2006. Para 48 of the Policy deals with the education of persons with disabilities. Ministry of Human Resource Development is also involved in the implementation of the policy. The relevant extract of the policy is annexed as Statement-I.

(e) State-wise details of funds provided during the last three years under SSA (for education of children with special needs), IEDC and the Deen Dayal Disability Rehabilitation Schemes are annexed as Statement-II, Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively.

Statement-I

IV Education of Persons with Disabilities

48. It will be ensured that every child with disability has access to appropriate pre-school, primary and

secondary level education by 2020. Special care will be taken to—

- (i) Make schools (building, approaches, toilets, playgrounds, laboratories, libraries etc.) barrier free and accessible for all types of disability.
- (ii) Medium and method of teaching will be suitable adapted to the requirements of most disability conditions.
- (iii) Technical/supplementary/specialized system of teaching/learning will be made available within the school or at a common center easily accessible to a cluster of schools.
- (iv) Teaching/learning tools and aids such as educational toys, Braille/talking books, appropriate software etc. will be made available. Incentives will be given to expand facilities for setting up of general libraries, e-libraries, Braille-libraries and talking books libraries, resource rooms etc.
- (v) National Open School and distance learning programmes will be popularized and extended to other parts in the country.
- (vi) Sign language, Alternative and Augmentative Communications (AAC) and other modes as a viable medium in inter personal communication will be recognized, standardized and popularized.
- (vii) Schools will be located within easy traveling distance. Alternatively, viable travel arrangements will be made with the assistance of the community, State and NGOs.
- (viii) Parent-Teacher counselling and grievance redressal system will be set up in the schools.
- (ix) There will be separate mechanism to review annually the intake and retention of the girl child with disability at primary, secondary and higher levels of education.
- (x) Many children with disabilities, who cannot join inclusive education system, would continue to get educational services from special schools.

Special schools shall be appropriately re-modeled and re-oriented based on technological development. These schools will also help prepare children with disabilities to join mainstream inclusive education.

- (xi) In some cases due to the nature of disability (its type and degree), personal circumstances and preferences, home-based education will be provided.
- (xii) Course curriculum and evaluation system for children with various disabilities shall be developed keeping in view their capabilities. Examination system will be modified to make it disabled friendly by exemptions such as learning mathematics, learning only one language, etc. Further, facilities like extra time, use of calculators, use of Clarke's tables, scribes etc. would be provided based on the requirement.
- (xiii) Model Schools of Inclusive Education will be set up in each State/U.T. to promote education of persons with disabilities.
- (xiv) In the era of knowledge society, computers play very important role. Efforts will be made so that every child with disability gets suitably exposed to the use of computers.
- (xv) Children with disabilities upto the age of 6 years will be identified and necessary interventions made so that they are capable of joining inclusive education.
- (xvi) Educational facilities will be provided in psychosocial rehabilitation centres for mentally ill persons.
- (xvii) Many schools discourage enrollment of students on account of their disability due to lack of awareness about the capabilities of disabled persons. Programmes will be taken for sensitization of teachers, principals and other staff members in all schools.
- (xviii) Special Schools presently being supported by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

will incrementally become resource centres for inclusive education. Ministry of Human Resource Development shall open new special schools depending upon the requirement.

(xix) Adult learning/leisure centers for adults with severe learning difficulties will be promoted.

(xx) Three percent reservation for persons with disabilities in admission to higher educational institutions shall be enforced. Universities, colleges and professional institutions will be

provided financial support to establish Disability Center to take care of educational needs of students with disabilities. They will also be encouraged to make classrooms, hostels, cafeterias and other facilities in the campus accessible to students with disabilities.

(xxi) Include a module in induction and in-service training programmes of teachers on issues relating to management of children with disabilities.

Statement-II

State-wise Allocations under SSA for education of children with special needs

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Outlay Approved 2003-04	Outlay Approved 2004-05	Outlay Approved 2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	840.97	487.4	623.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.19	16.01	50.06
3.	Assam	777.58	214.1	338.66
4.	Bihar	1262.75	1408.1	1349.66
5.	Chhattisgarh	318.9	383.8	316.35
6.	Goa	0	0	18.71
7.	Gujarat	462.47	637.4	930.31
8.	Haryana	342.58	341.3	382.89
9.	Himachal Pradesh	109.7	356.3	326.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	134.96	453.2	456.85
11.	Jharkhand	287.81	276.9	270.39
12.	Karnataka	834.77	677.5	982.8
13.	Kerala	1139.89	1069.8	1047.83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	401.48	413.8	1137.6
15.	Maharashtra	4450.08	4601	2300.5

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	0	20.4	33.82
17.	Meghalaya	97.8	103.5	0
18.	Mizoram	32.18	34.1	0
19.	Nagaland	20.89	20.9	22.43
20.	Orissa	1448.99	1247	1347.05
21.	Punjab	346.34	304.3	467.44
22.	Rajasthan	335.52	374.6	411.88
23.	Sikkim	20.5	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	756.79	854.5	1016.46
25.	Tripura	30.26	43.6	145.78
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1311.53	2936.3	3149
27.	Uttaranchal	119.8	89	206.1
28.	West Bengal	744.79	1266.4	1282.48
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.3	11.3	3.36
30.	Chandigarh	2.4	18	17.03
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4.2	4.2	2.1
32.	Daman and Diu	0	1.03	1.44
33.	Delhi	0	362.2	12
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.24	0.24
35.	Pondicherry	17.44	17.4	28.31
Total		16682.86	19045.58	18679.65

Statement-III*State-wise details of expenditure for the year 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 under IEDC*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2003-04 Total	2004-05 Total	2005-06 Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74.47	113.33	39.02

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—		
3.	Assam	20.78	39.13	39.61
4.	Bihar	—	2.22	55.29
5.	Chhattisgarh	21.24	19.81	7.45
6.	Gujarat	930.9	765.87	690.66
7.	Goa	3.91		
8.	Haryana	203.47	81.75	76.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—		
10.	Jharkhand	3.33		
11.	Karnataka	541.48	772.91	
12.	Kerala	316.81	349.33	502.86
13.	Madhya Pradesh	815.21	150.31	1518.50
14.	Maharashtra	98.04	184.75	92.07
15.	Manipur	71.97	130.69	18.41
16.	Meghalaya	—	1.64	
17.	Mizoram	19.4	61.46	50.27
18.	Nagaland	27.54	18.54	4.18
19.	Orissa	184.82	215.2	79.99
20.	Punjab	—		
21.	Rajasthan	39.4	68.76	103.04
22.	Sikkim	—		
23.	Tamil Nadu	171.09	320.42	149.87
24.	Tripura	29.9		
25.	Uttar Pradesh	19.53	50.38	50.20
26.	West Bengal	37.66	168.93	598.08
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.01	7.85	17.01
28.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	—		

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Daman and Diu	—		
30.	Chandigarh	3.34		
31.	Delhi	195.27	104.81	49.91
32.	Pondicherry	3.4	11.72	4.94
Total		3846.97	3657.51	4147.96

Statement-IV

Amount of grant Released State-wise during last three years under Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Sl. No.	State	Rs. in lacs 2003-04	Rs. in lacs 2004-05	Rs. in lacs 2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1571.02	1666.59	1523.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.32	6.24	6.00
3.	Assam	56.18	57.47	73.00
4.	Bihar	181.28	179.22	218.00
5.	Chandigarh	10.87	13.39	10.00
6.	Chhattiegarh	12.94	20.37	50.00
7.	Delhi	646.69	407.00	332.00
8.	Goa	24.02	24.69	20.00
9.	Gujarat	91.95	111.22	116.00
10.	Haryana	115.70	138.09	104.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	23.14	28.60	29.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.56	11.40	11.00
13.	Jharkhand	8.28	19.57	10.00
14.	Karnataka	928.96	820.98	904.00
15.	Kerala	542.46	542.94	476.00

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Madhya Pradesh	90.22	101.44	137.00
17.	Maharashtra	212.80	159.71	174.00
18.	Manipur	77.00	73.40	88.00
19.	Meghalaya	70.06	55.61	77.00
20.	Mizoram	19.90	20.69	20.00
21.	Orissa	378.00	228.27	240.00
22.	Pondichery	7.75	7.81	8.00
23.	Punjab	109.66	100.84	145.00
24.	Rajasthan	143.24	165.22	152.00
25.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	514.76	527.40	470.00
27.	Tripura	13.63	13.86	11.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	656.85	619.40	653.00
29.	Uttaranchal	51.62	53.85	81.00
30.	West Bengal	536.06	556.05	542.00
Total		7105.91	6731.32	6680.00

[English]

Maritime Borders

*113. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to keep a close watch on the maritime borders of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the allocations made to the State Governments for purchase of speed boats and setting up of additional police stations along the coastline during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the allocation has been fully utilised; and

(d) if so, the extent to which crimes at coastline have been checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) The Government has approved Coastal Security Scheme to enhance infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, to be implemented over a period of 5 years beginning from the year 2005-06 allocating Rs. 151 crore for recurring expenditure. Details of assistance given to the coastal States and UTs under the Coastal Security Scheme during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given below:

Name of State/UT	Approved Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Release in 2005-06 (Rs. in lakhs)	Release in 2006-07 (Rs. in lakhs)
Gujarat	5842.60	301.00	475.40
Maharashtra	4092.60	219.20	Nil
Goa	1653.50	37.05	65.40
Karnataka	2711.90	61.75	Nil
Kerala	4356.00	98.80	21.80
Tamil Nadu	4408.00	309.20	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	3267.00	74.10	130.80
Orissa	2722.50	83.37	Nil
West Bengal	3353.40	119.10	84.80
Pondicherry	544.50	Nil	44.50
Lakshadweep	936.80	Nil	76.00
Daman and Diu	668.35	Nil	38.35
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2604.00	Nil	100.04
Total	37161.15	1303.57	1037.09

Since the Scheme is to be implemented over a period of 5 years, it is anticipated that the funds allocated will be fully utilized during this period.

The implementation of the Scheme has started only recently and the impact on coastal security is already being felt with this implementation.

Patent Controller Office

*144. ADV. SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to give information from the Patent Controller Office free of charge especially to the health groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Section 153 of the Patents Act, 1970, read with Rule 134 of the Patents Rules, 2003, provides for supply of information on payment of the prescribed fee.

(c) There is no proposal to amend the law.

Crimes to be Handled by a Central Agency

*115. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has recommended the preparation of a list of certain crimes which can be handled only by a central agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition No. 310 of 1996 in the matter of Shri Prakash Singh and Others versus Union of India and Others, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has filed their views regarding 'Federal Crimes and their investigation by a Central Agency' before the Hon'ble supreme Court in the above case. NHRC has, inter-alia, recommended for preparing a list of crimes which can be handled only by a Central Agency. Presently, the matter is sub-judice.

Demand for Cotton Clothes

*116. SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite substantial demand for cotton clothes in America, India is unable to reap benefits at par with Bangladesh and Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether India has better skilled manpower and fashion designers than Sri Lanka and Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to optimal use of Indian skill and to boost export of cotton clothes from India?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) No, Sir. USA's import of cotton apparel products from India amounts to US\$ 2635.84 million which constitutes 6.07% share in USA's total import upto December 2006 in comparison to Bangladesh and Sri Lanka's share amounting to US\$ 2185.88 million and US\$ 1131.02 million (5.04% and 2.6%) respectively for the same year.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) As such there is no mechanism in Government to assess skilled manpower and fashion designers. However, Indian fashion designers are known for their skill world over. India's design and manpower training institutes, in clothing field, are better equipped than Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

(d) Government has been taking continuous measures

to boost the export of cotton clothes. Some of the important initiatives taken in this regard are as follows:—

- (i) 100% Foreign Direct Investment is allowed in the textile sector under the automatic route.
- (ii) The Government has de-reserved the ready-made garments, hosiery and knitwear from the SSI sector.
- (iii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the sector.
- (iv) To improve the productivity and quality of cotton, Government has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC). Incentives are provided for better farm practices, quality seeds, improvement in market infrastructure and modernization of ginning and pressing sector.
- (v) A new Scheme namely "Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks" has been formulated by merging "Scheme for Apparel Parks for Exports" and "Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme" in order to expand the production base of textile and garment sector. The Scheme envisages 25 Textile Parks of international standard at potential growth centres of India by 2007-08.
- (vi) The fiscal duty structure has been generally rationalised to achieve growth and maximum value addition within the country. Except for mandatory excise duty on man-made filament yarns and man-made staple fibres, the whole value addition chain has been given an option of excise exemption.
- (vii) The import of specified textiles and garment machinery items has been allowed at a concessional rate of customs duty to encourage investments and to make our textile products competitive in the global market. The cost of machinery has also been reduced through fiscal policy measures.
- (viii) Duty-free imports of 21 items of trimmings and embellishment items are allowed to the garment exporters, upto 3% of their actual export performance during the previous year.

- (ix) For the speedy modernisation of the textile processing sector, Government has introduced, w.e.f. 20-4-2005, a credit linked capital subsidy scheme @ 10% under TUFS, in addition to the existing 5% interest reimbursement.
- (x) The National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its seven branches, and the Apparel Training and Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/programmes to meet the skilled manpower requirements of the textile industry, especially apparel, in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.
- (xi) Facilities like eco-testing laboratories have been created to enable exporters to get garments/textiles pre-tested so that they conform to the requirements of the importing countries.

Utilisation of Tsunami Relief Funds

*117. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount of Tsunami relief funds remain unutilised in the States/Union Territories affected by Tsunami;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been irregularities in providing relief and rehabilitation package in the Tsunami-affected areas;

(d) if so, the reasons for non-utilisation of the funds;

(e) the details of targets fixed to rebuild and improve various infrastructure facilities in various Tsunami affected State/Union Territories;

(f) the details of targets achieved in this regard; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to complete the relief and rehabilitation work in time?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Certain irregularities in providing relief in Tsunami affected areas under the 'Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package (RGRP)' have been reported by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in the Performance Audit of 'Tsunami Relief and Rehabilitation' for the year ending March, 2006. The required remedial and corrective measures have been taken up and States/UTs suitably advised. Guidelines have also been issued from time to time to the Tsunami affected States/UTs for maintaining proper account and transparency in the distribution of relief assistance.

(d) Out of an amount of Rs. 1759.05 crore released under the 'Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package' for Tsunami affected areas, the States/UTs have reported an expenditure of Rs. 1638.84 crore so far which is about 93%.

(e) and (f) The summary of targets vis-a-vis physical progress made under Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP) for long-term reconstruction in major sectors is as under:

Sectors	Total damage	Work done till December, 2006	Balance	Targets for January-March Quarter 2006-07	Target for 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6
Housing (houses damaged/to be reconstructed)	147642	35593	112049	8054	23987
Fisheries and Livelihood (number of boats repaired/to be replaced)	53377	50701	2676	71	1526

1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture and Livelihood (extent of area in Ha to be reclaimed)	20210.17	15844.54	4365.63	280.10	2574.36
Roads (in kilometres)	1157.20	149.02	1007.44	352.26	758.88

The balance targets are to be achieved in the year 2008-09.

(g) The Core Group in the Planning Commission has been set up exclusively to monitor the implementation of various projects under TRP in consultation with concerned State/UT Governments and Central Ministries/Departments. The progress is being regularly reviewed and recently mid-term review was conducted by the Planning Commission with a view to expedite the completion of the rehabilitation measures.

[Translation]

Uniformity in Standards of Education

*118. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

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

(a) whether there is wide disparity in the standards of education in various Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to bring uniformity in the standards of education in all the Universities in the country; and

(d) the extent to which the Government has achieved success in its efforts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) While all universities follow the minimum standards laid down by the University Grants Commission, each University is free to excel in its own unique manner. The University Grants Commission is mandated to coordinate and determine standards of education in terms of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

[English]

Opening of IIMs and IITs

*119. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM:

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

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government for setting up of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up a branch of each IITs in various States;

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

(d) whether the Government is not able to allocate extra funds to IITs, IIMs and other aided educational Institutions to expand their infrastructure to implement the 27 per cent reservation of OBCs and simultaneously increasing seats by 54 per cent as reported in 'The Times of India' dated February 9, 2007;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to meet future requirement and fulfilment of the 27 per cent reservation quota for OBCs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (f) The Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) recommended that it is necessary to set up three more Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), one each in South, East and West, to take care of the various demands and requirements of the present and the future. Based on these

recommendations, it has been decided to set up three new IITs, one each in the States of Rajasthan, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. In order to expand the facilities for high quality management education in the North-East, the Government has decided to establish an IIM at Shillong. The Government has no proposal at present to set up a branch of each IIT in various States.

The Government is committed to implement 27% reservation for OBCs in admissions in all Central Educational Institutions alongwith simultaneous increase in seats by 54% over the next three years. Adequate funds have been provided in the budget for the year 2007-08 for this purpose in respect of all Central Educational Institutions.

[Translation]

Import of Marble

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

(a) the total quantity of marble imported in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any adverse impact of the imports on the indigenous marble industry;

(c) if so, the reasons for such imports;

(d) whether any assessment has been made by the Government in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of indigenous marble industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Rough marble is classified under Chapter 25 of ITC (HS) Classification and finished marble is classified under Chapter 68 of ITC (HS) Classification. The total quantity of marble imported separately under these two categories for the last 3 years is given in the enclosed statement. State-wise import data is not maintained by Directorate General of Commerce Intelligence and Statistics (DGCi and S).

(b) to (f) Import of rough marble classified under Chapter 25 is restricted for import. A limited quantity of 1.3 lakh tonnes per annum is permitted by the Government against licences. These imports are subject to the condition that the minimum import price of rough marble blocks should not be less than US \$ 300 per metric tonne and the minimum price for imported slabs is not less than US \$ 450 per metric tonne. Further, import of finished marble products classified under Chapter 68 of ITC (HS) Classification is allowed freely. However, the minimum import price for such imports is US \$ 2700 per cubic metre.

The limited quantity of import allowed has been subjected to appropriate value restrictions, so that they do not adversely impact the domestically produced marble. Permission for the limited imports is granted to meet the domestic demand for high priced marble not met by domestic production. The limited import of marble permitted under the present policy may not have any adverse impact on the domestic marble producers.

Statement

Import of Marble

(Quantity in Tonnes)

HS Code	Commodity	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
1	2	3	4	5
251511	Marble and Travertine Crude/ Roughly Trimmed	26,478.25	33,003.20	31638.31

1	2	3	4	5
251512	Marble and Travertine merely cut by sawing/otherwise into rectangular/ SQ shape BLKS/SLBS	37,861.92	48,170.74	91517.5
Sub-total (a)		64,340.17	81,173.94	123,155.81
680221	Simply cut/Sawn Marble Travertine and Alabaster with a flat or even surface	32,294.45	53,272.18	57057.26
680291	Other Marble Travertine and Alabaster	1,052.76	404.22	1893.24
Sub-total (b)		33,347.21	53,676.40	58,950.50
Total (a) + (b)		97,687.38	134,850.34	182,106.31

Hall marking Scheme

703. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase awareness about the Hall Marking Scheme among the general public; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the features of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) Government/Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) are organizing series of awareness programmes for jewellers and consumers all across the country for increasing awareness about the Hall Marking Scheme. Publicity Campaign has also been launched simultaneously through print and electronic media for consumer awareness. The Hall marking scheme for gold jewellery is presently voluntary in nature and is operated under BIS Act 1986. The scheme is aimed at providing third party assurance to consumers on the purity of gold for its fineness. Under the scheme,

jewellers has to obtain certification mark licence from BIS to get his jewellery hallmarked from a BIS recognized Assaying and Hallmarking Centre. The Hallmarking Centres are recognized by BIS based on a laid down criteria after ensuring that the Centre has required infrastructure for Assaying and Hallmarking of gold jewellery in addition to security and safety of the same. This criterion is in line with the requirements of Convention on Control and Marking of Precious Metals (Vienna Convention 1972).

IFS Officers for Protection of Forests/Animals

704. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers of Indian Forest Service posted in forest zones have been given direct responsibility for protection and development of forests and animals;

(b) if so, whether a number of officers were found guilty of showing indifference carelessness and other misconduct as regards their duties;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(d) the action taken/proposed so far against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENS): (a) to (d) The information is being collected from States/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as information is made available.

**Regional Offices for Prevention of Cruelty
against Wild Animals**

705. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the regional offices set up for the prevention and monitoring of cruelty against wild animals under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and since when these offices are functioning;

(b) the action taken by each office for the prevention of cruelty against wild animals during the last three years;

(c) the number of officers and staff posted in each office along with the details of budgetary provision for each office during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the achievements made by each office during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There are no Regional Offices set up for the prevention and monitoring of cruelty against wild animals under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. However, there are four Regional Offices located at Chennai, Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata for dealing with issues related to trade in wildlife.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of officers and staff posted in each Regional Office, which are established to deal with the issues related to trade in wildlife, along with the details of budgetary provision for each office during last three years are given at Statement-I & II.

(d) The details of the achievements made by each office during last three years are given at Statement-III.

Statement-I

**Details of number of officers and staff posted
in Regional Offices**

Sl. No.	Regional Office	Sanctioned Strength	Officials in posted
1.	Mumbai	10	9
2.	Chennai	14	12
3.	Kolkata	13	12
4.	Delhi	13	11

Statement-II

**Details of budgetary provision for Regional Offices
during last three years**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Regional Office	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	Mumbai	31.26	53.68	33.98
2.	Chennai	35.81	39.34	34.45
3.	Kolkata	28.68	47.14	30.48
4.	Delhi	36.29	49.03	38.96

Statement-III

**Details of the achievements made by Regional Offices
during last three years**

Regional Office, Mumbai:

1.	Total consignments checked during last three years:	14,160
2.	Violations detected with reference to Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972	29
3.	Violations detected with reference to EXIM Policy	67

Regional Office, Chennai:

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1. Number of preventive pre-post shipment inspections under Wildlife (Protection) Act and CITIES, conducted on EXIM consignments consisting flora and fauna during the last three years: | 5819 |
|--|------|

Regional Office, Kolkata:

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1. Number of inspection done at Airport/Seaport/FPO during last three years | 4927 |
| 2. Number of offence cases detected during the three last years | 183 |
| 3. Number of CITIES export/import/re-export permits issued during the last three years | 102 |

Regional Office, Delhi:

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Number of offence cases booked under Customs Act, 1962 during last three years | 63 |
| 2. Number of offence cases booked under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 during the three last years | 20 |

[Translation]

Consent of Farmers for Acquisition of Land

706. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand is being raised to obtain the consent of farmers regarding acquisition of their land for Non-agricultural purpose in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has considered any proposal in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a)

to (c): Land is a State subject. Each State has its specific land acquisition policy based upon the Land Acquisition Act. Acquisition of land by the state Government for various purposes is governed by their respective policies and procedures in consultation with farmers. Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Programme for Strengthening State Land Use Board under Macro Management of Agriculture in country. State Land Use Boards have been constituted in almost all States and Union Territories under the Chairmanship of the Chief Ministers or other Senior functionaries of the State Governments. One of the mandates of the State Land Use Board is to take suitable steps to prevent the conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.

[English]

EIA Clearance for Tourist Zones

707. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) clearance is required before declaring any zone as tourism zone by the State Governments;

(b) if so, whether any such proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra for the proposal New Mahabaleshwar Hill Station in Satara district of Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARIAN MEENA): (a) No Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of the replies to parts (a) and (b) above.

Development of Indigenous Technology in Fertilizer Sector

708. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed its policy regarding developing indigenous technology in fertilizers sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) There is no policy for developing indigenous technology in fertilizer sector.

Norms for Cable Network

709. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to bring all cable TV homes in the country under digital network;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to introduce a market driven television service with an independent regulator and to bring down the high cost of digital television?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. However, digital CAS has been implemented in the notified areas of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. Further, Telecom Regulatory Authority has submitted its recommendations on digitalization of Cable TV. These recommendations are being examined in consultation with other Ministries/Departments. An independent regulatory authority for broadcasting is being envisaged in the proposed Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill.

[Translation]

Membership of Steel Committee

710. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has received

any request to become a member of the steel committee under the control of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);

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

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to take decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (DR. AKHILESH DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Membership to the Steel Committee of OECD would entail adhering to certain multilateral guidelines. Presently Ministry of Steel is examining, in consultation with various stakeholders and the concerned Central Government Department, with regard to the various dimensions of the OECD Steel Committee guidelines and their possible outcomes. An appropriate decision in this regard would be taken after the examination of all related issues.

[English]

Deduction in Payments by Sugar Mills

711. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several co-operative sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh have been enforcing deductions from payments due to farmers supplying sugarcane, as deposits to be utilized for modernization/expansion of mills and promising refunds thereof with interest at a later date;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of such mills, amount collected and conditions stipulated for their return;

(c) the details of mills where such funds were utilized for modernization/expansion of mills during last three years;

(d) the mills which have since repaid these deposits with interest to respective sugarcane suppliers and those who defaulted to repay the dues indicating the sums outstanding against each mill; and

(e) the action taken against such defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Cane Commissioner, Government of U.P., two co-operative sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh, namely, the Kisan Sahakari Chini Mills Ltd., Satha (Aligarh) and the Kisan Cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd. Majhola (Pilibhit) had collected Rs. 41.20 lakhs (during sugar seasons 2000-01 and 2001-02) and Rs. 140 lakhs (during sugar seasons 1996-97 to 1999-2000), respectively, towards share capital for modernization/expansion of the mills. There was no condition stipulated for return of share capital.

(c) None of the above two cooperative sugar mills could utilize the funds for modernization/expansion during the last three years as the financial institutions did not sanction loan for modernization/expansion of the mills.

(d) and (e) In view of the non-sanction of funds by financial institutions, the Kisan Sahakari Chini Mills Ltd., Satha has since repaid the full amount with interest to the farmers. The Kisan Cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd. Majhola has deposited the amount collected with interest amounting to Rs. 282.40 lakhs in fixed deposit receipts with banks.

Revival of MFL

712. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union government has received any request from the Government of Tamil Nadu for revival of Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL);

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Shri M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, Government of Tamil Nadu vide his letters dated 27-9-2006 and

15-12-2006 had requested the Union Government for implementation of the recommendations of Tariff Commission for pricing of complex fertilizers from April 2002 and for the grant of outlier benefit at a higher rate than 50%. It was also requested to take urgent measures to prevent imminent closure of the company and also to revive it.

(c) The Government had extended the outlier benefit to MFL upto 30-9-2006 to make its co-terminus with Stage-II of New Pricing Scheme (NPS). Possibilities of financial restructuring of the company are also being explored by the Department of Fertilizers to avoid closure of the company.

Environmental Clearance for Construction Works

713. SHRI NARHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals from the States of West Bengal, Sikkim and North Eastern States for construction and development works are under consideration of the Government for environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time since they are pending for approval; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARIAN MEENA): (a) to (c) No proposal for grant of Environmental Clearance for construction works is pending from the States of Sikkim and other 7 North Eastern States. Further, 13 such proposals are pending from State of West Bengal, ranging from January 2006 to January 2007. Grant of Environmental Clearance depends on the submission of satisfactory information from Project Proponents and all attempts are made to clear them in a time bound manner.

Production Cost of Sugar

714. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of sugar in different parts of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the cost of production of sugar is highest in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and its impact on price of sugar; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to cut cost of production of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The Central Government does not maintain data on the cost of production of sugar. However, the Central Government fixes the zone-wise unit cost of production of sugar (L-factor under clause 5A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966) which is worked out on the basis of the recommendation of the expert bodies. The L-Factor has been last finalized for the sugar season 2003-04 as under:-

(Rs./Qtl.)

Sl. No.	Zone	Unit Cost 2003-04
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	1386.94
2.	Haryana	1251.46
3.	Rajasthan	1254.62
4.	West U.P.	1300.55
5.	Central U.P.	1349.66
6.	East U.P.	1448.45
7.	North Bihar	1455.21
8.	South Gujarat	1221.76
9.	Saurashtra	1464.76
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1348.39
11.	Central Maharashtra	1521.77

1	2	3
12.	South Maharashtra	1497.62
13.	North Maharashtra	1438.68
14.	North West Karnataka	1486.27
15.	Rest of Karnataka	1396.18
16.	Andhra Pradesh	1413.24
17.	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	1438.46
18.	West Bengal, Orissa and Nagaland	1261.51
19.	Kerala, Goa, Coastal Karnataka	1456.62
All India		1392.78

(b) No, Sir. As indicated in the above table, the unit cost of production of sugar is not the highest in Andhra Pradesh. There are nine zones which have higher unit cost than Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Animal Diseases in Karnataka

715. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for Central assistance to check animal diseases in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in its implementation; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be approved and amount released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. No specific proposal to check animal diseases

has been received from the State Governments. However, under the on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC)" proposals have been received from Government of Karnataka to release funds for implementing of the programmes (i) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) and (ii) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE). Central assistance provided to Government of Karnataka during the current financial year (2006-07) under above two schemes are as under:

Name of the Scheme	Amount Revali- dated	Amount Released
(i) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)	4.87	825.00
(ii) National Project on Rinder- pest Eradication (NPRE)	0.20	30.00

Reduction in Prices of Maize

716. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce the prices of maize to protect poultry sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of maize for 2006-07 was fixed at Rs. 540 per quintal on 27-07-2006. There is no proposal to reduce the same. Keeping in view the high price of maize, Government has decided to allow imports of maize at Nil customs duty till 31-12-2007. However, to increase the production and availability of Maize the Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM). The scheme is being implemented in 15 States for maize. Under the scheme,

assistance is provided to farmers for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of mini kits, infrastructure development, plant protection chemicals and equipments, weedicides, gypsum/pyrite/liming/dolomite, sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, supply of rhizobium culture/phosphate solubilising bacteria etc.

[Translation]

Sterilization Campaign in Zoological Gardens

717. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sterilization campaign is being carried out to check the reproduction capacity in animals in all the zoological gardens of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for conducting such campaign; and

(c) the outcome of such campaign noticed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir. The Central Zoo Authority has prescribed standards and norms under Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992 to safeguard against uncontrolled growth in the population of prolifically breeding animals in zoos by implementing appropriate population control measures.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Survey of Forest Land for Hubli-Ankola Railway Line

718. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to undertake joint survey of the forest land proposed to be diverted for Hubli-Ankola new railway line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARIAN MEENA): (a) to (c) The proposal submitted by the State Government of Karnataka to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for diversion of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for construction of a new Hubli-Ankola Railway Line was rejected on merit. However, in view of a representation submitted by some Members of Parliament, the proposal was reconsidered. It was observed that the proposal in the original form would disturb the ecology of the area, which is ecologically sensitive. Further, the existing Railway Line and the National Highway are under-utilized, and alternatives had not been explored by the Railway Department. Therefore, the Ministry advised the Ministry of Railways, to critically revise the proposal in consultation with the Regional Chief Conservator of Forests, Bangalore, and reduce the requirement of the forest area. Subsequently, a revised proposal was directly submitted by the South Western Railway without recommendations of the State Government. The Ministry sought the comments of the State Government on the revised proposal/modifications suggested by the South Western Railway. Response from the State Government is awaited.

Forest Advisory Committee

719. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted 'Forest Advisory Committee';

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the forest resources of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

Vide order dated 12-12-2006, the Ministry of Environment and Forests constituted the Forest Advisory Committee with the following Members—

- (i) Director General of Forests, Ministry of Environment and Forests—Chairman
- (ii) Additional Director General of Forests, Ministry of Environment and Forests—Member
- (iii) Additional Commissioner (Soil Conservation), Ministry of Agriculture—Member
- (iv) Prof. Emeritus J.S. Singh, Banaras Hindu University—Member
- (v) Shri M. Kamal Naidu, Retired Chief Wildlife Warden—Member
- (vi) Dr. A.S. Dogra, Retired Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab—Member
- (vii) Inspector General of Forests (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment and Forests—Member Secretary

However, the above order of the Ministry of Environment and Forests was stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 15-12-2006, and the matter is still under consideration of the Hon'ble Court.

According to Section 3 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Central Government may constitute a Committee consisting of such number of persons as it may deem fit to advise the Government with regard to—

- (i) the grant of approval under Section 2; and
- (ii) any other matter connected with the conservation of forests which may be referred to it by the Central Government.

The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been enacted by the Parliament of India to regulate the use of forest land for non-forestry purposes, with a view to strike a balance between development and conservation. The Forest Advisory Committee, constituted under the Act, examines the proposals for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes, and advises the Central Government with regard to grant of approval, subject to certain conditions to minimize any adverse impact of the proposal on forests and environment. As the Forest Advisory Committee, at present, is not in existence due to

the stay imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in India, diversion of forest land is not taking place under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The process of examination of proposals for diversion of forest land shall start only after the Hon'ble Court delivers final judgement in the above mentioned case.

Development of Farming Conditions in Kerala

720. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has approved a special plan of improving the farming conditions in Idukki and Alapuzha Districts of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated/released/utilized for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The plan of action includes:-

- (i) Constitution of a multi-disciplinary team to study and suggest programmes for preservation and development of Kuttanad wetlands and Alappuzha district;
- (ii) Launch of programme for rejuvenation of plantation crops in a Mission mode;
- (iii) Revival of coconut cultivation in Kerala;
- (iv) Construction of new fishing harbours in the State; and
- (v) Institutional credit coverage to all eligible farmers of these two districts.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting Up of Petro Chemical Units in Orissa

721. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI :Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up petro chemical units in Orissa;

(b) if so, the places identified for the purpose; and

(c) the progress made of the existing units in the State so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking under the Administrative control of Ministry Petroleum and Natural Gas has proposed to implement a grass root refinery of 15 million metric tons per annum capacity along with integrated petrochemicals products viz: Styrene 60,000 tons per annum, Polypropylene 680,000 tons per annum and para-xylene 12,00,000 tons per annum. The project is to be set up at Paradip in Orissa by 2011-12 with an estimated investment of Rs. 25,600 crore. In phase II IOC is envisaging to set up liquid cracker unit and associated downstream petrochemical complex. The techno-economic feasibility study is likely to be taken up shortly.

(c) There is only one Petrochemicals unit namely IPCL, in operation at Dhenkanal, Orissa. The unit is manufacturing Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) with an installed capacity of 35,000 Tonnes Per Annum.

Setting Up of NIPER

722. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to set up an institute like National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) in some States of the country;

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

(c) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Realising the need for

setting up of more NIPER like institute in India a Committee consisting of experts from Pharmaceutical field and NIPER, Mohali was constituted by Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals. The Committee has submitted its report in January, 2006 and it has recommended for the setting up of NIPER like institutes in other parts of the country. The Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals has initiated action to facilitate setting up of more NIPERs or its Centres accordingly. However, no final decision has been taken by the Government in this regard.

(c) Setting up of more NIPERs or its centres are proposed to be taken up during the 11th Five Year Plan period. No final decision has been taken by Planning Commission as yet.

National Water Board Meet

723. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the meeting of the National Water Board held on January 05, 2007 which was attended by Secretaries of Water Resources of various States and Irrigation experts, it was made mandatory to seek prior clearance from concerned agencies as like Central Water Commission, Forest Conservation Act and environmental clearance for irrigation projects before their commencement;

(b) if so, its likely impact on the fate of those Projects which are already under construction; and

(c) the likely effects of this decision on the future irrigation projects of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The National Water Board (NWB) in its 12th meeting held on January 05, 2007 have noted that a number of ongoing projects are not in a position to get timely assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), mainly because such projects have been taken up without prior clearances. Therefore, the NWB has recommended that clearance of such projects should be expedited and new projects should be taken up

after receiving necessary clearances from all concerned. The Board has also recommended that the central agencies would expedite the process of examination and clearances of the project proposals.

(b) and (c) The above recommendation is to provide timely central assistance to the State Governments.

[Translation]

Opening of Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries

724. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of veterinary hospitals/dispensaries functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the funds provided for the purpose during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open new veterinary hospitals/dispensaries in the country particularly in rural areas which are deprived of said facilities;

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

(e) the time by which said hospitals/dispensaries are likely to be opened in all villages of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) A network of 8,720 Polyclinics/Hospitals, 17,820 Dispensaries and 25,433 Veterinary aid Centres (including Stockmen Centres/Mobile Dispensaries) are functioning in the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (e) Animal Husbandry being a state subject central assistance are not provided under any of the centrally sponsored schemes for opening of Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries. Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries are opened by the state governments depending upon need of a particular area based on livestock population and available resources.

Statement*State-wise details of Veterinary Institutions*

S. No.	States/Union Territories	Veterinary Hospitals/ Polyclinics	Veterinary Dispensaries	Veterinary Aid Centre/Stockmen Centre/Mobile Dispensaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	304	1793	2879
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	93	189
3.	Assam	26	434	1213
4.	Bihar	29	428	1213
5.	Chhattisgarh	208	703	34
6.	Goa	5	21	52
7.	Gujarat	14	478	589
8.	Haryana	620	864	776
9.	Himachal Pradesh	334	1520	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	303	1585	14
11.	Jharkhand	405	3	—
12.	Karnataka	294	1451	2029
13.	Kerala	260	833	26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	565	1742	72
15.	Maharashtra	43	1390	2113
16.	Manipur	55	101	29
17.	Meghalaya	4	65	153
18.	Mizoram	5	35	103
19.	Nagaland	4	27	127
20.	Orissa	13	527	2939
21.	Punjab	1375	1478	45

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	1437	285	1727
23.	Sikkim	12	25	58
24.	Tamil Nadu	167	922	2407
25.	Tripura	15	56	375
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1758	268	2289
27.	Uttaranchal	284	11	599
28.	West Bengal	110	612	3325
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	10	11	7
30.	Chandigarh	5	9	1
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	0	10
32.	Daman and Diu	0	2	3
33.	Delhi	49	27	1
34.	Lakshwadeep	3	6	14
35.	Pondicherry	2	15	8
Total		8720	17820	25433

Source: As per latest available data from State Department of Animal Husbandry (Annual Report of the Department 2005-06).

[English]

**Setting Up of Hi-Tech Surveillance
Centre in Porbandar**

725. ADV. SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set-up a hi-tech surveillance centre in Porbandar; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes Sir. In order to effectively monitor, control and manage

the operation of Deep Sea Fishing Vessels in the Indian Economic Zone (EEZ), government proposes to set up a Vessel Monitoring System (VSM).

(b) The Centre will be set up in Porbander. The initial cost is estimated at Rs. 130 lakhs. The Centre will be operated by the Indian Coast Guard. The objective of the Centre is to prevent Illegal Unreported and Unregulated fishing in our waters.

**Assistance to Forest Development
Corporation**

726. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently received a

request seeking financial assistance/loan to Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited (ANIFPDCL) had submitted a request for a non-plan loan assistance of Rs. 10.49 crores to the Government for meeting its urgent liabilities of salaries/wages of its employees as well as other statutory requirements of the Corporation during the financial year 2006-07.

After seeking the mandatory approval of Ministry of Finance, the requisite financial sanction has been issued on 20-02-2007.

Environmental Clearance to Drinking Water Pipeline

727. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal for permission to lay drinking water supply pipeline for Ambaji Town;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARIAN MEENA): (a) to (c) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry. Moreover, proposals regarding drinking water pipelines do not require environmental clearance from this Ministry.

[Translation]

Remunerative Price for Sugarcane

728. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of sugarcane is sufficient to meet the domestic demand of sugar in the country;

(b) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge the gap between production and requirement of sugarcane in the country;

(c) whether the sugarcane growers of the country do not get remunerative price for their produce;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure remunerative price to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The production of sugarcane in the country is sufficient to meet the domestic requirement of sugar.

(b) To increase the production and productivity of sugarcane, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) under Macro Management of Agriculture is implemented in 23 States/Union Territories. The scheme provides assistance for field demonstrations, training of farmers and extension workers, farm implements/machinery, heat treatment plants, production of planting material and drip irrigation.

Besides, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution is providing soft loans to sugar mills from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for cane development in mill areas for production of planting materials, irrigation purposes, incentive to farmers for switching over to improved varieties, ratoon management, tissue culture laboratories etc.

(c) to (e) The Central Government announces Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of the sugarcane for every sugar season. SMP is based on the cost of production of sugarcane, return to the growers from alternative crops, general trend of the prices of agricultural commodities, availability of sugar to consumer at a fair price, the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by sugar producers and the recovery of sugar from sugarcane etc.

To encourage the sugarcane farmers to grow more sugarcane, the SMP for the sugar season 2007-08 has been fixed at Rs. 81.18 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 9% subject to a premium of Rs. 0.90 for every 0.1% increase in the recovery.

Package to Sugarcane Growers

729. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

SHRI V.K.THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide a special package to the sugarcane farmers to free them from indebtedness and enable them to adopt modern farming technique;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) is under implementation for enhancement of production and productivity of sugarcane in the Macro Management Mode of Agriculture in 23 States/Union Territories since 2000. No other proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Task Force on PCPIR

730. SHRI K.S. RAO:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Task Force constituted on Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Regions (PCPIR) has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) A Task Force on Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIR) was constituted to enable quick and coordinated decision making and to provide an appropriate policy framework for the development of investment regions of requisite scale and level of facilities, with the involvement of world class developers and investors, in the field of petroleum, chemicals and petrochemicals. The policy is at the draft stage. Locations, private participation and other issues would be considered only in terms of the final Policy.

Shortage of Set Top Box

731. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI M. APPADURAI:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:

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

(a) whether the Conditional Access System (CAS) has been implemented fully in Delhi and some other cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the monthly charges to be paid for viewing cable TV through CAS/ Dish TV and without CAS;

(c) the reaction of the Cable Operators thereto;

(d) the number of cities in which Set Top Boxes Scheme has been introduced by the Government;

(e) whether there is acute shortage of Set Top Boxes required under the CAS in the country;

(f) if so, the measures being taken to tackle the situation; and

(g) the names of the companies making available Set Top Boxes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Conditional Access System (CAS) has been implemented in the notified areas of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has on 31-8-2006 fixed Rs. 77 plus taxes as the monthly charges payable by subscribers for viewing basic service tier consisting of minimum of 30 free to air channels and no additional payment for additional free to air channels offered. Under the CAS system, the subscriber will pay for only those pay channels which are viewed by them and for that maximum retail price has been fixed at Rs. 5 per pay channels per month excluding taxes. Rental schemes of Set Top Boxes has also been notified in the said order. For non-CAS areas, the Tariff order dated 1-10-2004 prescribes that price payable by a subscriber is as was prevailing on 26-12-2003 with the subsequent enhancement of 7%. If any new pay channels are added after 26-12-2003, then there is provision for increase of subscription charges. With respect to Direct-to-Home services no prices have been prescribed by TRAI. All stakeholders including the cable operators have participated in implementation process of CAS scheme.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Neither the Government nor TRAI have prescribed any agency from whom STBs can be procured nor any list of suppliers is maintained. However TRAI has prescribed in its regulation dated 23-8-2006 that the STBs supplied should conform to the standards prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on STBs.

Impact of Climatic Change on Agricultural Production

732. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) has submitted a report regarding vulnerability of agricultural production to climatic change;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said report suggested that the climatic changes may result in alarming decline in agricultural production thereby threatening food security in the country; and

(d) if so, the remedial step being taken by the Government for ensuring food security and livelihood of a big part of the population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) A network project on Impact, Adaptation and Vulnerability of Indian agriculture to Climate Change has been operating during X plan with a Coordinating Center at IARI, New Delhi. Interim Annual Progress Report (2005-06) of the project has been prepared.

(b) and (c) The project is still continuing in 14 collaborating centers in several research institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and state agricultural universities. No clear-cut confirmed findings are available. However, intensity of extreme events like drought, flood, heat waves, cold waves, cyclonic incidence etc. has increased. There is an indication of some changes in temperature and rainfall especially in Himachal Pradesh, which could affect crop productivity. Increase in temperature associated with global warming would effect the crop growth processes and hence productivity.

(d) ICAR through its various institutes and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) is examining the possible strategies that could be useful in minimizing the negative impacts of climate change. Research on resource

conservation technologies such as zero tillage has been intensified all over the country. Adjusting crop management by planting date and development of improved varieties can mitigate most of these negative effects.

Government of India is implementing various programmes namely, (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), (ii) Soil Conservation for Enhancing Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR), (iii) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), (iv) Desert Development Programmes (DDP), (v) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) etc. for resource conservation programmes and scheme to promote efficient utilization of water, land, nutrients and pesticides etc. for sustainable farm development in the country. Besides these programmes, Government has also taken up research activities in this direction.

Interest Subvention Scheme

733. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Chief Ministers of States with the Union Government was held in September, 2006 and decided to introduce an Interest Subvention Scheme to provide loan to the farmers on cheaper interest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States have pointed out certain difficulties in implementation of this Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) A meeting of Chief Ministers of selected States was held on 8th September, 2006 to discuss the modalities of operationalising the interest subvention scheme for providing crop loans to farmers at 7% rate of interest with an upper limit of Rs. 3 lakh on the principal amount.

(c) and (d) Some of the State Governments pointed out the financial difficulties faced by the Cooperative Banks and requested for providing interest subvention by Government of India on the entire lending amount of the Cooperative Banks (apart from the refinance support by NABARD), so as to enable availability of crops loans to the farmers at 7%.

(e) The Government has decided to provide interest subvention of 2% per annum to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks on their lending from their own resources and refinance at concessional rate of Cooperative Banks and RRBs on their borrowings from NABARD. The subvention will continue for year 2007-08 also.

[Translation]

Milk and Dairy Development

734. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to explore the possibility of milk and dairy development in the country particularly in Sholapur region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Government of India has not conducted any such study. However project proposal of State Governments related to dairy development are appraised and Central assistance is given to the State Government/National Dairy Development Board, NABARD to promote dairy sector. Four Schemes namely (i) Intensive Dairy Development Programme (ii) Assistance to Cooperatives (iii) Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (iv) Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund are being implemented all over the country.

Implementation of Package to Farmers

735. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Monitoring Committee to review the implementation and utilization of funds under the Relief Package to farmers for suicide prone districts;

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

(c) whether the Relief Packages announced by the Government are reaching the targeted persons;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount released and actually disbursed to farmers, State-wise so far;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for dependent/widows of farmers who committed suicide;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(g) the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The rehabilitation package for farmers in 31 identified suicide prone district is monitored at three stages viz., Government of India, State and District levels. Government of India is monitoring the implementation of the package regularly. At the State level the package is monitored by State Level Coordination and Supervision Committee Chaired by the Chief Secretary and there is District Level Implementation Committee for implementation of package.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) to (g) Assistance @ Rs. 50 lakh per district has been provided from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF) for giving assistance to needy debt-stressed farmers and their families for expenditure in connection with health and education especially of children.

Statement

Sl. No.	Item	State			
		Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Maharashtra
1.	Reshedulement of loans	6965.80	1224.93	347.02	1384.38
2.	Waiver of overdue interest	1810.91	286.65	284.42	784.23
3.	Fresh Credit Flow	10419.88	2064.48	1933.20	1843.61
4.	Seed Replacement	47.36	0.87	Nil	25.46
5.	Horticulture Development	50.00	44.54	14.63	21.20
6.	Micro Irrigation	80.00	8.28	6.36	12.18
7.	Extension Services	4.67	Nil	1.17	3.83
8.	Subsidiary Income Activities	29.98	17.70	5.78	17.49

**Contribution of Fisheries, Dairying and
Animal Husbandry**

736. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of fisheries, dairying and animal husbandry in the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans in the country alongwith the percentage thereof;

(b) the details of the funds allocated to these sectors during the said period;

(c) whether it is not sufficient for the development of the said sectors; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate funds to these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Contribution of Fisheries, Dairying and Animal Husbandry

(Rs. in crore)

Year	GDP at current prices from Livestock and Fisheries Sectors	Total GDP of the country at current prices	Percentage contribution of livestock and fisheries sector in total GDP at current prices (%)
Ninth Plan			
1997-98	99196	1390148	7.1
1998-99	109263	1598127	6.8
1999-00	113636	1786525	6.4
2000-01	125995	1925416	6.5
2001-02	132409	2100187	6.3
Tenth Plan			
2002-03	140287	2265304	6.2
2003-04	145201	2549418	5.7
2004-05	154586	2855933	5.4
2005-06	171964	3250932	5.3
2006-07	NA	3717465	NA

Note: Data for 1997-98 and 1998-99 is as per old series of national accounts with base year 1993-94=100; Data for 1999-2000 onwards is as per old series of national accounts with base year 1999-2000.

(b) The details of funds allocated to each of these

sectors during the 9th and 10th Five Year Plans are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Plan	Animal Husbandry	Dairy Development	Fisheries
9th Plan	772.02	251.95	649.53
10th Plan	1384.00	361.00	740.00

(c) and (d) Keeping in view their funds requirement, the allocations made to these sectors have gone up over a period of time as given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	Allocation made	
	2002-03	2006-07
Animal Husbandry	156.48	415.00
Dairy Development	37.02	79.00
Fisheries	102.00	277.00

[English]

Wage Board for Working Journalists

737. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Wage Boards for working journalists and non-journalists newspaper employees;

(b) if so, the details indicating the constitution and the terms of reference thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up;

(d) whether both the said boards would submit their reports to the Union Government for implementation; and

(e) if so, the manner in which it is proposed to be implemented in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b): For the purpose of fixing or revising rates of wages in respect of working journalists and non-journalists newspaper employees, the Government has decided to constitute two wage boards, under Section 9 and 13 (C) respectively of the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. The Wage Boards would consist of:

(i) Three persons representing employers in relation to Newspaper Establishment;

(ii) Three persons representing working journalists for wage board under Section 9 and three persons representing non-journalists newspaper employees for wage board under Section 13 (C) of the Act.

(iii) Four independent persons, one of whom shall be a person who is, or has been a judge of High Court or the Supreme Court, and who shall be appointed by the Government as the Chairman thereof;

The representative of Newspaper establishments and independent members, including the Chairman would be common for both the Wage Boards.

(c) The setting up of wage boards will be notified after due consideration of nominations received from stake holders.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The recommendations, subject to modifications, if any, will be published in the Official Gazette, as per the provisions contained in Section 12 of the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions

of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, for implementation by the newspaper establishments in various States.

Marine Parks

738. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up some marine parks in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, declaration of an area as National Park or Sanctuary, that include Marine National Parks as well, falls within the jurisdiction of the concerned State/UT Governments. However, where any part of the territorial water is to be so included, prior concurrence of the Central Government is to be obtained by the concerned State/UT Government. As per the information received from the States/UTs, there is only one proposal of Andaman and Nicobar Administration to set up a Marine park, known as Rani Jhansi Marine National Park at Ritchies Archipelago in the eastern coast of the Andaman Sea encompassing three islands viz. Outram Island, John Lawrence Island and Henry Lawrence Island and also the sea around these islands.

(c) Action lies with the Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

[Translation]

Migratory Birds at Ghana Sanctuary

739. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of migrant birds have arrived in Ghana Birds Sanctuary at Keoladev, Rajasthan this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the continuous decline in the number of migrant birds arriving here;

(d) whether the Government is considering any scheme for this place to make it more attractive for migrant birds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the information received from the State Government of Rajasthan, several species of migratory birds are reported from Keoladeo National Park during this season. These include Grey leg geese, Bar headed geese, Ruddy shelduck, Common teal, Wigeon, Common pochard, Tufted pochard, Gadwall, Showeller, Coots, Common crane, Eagle, Falcon, Shikra, Harriers, White tailed lapwing and several species of waders and arboreal birds.

(c) Deficiency of water in the wetlands of the Park is the main reason for the decline in the number of migratory birds arriving there.

(d) and (e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme—'Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries', the Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to the Rajasthan government for the conservation and development of Keoladeo National Park. Various activities for which assistance is provided include habitat enrichment, weed eradication, wetland development, infrastructure development etc.

MSP of Mustard

740. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers have produced a bumper crop of Mustard in the country during the current year.

(b) if so, whether the farmers are not getting the remunerative price of their produce;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the arrangements made by the Government for procurement of mustard at Minimum Support Price (MSP);

(d) whether the procurement agencies are procuring only a small quantity of this produce;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether a low import price for mustard is expected during the ensuing seasons; and

(g) if so, the steps being taken to protect the interest of the domestic farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The production of mustard/rapeseed in the country is estimated at 75.68 lakh tonnes for the year 2006-07. This is lower than 81.31 lakh tonnes produced in 2005-06.

(b) to (e) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for mustard/rapeseed for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 1715 per quintal. As per Market information, the wholesale prices of mustard/rapeseed in two major markets at the end of January, 2007 ranged between Rs. 1700 per quintal in Rajasthan (Hindaum market) to Rs. 1910 per quintal in Delhi. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) is the Nodal Agency for undertaking procurement operation for mustard/rapeseed every year.

During the year Rabi-2006, NAFED has procured 22.05 lakh Metric Tonnes (MTs) of mustard seeds. NAFED has also made requisite arrangements for undertaking procurement operation for Rabi 2007 mustard/rapeseed.

(f) As per the data of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), the import of mustard seeds during April-June, 2006-07 (latest available) stood at 680 tonnes. The unit price is Rs. 19,603.00 per tonne (1 tonne=1000 Kg.). Price of import depends on the market forces.

(g) To protect the interest of the domestic farmers, Government of India has already announced MSP for Rabi

2007 mustard/rapeseed at Rs. 1715 per quintal. It has also made arrangements for procurement operation in all the producing states.

[English]

Impact of Wheat Import on Prices

741. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of import of duty free wheat on the prices of wheat in the domestic market; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has permitted private trade to import wheat at zero duty from 9th September 2006. Imports of wheat have improved the domestic availability. However, the impact of import of duty free wheat on the prices of wheat cannot be precisely assessed since market prices are determined by a large number of demand and supply factors such as domestic demand, production, imports, international prices etc.

Increase in Production of Fertilizers

742. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the production of fertilizer during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Considering the growth in consumption of urea in the years to come, the Government has announced a policy for incentivizing additional urea production for Stage-III of New Pricing

Scheme. The policy will encourage the existing urea units to produce beyond 100% of their installed capacities by introducing a system of incentives for additional urea production subject to merit order procurement. The policy of requiring prior Government permission for additional urea production has been dispensed with. Government will also enter into/encourage long term buy back arrangements with Joint Ventures abroad depending upon merits and other proposals related to new/expansion projects also.

Water Crisis

743. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY;

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank in its recent report has stated that 'India's large water infrastructure is crumbling' as reported in the *Statesman* dated December 17, 2006;

(b) if so, whether the existing water management practices require immediate changes in view of the impending water crisis; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The news item appearing in the Statement dated December 17, 2006 refers to the report titled "India's Water Economy: Bracing for a Turbulent Future" brought out by the World Bank in 2005 which inter-alia presents its authors' view points about the status of India's large water infrastructure alongwith certain suggestions. The report in general discusses various aspects of water resources development and management in India and broadly covers the issues related to:

- (i) adjusting to the needs of a changing India;
- (ii) adjusting to scarcity and greater variability;
- (iii) dealing with growing conflicts;
- (iv) maintaining and renewing existing infrastructure;
- (v) building infrastructure in under-served areas and for under-served public purposes;

- (vi) making the transition from development to management and development;
- (vii) revitalizing the machinery of government to deal with the turbulent water future; and
- (viii) charting a prioritized, sequenced, pragmatic path for making improvements.

Water being a state subject, the schemes for development and management of water resources are taken up by the State Governments. Several measures for development and management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rain water harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and adoption of better management practices, etc. State Government conceive, plan and implement major, medium and minor schemes for utilisation of water resources. Government of India provides central assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes. Government of India also encourages rainwater harvesting and recharge to groundwater for conservation of water.

The reform processes required to be undertaken in the area of water sector are duly emphasized in the National Water Policy and these are to be implemented with due consideration to the socio-economic scenario prevailing in the country.

National Agricultural Technology Project

744. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank funded National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) has failed to reach the satisfactory levels due to its conclusion in 2005;

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

(c) whether the project failed to make much progress in developing international collaborations in research; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a)

and (b) The project has approved for 5 years (November, 1998 to December, 2003) and concluded in June, 2005, after extension of 1½ years. The project was completed as per the original planning schedule designed by the World Bank and Indian Counterparts. The World Bank in its Implementation Completion Report (ICR) rates the project satisfactory in all the components in terms of achievements as per the developmental objectives.

(c) and (d) Developing international collaborations in research was not the objective of the project.

Escape of Leopards

745. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a leopard recently escaped from the Assam state zoo;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed by the authorities to prevent any such recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam. No leopard escaped from Assam State Zoo, Guwahati in recent past.

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for fruits and vegetables from week ending 23-12-2006 to 10-2-2007 (1993-94=100)

Commodities	23-12-2006	30-12-2006	6-1-2007	13-1-2007	20-1-2007	27-1-2007	3-2-2007	10-2-2007
All	208.0	208.1	208.2	208.3	208.5	208.8	209.2	209.2
Vegetables	188.1	185.7	185.2	177.9	184.4	185.2	188.2	185.3
Fruits	268.5	271.1	277.8	276.3	274.8	276.6	276.5	277.6

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(b) and (c) The reasons for recent rise in prices of fruits and vegetables is the low market arrivals as compared to demand. Some of the measures taken to contain the price rise are regular monitoring of prices and market arrivals. Prime Minister also wrote to State Governments to take measures to contain the price rise.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Rise in Prices of Fruits and Vegetables

746. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

SHRI M. APPADURAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an alarming rise in the prices of fruits and vegetables in the country recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to control the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The movement of Weekly Index for Wholesale Prices for fruits and vegetables from 23rd December, 2006 to 10th February, 2007 (latest available date) which is given below shows that the prices increased slightly for fruits from last week of January, 2007. The prices of vegetables got reduced upto middle of January, 2007 and thereafter increased during the period for which data are available.

Network Expansion for Sale of Steel

747. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to expand the network for sale of steel in rural areas as reported in Times of India dated January 15, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expected benefits to the rural population therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (DR. AKHILESH DAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. With a view to widen the distribution network and to increase the availability of steel in the country, the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) are expanding their dealers' network across various districts in the country.

As on 1-1-2007 SAIL has offered dealership to 651 dealers covering 529 districts (inclusive of Letter of Intents pending in 70 districts). Appointment of remaining dealers is in progress. While providing the dealership, preference is given to qualified SC/ST/OBC personnel.

As on 1-1-2007 RINL has offered district level dealership to 99 dealers. While granting district level dealership preference is being given to SC, ST and OBC personnel. Out of the total dealers appointed so far 35 belong to SC, ST and OBC categories.

The Rural population is expected to benefit in terms of enhanced availability of commonly used steel items in their vicinity.

Setting Up of MCIE

748. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of setting up of Mega Chemical Industrial Estates (MCIE) in the country;

(b) whether the consultants appointed for the purpose have submitted the Location Study Report;

(c) if so, the places identified for the purpose; and

(d) the organizational and infrastructure set up of said MCIE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals initiated action for preparing a feasibility Report on setting up of Mega Chemical Industrial Estates (MCIE) in the country. The said concept has been subsumed by the concept of Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIR) for which a Task Force was constituted to enable quick and coordinated decision making and to provide an appropriate policy framework for the development of investment regions of requisite scale and level of facilities, with the involvement of world class developers and investors, in the field of petroleum, chemicals and petrochemicals. The policy is at the draft stage. Locations, organizational, infrastructure set up and other issues would be considered only in terms of the final policy.

[Translation]

Use of Eco-Friendly Energy Sources

749. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seminar of scientists on use of eco-friendly energy sources was held recently at Chidambaram (Tamil Nadu); and

(b) if so, the details of discussion therein alongwith the decisions arrived thereat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is not aware of any such seminar of scientists on the use of eco-friendly energy sources held at Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]***Agricultural Debt Relief Commission**

750. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the Agricultural Debt Relief Commission operating in the country as on date, State-wise; and

(b) the names of States where the said Commission are proposed to be set up during the current year and near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Agricultural Debt Relief Commission is not operating in the country as on date.

(b) The Kerala Legislative Assembly has enacted the Kerala Farmers' Debt Relief Commission Act, 2006.

Rice Procurement in Karnataka

751. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice procured by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in Karnataka during the last six months;

(b) the quantity likely to be procured from the State by (FCI) till the commencement of next Kharif season;

(c) the districts where the rice is being stored by the FCI, indicating the quantum thereof;

(d) the storage charges paid by FCI during the last three years for the rice stored in private godowns in the State; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the expenses of storage in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Food Corporation of India (FCI) has informed that 13,932 MTs of levy rice was procured by them in Karnataka during the last six months and another 10,000 MTs of rice is expected to be procured in the State till the end of Kharif Marketing Season 2006-07.

(c) The districts where the rice is being stored by the FCI, as well as its quantum is given below:

1. Mandya	6021 MTs
2. Mysore	378 MTs
3. Shimoga	7533 MTs

(d) and (e) FCI has informed that the storage charges paid to the private godowns in Karnataka during last three years is "Nil". No private godowns were hired for storage of foodgrains in Karnataka during last three years. Some of the godowns hired by FCI from Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)/State Warehousing Corporation (SWC) were hired by them from private parties. FCI has further informed that procured rice stocks are stored in FCI owned godowns and only in extreme urgency wherever owned storage is not sufficient/available then only SWC/CWC godowns are hired. Periodically review of storage space is undertaken and godowns space is de-hired wherever not required.

Conservation of Vembanad Lake

752. DR. K.S. MANOJ:

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any project submitted by the Government of Kerala for the Conservation of Vembanad Lake, a Ramsar Site in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir. Since the wetland has recently been identified under National Wetland Conservation

programme, government of Kerala has been advised to submit a comprehensive management action plan for its long term conservation.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Decline in Agricultural Production

753. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of increase/decrease of agricultural production registered in the country during each of the

last three years and the current year, product-wise; and

(b) the action taken by the Government to increase the production in agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The major agricultural product-wise quantum of increase/decrease in production registered in the country during each of the last three years and the current year is given below:—

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

Product	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*	Increase/Decrease		
					2004-05 over 2003-04	2005-06 over 2004-05	2006-07 over 2005-06
Foodgrains	213.19	198.36	208.59	209.17	-14.83	10.23	0.58
Oilseeds	25.19	24.35	27.98	23.62	-0.83	3.62	-4.36
Sugarcane	233.86	237.09	281.17	315.53	3.23	44.08	34.36
Cotton #	13.73	16.43	18.50	20.96	2.70	2.07	2.47

*2nd advance estimates released on 05-02-2007

#In million bales of 170 kg each.

(b) In order to increase the production of cereals in the country, Centrally Sponsored Schemes "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Rice), Wheat Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Wheat) and Coarse Cereals Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP-Coarse Cereals)" subsumed under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture with effect from October 2000 are under implementation. Under the scheme assistance is provided for propagation of improved/hybrid production technology, integrated pest management, transfer of technology, farm implements, installation of sprinkler irrigation system, varietal replacement and production of certified seeds.

To increase the production of oilseeds and pulses, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize' (ISOPOM) is under implementation since 01-04-2004. Under this scheme, assistance is provided on 75:25 basis between the Government of India and the State Governments for production of breeder/foundation/certified seeds, crash programme for quality seed production, distribution of certified seed, and Minikits, infrastructure development and integrated Pest Management.

To increase sugarcane, ascheme named Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBCAS) is under implementation in major sugarcane

growing States. The main thrust of the scheme is on the transfer of improved technology to the farmers through field demonstrations, training of farmers, supply of farm implements, enhancing seed production and pest control measures.

To increase cotton production, Government has launched technology mission from 2000-01. Under this mission, assistance is provided for production and distribution of seeds of varieties/hybrids not older than 15 years, transfer of technology through demonstrations, training of farmers and extension workers, plant protection measures including Integrated Pest Management demonstrations, supply of sprayers, pheromone traps, bio-agents as well as water saving devices like sprinklers and drip irrigation system.

Destruction of Mangrove

754. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 1000 acres of mangrove cover in the Mumbai city has been destroyed to construct golf courses and amusement parks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Ministry had accorded clearance for setting up of a golf course by M/s Usha Madhu Housing Development Corporation Limited (UMHDC) along Malad Creek in Mumbai on 4th July, 1996. Subsequently, the Ministry received representations from the NGOs indicating that the developer was destroying mangroves for developing the golf course. Taking into consideration the representation of the NGOs, followed by site inspection, the clearance letter was suspended on 27th September, 2002. This suspension order has been challenged by the developer UMHDC, in the High Court of Bombay and at present the matter is subjudice. This Ministry has not accorded any clearance for setting up of any amusement park, which involves destruction of mangroves.

Regional Food Bank Set Up by SAARC

755. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries in their meeting held in December 2006 have agreed to set up a regional food bank;

(b) whether the modalities of operating the food bank have since been finalized;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which the food bank and its branches will start functioning;

(e) whether the SAARC Development Fund is likely to be utilized for the operations of the food bank; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) As per information received from Ministry of External Affairs, during the 13th SAARC Summit held at Dhaka in November, 2005, the Prime Minister of India proposed the establishment of Regional Food Bank. The matter regarding establishment of SAARC Regional Food Bank was discussed in the meeting of the SAARC Agriculture/Food Ministers held on 14th December 2006 at Islamabad. In this meeting, the Concept Paper regarding establishment of the SAARC Food Bank was finalized.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) As per information received from Ministry of External Affairs, the SAARC Development Fund is yet to be operationalised.

[Translation]

Bonded Child Labourers

756. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bonded child labourers liberated from January 01, 2006 to till date, State-wise;

(b) the details of arrangements for the rehabilitation of such children, State-wise; and

(c) the total number of such children who are living in remand home for not being rehabilitated, where they are bound to live in pathetic conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 does not make any distinction between child bondage and adult bondage. Number of bonded labour liberated and rehabilitated from January 01, 2006 to 28th February, 2007 is 165. However, the Government is separately implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitating all working children withdrawn from hazardous occupations and processes. Under the Scheme, working children are identified through child labour survey, withdrawn from work and put into the special bridge schools, so as to provide them with enabling environment to join mainstream education system. In these Special Schools, besides formal education, they are provided stipend @ Rs. 100 per month, Nutrition, Vocational Training and Health check-up.

[English]

Floods Control

757. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which are more prone to floods almost every year;

(b) the details of the funds announced and released so far to the States affected by floods particularly Andhra Pradesh during the current year;

(c) whether any Expert Committee has been set up to suggest ways and means to minimize the floods almost every year in Andhra Pradesh in particular and other parts of the country in problem of floods;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations received from the Committee so far;

(e) the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(f) the details of general policy of the Union Government in dealing with the floods in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The States of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa are more prone to floods almost every year.

Other States which are also affected by floods/drainage congestion occasionally, are Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan.

(b) During the financial year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 81.337 crore has been released to various State Governments by the Union Government under various plan schemes related to Flood Management which includes Rs. 95.00 lakh released to Government of Andhra Pradesh for Improvement of Drainage System in Krishna Delta. Besides this, an amount of Rs. 4565.425 crore has been released by Ministry of Home Affairs to various State Governments during the year 2006-07 under CRF/NCCF which includes Rs. 538.54 crore released to Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir. No Expert Committee has been set up to suggest ways and means to minimize floods in respect of Andhra Pradesh in particular.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

(f) A National Water Policy has been adopted in 2002 which also deals with Flood Control and Management aspects; which envisages preparation of Master Plans for each flood prone basin, providing adequate flood cushion in water storage projects, construction of flood protection works like embankments and dykes and also non-structural measures such as flood forecasting and warning, flood plain zoning and flood proofing for the minimization of losses, as the measures for effective flood management. As per provisions of the National Water Policy, each State Government has to formulate a State Water Policy with an operational action plan.

Exemption of Import Duty on Maize*[Translation]*

758. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Bt. Cotton Seeds

759. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to exempt import duty on Maize;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which poultry industry is likely to benefited thereby;

(d) whether there is any proposal to reduce the prices of maize to protect poultry sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (c) The Government of India has decided to allow import of maize under OGL at Zero duty till 31-12-2007. This will enable import of maize at a lower cost. The extent of benefit of this measure will depend on the quantum of maize actually imported by the poultry industry.

(d) and (e) The market prices of maize are not regulated by the Government.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bt. Cotton seeds has been found suitable for cotton cultivation in some States;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the supply of Bt. Cotton seeds as per its demand, during the last two years and the current year; and

(d) the details of the progress made in production of cotton as a result thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Bt. Cotton is the only Genetically Modified crop approved for commercial cultivation in the country Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of Ministry of Environment and Forests on the basis of bio-safety and suitability for different regions of the country. The extent of area under Bt. Cotton cultivation is as under:

(Area in ha.)

States	Kharif-2002	Kharif-2003	Kharif-2004	Kharif-2005
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	3762	5400	70400	330000
Madhya Pradesh	1470	13200	85119	134639
Gujarat	9031	41200	124463	149317
Maharashtra	12280	21600	159600	488000
Karnataka	2160	3000	33906	27909

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	370	7600	11856	17800
Punjab	—	—	—	72000
Haryana	—	—	—	12000
Rajasthan	—	—	—	2281
Total	29073	92000	492544	1233946

The area under Bt. Cotton crop during Kharif-2006-07 is estimated to be about 34.40 lakh hectares. The exponential increase in area under Bt. Cotton cultivation in nine States reflects its suitability and acceptability among farmers.

(c) and (d) Bt. Cotton seeds in India are produced and marketed by private seed companies. State Governments have reported 15 to 30% increase in yields due to use of Bt. Cotton seeds. Details of area, production and yield in cotton growing States are given below:—

Year	Area (lakh ha.)		Production (Lakh bales)	Lint Yield (kg. per ha.)
	Bt. Cotton	Total Cotton		
2002-03	0.29	76.70	86.24	191
2003-04	0.92	75.98	137.29	307
2004-05	4.92	87.87	16.29	318
2005-06	12.34	86.77	184.99	362
2006.07 (prov.)	34.40	91.98	209.66	389

Strengthening of Poultry Sector in M.P.

760. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for seeking assistance of Rs. 340.00 lakh to strengthen the poultry sector in the State particularly in Gwalior, Jabalpur, Riwa and Sagar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which said proposal is likely to be approved and amount released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals received sought financial assistance of Rs. 68 lakh each for strengthening infrastructural facilities at the State Poultry Farms at Jabalpur, Gwalior, Sagar and Rewa. All these proposals were approved and first installment of funds released to the State in October, 2006.

Release of Balance Share of NAIS to Rajasthan

761. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:
SHRIMATI SUSHEELA BANGARU LAXMAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering the request of Rajasthan regarding release of balance Central share of Rs. 26.13 crores for payment of compensation to the affected farmers of Kharif, 2005 under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) There is no pending balance amount of Central Government's share pertaining to claims of farmers of Rajasthan for Kharif 2005 under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS).

(b) does not arise.

Rabi Crop Affected by Severe Cold and Insufficient/Heavy Rain

762. SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to severe cold and insufficient heavy rains the rabi crops in certain areas have been affected badly in the country, particularly in hilly areas;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made by the Government regarding the losses suffered as a result thereof;

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

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide financial assistance to the affected farmers; and

(e) if so, the allocation made or proposed to be made for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Cold wave conditions prevailed in hilly regions of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand for more than ten days during the last week of December, 2006 to 12th January, 2007. This was beneficial for the major crop like wheat in Indo-Gangetic Plains. Recent well distributed rainfall has corrected minor damages to some sensitive crops. However, the long dryspell from first fortnight of December, 2006 to first fortnight of February, 2007 has reportedly affected wheat, barley, pulses, vegetables and oilseed wheat, barley, pulses, vegetables and oilseeds in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c) About 350627 hectare area of different crops is reported to have been affected in Himachal Pradesh due to dryspell.

(d) and (e) An amount of Rs. 3.00 crore has been released from Calamity Relief Fund by Government of Himachal Pradesh for providing subsidy on seeds.

[English]

Import of Fertilizers

763. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and cost of Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash (P and K) Fertilizers imported during the last three years and till date;

(b) the cost of said fertilizers produced in the country during the said period; and

(c) the subsidy provided for import of said fertilizers and to fertilizer producing companies in the country during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) Fertilizers other than Urea are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). The import of urea is permitted only through State Trading Enterprises and import for direct agriculture use is made on government account. The year-wise import of urea on

Government account during the last three years and during the current financial year (till date) along with weighted average C & F price in US \$ is given below:—

Year	Qty in lakh MT	Weighted avg. C & F price in US\$ per MT
2003-04	Nil	—
2004-05	06.41	237.88
2005-06	07.31	258.56
2006-07 till date	28.65	248.85

Besides above, Government has also imported

Year	Imported DAP		MOP	
	Qty in LMT	Price in Rs/per MT	Qty in LMT	Price in Rs/per MT
2003-04	7.34	11484	25.80	7277
2004-05	6.44	13747	34.09	10065
2005-06	24.38	15075	45.78	11049
2006-07 (upto 23-02-07)	27.87	15107	30.40	11017

(b) The average delivered prices of indigenous Urea and DAP during the last three years and in the current year is under:—

(Rupees per MT)

Year	Indigenous Urea	Indigenous DAP
1	2	3
2003-04	9145	11484
2004-05	9963*	13747
2005-06	10363*	15075

granular urea from Sur, Oman during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 at a long term FOB price under Urea Off Take Agreement (UOTA). The granular urea imported from Sur, Oman during the year 2005-06 was 13.25 lakh MT at the weighted average C & F price of US\$ 155.23 per MT and in 2006-07 (up to 23-02-2007) 16.64 lakh MT at the weighted average price of US\$ 169.45 per MT.

Imports of all other fertilizers are allowed freely. Importers import these fertilizers as per their commercial requirements. However, Government is paying concession on these fertilizers under Concession Scheme. The details of DAP and MOP imported during last three years and in the current year (up to 23-02-07) and average normative delivered price considered for payment of concession/subsidy on these fertilizers during the said period are as under:—

1	2	3
2006-07	10363*	15107*

*Provisional

(c) The urea is imported on Government account through State Trading Enterprises and handled and distributed through the designated handling agents at various ports. The difference between the delivered cost of urea and recovery of pool issue price (Maximum Retail Price minus Distribution Margin) is borne by the Government as subsidy on imported urea. The subsidy/concession provided by the Government on fertilizers during the last three years and in the current year is as under—

(Rupees in crore)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
Net subsidy on imported Urea	Nil	493.91	1201.43	2703.54
Indigenous urea	8521.00	10243.15	10460.17	11400.37
Decontrolled indigenous P and K fertilizers	2606.00	3977.00	4499.20	5698.10
Decontrolled indigenous P and K fertilizers	720.00	1165.18	2097.00	2650.00

*[Translation]***Subsidy on Agricultural Equipments**

764. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide agricultural equipments to the farmers at subsidized rates;

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

(c) whether the agricultural equipments worth crores of rupees brought under the scheme have not been utilized in some States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the directions issued to State Governments for its proper utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is providing agricultural equipments to farmers at subsidized rates under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture on the basis of State Annual Work Plans approved by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

(b) A Statement indicating the approved financial outlay for this purpose from 2003-04 to 2006-07 in Annexed.

(c) and (d) The equipments are being procured and distributed to the beneficiary farmers by the respective States against the approved Annual Work Plans. The Department has not received any report in regard to their non-utilization.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Financial Outlay (Rs. in Lakh)			
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	398.84	500.00	2099.56	2342.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.00	0.00	250.00	554.50
3.	Assam	68.05	0.00	174.80	130.00
4.	Bihar	269.40	414.75	767.98	999.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	78.00	150.00	249.50	300.00
6.	Goa	10.00	13.50	42.70	41.00
7.	Gujarat	422.22	169.50	199.65	403.97
8.	Haryana	85.00	140.00	126.00	799.94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	103.12	45.50	108.55	365.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.00	417.30	205.70	100.20
11.	Jharkhand	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	313.00	450.00	1400.00	1789.56
13.	Kerala	50.00	50.00	0.00	25.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	361.10	566.07	225.93	317.78
15.	Maharashtra	50.00	50.00	200.00	880.00
16.	Manipur	50.00	50.00	289.58	150.00
17.	Meghalaya	75.55	45.00	111.15	97.15
18.	Mizoram	15.00	10.00	42.07	539.00
19.	Nagaland	60.00	30.00	100.00	117.00
20.	Orissa	593.65	106.17	693.35	768.39
21.	Punjab	40.00	54.00	33.00	312.31
22.	Rajasthan	158.00	55.00	581.57	1252.00
23.	Sikkim	37.60	28.70	0.00	27.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	121.00	150.00	250.00	516.00
25.	Tripura	0.00	2.50	286.85	184.62
26.	Uttar Pradesh	284.00	30.00	740.30	147.65
27.	Uttaranchal	18.30	23.00	123.00	605.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	West Bengal	0.00	246.00	316.80	515.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.50	6.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	5.00	0.00	9.20	0.00
32.	NCT of Delhi	3.30	4.00	0.00	17.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		3840.63	3806.99	9627.29	14298.70

[English]

Protection of Sandalwood Tracts in Kerala

765. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal for the protection of sandal tracts at Marayoor in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Sir. The State Forest Department, Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal of Rs. 18.19 crores for the protection of sandal tracts at Marayoor in Kerala.

(b) The major programme of the proposed project include the following important components:—

- (i) Programmes for the protection of sandal forests.
- (ii) Development of infrastructure and staff amenities.

(iii) Development of Participatory Forest Management (PFM)/assistance for village communities.

(iv) Development of sandal resource in and around Marayoor including private lands.

(v) Educational, interpretation, awareness about sandal protection.

(vi) Improvement of sandal depots at Marayoor.

(vii) Value addition of sandal wood and its marketing.

(viii) Monitoring and evolution.

(c) The proposal submitted by Kerala State Forest Department is not in accordance with the guidelines and cost norms of the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (IFPS). The proposal in its present form can not be approved.

[Translation]

Prevalence of Corruption in FCI

766. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interests of the farmers are being

neglected as a result of corruption prevalent in the Food Corporation of India (FCI);

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

(c) the number of incidents of corruption detected in the FCI alongwith the number of officers held responsible therefor;

(d) the action taken against the officers held responsible; and

(e) the remedial steps being taken by the Government to check corruption in FCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. To protect the interests of farmers the Food Corporation of India (FCI) takes necessary steps including fixation of remunerative Minimum Support Price for foodgrains.

(c) and (d) The number of incidents of corruption cases detected against the food Corporation of India (FCI) officers and action taken during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(e) The remedial steps taken to check corruption by FCI given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

The number of incidents of corruption cases detected against the FCI officers during the last three years.

Sl.No.	Nature of Irregularity	2004	2005	2006
1.	Acceptance of illegal gratification/disproportionate assets.	8	4	11
2.	Defalcation of accounts/misappropriation	18	34	79
3.	Misappropriation of dead stocks/construction of godowns	15	13	6
4.	Purchase of sub-standard stocks	480	1026	569
5.	Award of handling and transport contracts	12	12	3
6.	Transit/Storage Losses	583	901	1195
7.	Administrative lapses/Miscellaneous	103	155	141
Total		1219	2145	2004

The following action was taken in the cases of officers held responsible during the last three years:—

Sl.No.	Nature of Penalty imposed	2004	2005	2006
1.	Dismissal/removal/compulsorily retired	37	44	79
2.	Reduction in rank	39	30	30
3.	Reduction in time scale of pay	361	313	318
4.	Withholding of increment	168	118	216

Sl.No.	Nature of Penalty imposed	2004	2005	2006
5.	Recovery from pay of the loss caused to FCI	1346	886	1731
6.	Withholding of promotion	6	5	2
7.	Censure	489	307	382
8.	Warning issued/exoneration cases closed	412	248	323
Total		2858	1951	3081

Statement-II

The remedial steps taken by the Food Corporation of India to check corruption.

- (i) Setting up of Depot Inspection Monitoring Cell (DIMC)
- (ii) Rotation of officers from sensitive seats to non-sensitive seats

No. of staff rotated

2004	—	1268
2005	—	3670
2006	—	1750

- (iii) Surveillance of officers on
 - (a) Agreed List—82 (Cat 1, 2 officers)
 - (b) Doubtful Integrity List—442 (Cat 1, 14 officers)
- (iv) Identification of
 - (a) High Loss Storage Depots.
 - (b) High Loss Railheads for transit losses.
 - (c) Depot/centers/repeatedly procurement substandard/bad quality of rice (e.g. Muktsar Centre of Faridkot, Punjab).
- (v) Intensive checking of above operational points.
- (vi) Use of copmuters, payment through ECS, restrictions on payment in cash.

- (vii) Up-gradation of mechanical weighbridges to Electronic Weighbridges (out of 617, 315 have been upgraded).

Drug Price Control

767. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:

SHRI JASHUBAHI DHANABHAI BARAD:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact a drugs price control law for effective monitoring and enforcement of drug prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the prices of medicines are likely to fall as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) In the draft National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006, it has been proposed, inter alia, that a separate Drugs (Price Regulation and Control) Act may be introduced to strengthen the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) for effective monitoring and enforcement of drug prices. This Policy was submitted before the Cabinet for its approval. The Cabinet considered the Policy in its meeting held on 11-1-2007. It was decided that the matter may, in the first instance, be considered by a Group of Ministers (GOM). A Group of Ministers has since been constituted.

Funds for Tiger/Elephant Projects

768. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds released under Project Tiger and Project Elephant to the States during the last three years and so far, State-wise;

(b) the total amount spent by the States during the aforesaid period and the present status of these projects;

(c) whether the utilization certificate for the amount released for Valmiki Tiger Project has been received by the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) State-wise details on release and expenditure under Project Tiger Scheme and Project Elephant Scheme during last three years and current financial year are provided at Statement-I.

(c) Based on the receipt of Utilisation Certificate pertaining to last year, the annual plan of operation of Valmiki Tiger Reserve during the current year, as received from the State, was sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 106.663 lakhs, which includes a Central Assistance of Rs. 93.9455 lakhs, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. The Utilisation Certificate from the State is awaited for the first instalment of Central Assistance released during the year.

(d) Details are already provided in the enclosed statement.

Statement**I. Project Tiger Scheme**

Sl. No.	State	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.89	22.85	15.00	37.86	45.92	35.00	35.00	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.75	66.29	35.00	55.79	149.10	140.85	237.3725	
3.	Assam	75.00	79.95		107.85	80.00	97.10	87.431	
4.	Bihar	50.00	66.41	85.00	42.71	3.48	73.23	37.1454	
5.	Chhattisgarh	80.25	91.52	27.75	8.42	1.22	32.01	10.00	
6.	Jharkhand	35.99	33.84	72.50	70.81	153.00	149.97	267.817	
7.	Karnataka	269.32	198.45	486.29	432.52	427.76	388.84	109.00	
8.	Kerala	120.68	80.18	105.75	97.01	105.00	58.53	155.967	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1103.40	950.52	609.93	674.40	709.13	784.92	759.236	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Maharashtra	628.19	666.59	255.95	208.26	303.07	313.76	229.51	
11.	Mizoram	67.56	70.08	94.34	110.86	61.00	69.83	115.16	
12.	Orissa	151.91	65.50	116.44	149.95	80.00	104.65	150.25	
13.	Rajasthan	158.33	189.85	79.00	163.80	269.80	196.71	100.876	
14.	Tamil Nadu	35.00	102.53	80.00	86.91	90.00	89.72	85.165	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	173.59	162.99	175.22	178.40	152.69	162.88	160.295	
16.	Uttaranchal	200.91	188.29	200.12	214.99	147.18	141.30	75.00	
17.	West Bengal	225.17	211.49	325.49	313.94	217.19	232.14	177.30	

Note: Higher expenditure against release in some States is due to inclusion of State-share.

II. Project Elephant Scheme during

Sl. No.	State	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.00	47.271	48.00	46.964	60.00	54.164	64.774	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	61.00	61.497	59.00	74.588	71.50	73.33	53.00	
3.	Assam	134.10	130.35	130.00	110.50	40.00	99.65	70.00	
4.	Jharkhand	93.00	92.38	105.96	132.532	75.00	95.74	50.00	
5.	Karnataka	149.660	157.5	166.22	179.19	168.00	139.32	167.82	
6.	Kerala	188.280	167.11	167.40	156.403	170.00	194.14	169.40	
7.	Meghalaya	64.00	59.64	70.00	62.73	30.00	41.63	61.55	
8.	Nagaland	42.00	56.00	29.00	29.00	48.00	48.00	52.45	
9.	Orissa	116.100	76.17	137.96	150.46	114.00	71.19	108.94	
10.	Tamil Nadu	117.00	107.30	84.00	104.36	112.00	113.16	110.00	
11.	Uttaranchal	129.00	109.74	138.90	113.20	137.70	136.82	94.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	West Bengal	119.950	107.43	148.54	142.02	181.00	205.91	160.89	
13.	Tripura	16.00	16.00	17.00	—	—	—	—	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	12.00	11.50	00.00	00.00	6.20	
15.	Chhattisgarh							45.00	
16.	Haryana							50.00	

*Utilisation Certificate for current financial year is pending from States.

[English]

Revival of IDPL

769. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to revive various units of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Government has decided in principle to revive all the units of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL). A Draft Rehabilitation Scheme for revival of IDPL has been submitted to Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE). The recommendations of BRPSE are awaited.

Prosecution for Hoarding

770. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons detained in each State during each of the last three years and till date for prevention of unethical trade practices like hoarding and black marketing under the prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government for the effective implementation of the said law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) Year-wise detention orders made by the State Governments under the Prevention of Black marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, during the last three years and upto 23-02-2007 are as under:—

Name of State	2004	2005	2006	2007 (upto 23-02-2007)
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	63	101	85	9
Assam	11	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	1	7	74	2

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	—	2	1	—
Maharashtra	—	1	1	—
Total	75	111	161	11

The State Governments and Union Territories Administrations have been advised from time to time to take effective action to ensure early availability of essential commodities to the common people.

[Translation]

Scarcity of Water

771. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the States having surplus water and those having scarcity of water;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to distribute water according to the necessity of the States having scarcity of water; and

(c) the projects currently in operation for optimal distribution of water, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) and Central Water Commission (CWC) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas for optimum utilization of water resources. The NPP comprise two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MOWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP. Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Report (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular

Component and 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component has already been completed. NWDA has not carried out any water balance studies State-wise.

Further, a Memorandum of Understanding for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of one of the link in Peninsular Component Namely Ken-Betwa link was signed among the Central Government and State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh on 25th August, 2005. Subsequently, the Central Government entrusted the preparation of the DPR of the aforesaid link to NWDA, which is planned to be completed by June, 2008.

(c) No project planned under NPP is operational. The implementation of NPP proposals are dependent on the co-operation and consensus among the concerned States.

[English]

Setting Up of Fertilizer Plant in Gujarat

772. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted any proposal for setting up of fertilizer plant in Joint Venture with Indian Farmer Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) at Jamnagar district in Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Salem Steel Plant

773. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand or set up a full-fledged integrated plant of mining at Salem Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (DR. AKHILESH DAS): (a) and (b) Expansion of Salem Steel Plant has been approved 'in principle' by SAIL Board at an indicative cost of Rs. 1,553 crore. The expansion plan envisages installation of Steel Melting Shop to produce 180,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of stainless steel slabs and the capacity of the Cold Rolling Mill to be increased to produce 1,46,000 tpa of cold rolled stainless steel. At present, there is no proposal for setting up a full fledged integrated plant with mining at Salem Steel Plant.

(c) The Expansion plan of Salem Steel Plant is scheduled to be completed by 2009.

Target for Production of Bulk Drugs

774. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and achievements made for the production of bulk drugs during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the production of said drugs;

(c) if so, the targets set during 2006-07 and Proposal to be set for 2007-08; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) A large number of units manufacturing drugs and related items, both in the

organized sector and in the small scale sector are operating in the country. The Government on its part provides certain fiscal and non fiscal incentives for the growth of the Pharma Industry mostly in terms of Research and Developments.

The growth trends in the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry indicate that the average annual growth during the last three years has been substantial as appears from the trend given below:—

Growth in Production of Pharmaceutical Industry

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Bulk Drugs	Formulations
2002-03	6529.00	24185.00
2003-04*	7729.00	27692.00
2004-05*	9034.00	31946.00

*Estimated

These figures do not include production from unorganized sector, which is estimated at an additional 35% of the production.

(Source BDMA Bulk Drug Industry at a Glance 2006)

Launching of FM Station

775. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Newspaper Companies/Groups have submitted applications for launching FM Stations in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of applications pending for clearance, language-wise along with the details of such groups; and

(c) the time by which these applications are likely to be expedited?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSHI):

(a) to (c) A policy for expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting Service through private agencies was notified in July, 2005. Government invited bids for 337 channels in 91 cities across the country under this scheme out of which 280 channels were successfully bid. After scrutiny, Letters of Intent were issued to various companies for operationalisation of 245 channels and agreement has been signed with all successful bidders. The successful bidders include Newspaper groups/companies. No application is pending for clearance.

Backward Integration of Alloy Steel Plant

776. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether backward integration is proposed to be implemented in Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur Unit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cost involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (DR. AKHILESH DAS): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal of SAIL for backward integration in Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur Unit.

Export of Sugar

777. SHRI KINJARAPY YERRANNAIDU:

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to export sugar during 2007;

(b) if so, the target fixed therefor;

(c) the contracts signed so far in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to control the prices and maintain availability of sugar in the domestic market in view of this proposed export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Second Tiger Reserve in Kerala

778. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for creation of second tiger reserve in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Based on the proposal received from the State Governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, 'in principle' approval has been accorded for the 'Parambikulam-Anamalai' tiger reserve falling in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Committee on Compensation to Farmers

779. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was set up by the Union Government for the payment of compensation to farmers who were affected by the death of birds due to bird flu in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this committee has recommended to compensate the loss of farmers and devised norms; and

(d) if so, the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Union Government has not set up any committee for the payment of compensation to farmers. However, provision has been made to compensate the farmers for the birds culled/killed during the Avian Influenza control programme. The compensation is paid at Rs. 30 per broiler bird, Rs. 40 per layer bird and Rs. 10 per chick. The amount is shared between Government of India and State Government on 50:50 basis. During the recent outbreak of Bird Flu in the country all the birds culled during the operation were compensated.

National Consumer Protection Court Authority

780. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to create a simple, inexpensive and quicker consumer justice delivery system called National Consumer Protection Court Authority is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details and features thereof indicating the jurisdiction of the proposed court; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (c) A proposal to set up a National Consumer Protection Authority, which inter-alia would adjudicate on complaints concerning all forms of unfair trade practices by unscrupulous manufacturers impacting a class of consumers and affecting the health and safety of consumers at large, has been circulated to other Ministries/ Departments and States/UTs for comments. The proposal is at a nascent stage.

[Translation]

Contract Workers in MEL

781. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract labourers working for the last thirty years in Maharashtra Electrosmeit Limited (MEL) located at Chandrapur in Maharashtra are still temporary;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by MEL management for making them permanent; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (DR. AKHILESH DAS): (a) and (b) Maharashtra Elektrosmeit Ltd. (MEL) has outsourced certain jobs through contracts. The contractors who are awarded the jobs employ workmen under their respective establishments to perform the assigned jobs as per the rates, terms and conditions of the contract. The contractor's workmen are the employees of the respective contractors under whom they are working. Their terms of employment and service conditions are governed by the establishments of their respective contractors. Thus, the contractor's workers are not engaged directly by MEL in the production process but are engaged in jobs as per the work contract.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. In view of the position explained above.

[English]

Fixed Term Employment

782. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Government on rescinding the notification dated December 10, 2003 regarding fixed term employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) The Government had amended the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules, 1946, to include "Fixed Term Employment Workman" in the Schedule of the Industrial Employment

(Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and Model Standing Orders annexed to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules, 1946, vide Notification GSR No. 936 (E) dated 10-12-2003. In July 2004, the above mentioned amendment was reviewed and a draft intention notification dated 30-09-2004 was issued with a view to rescinding the notification dated 10-12-2003 inviting objections/suggestions from all persons likely to be affected. The matter is under consideration.

Villages in Tiger Reserves

783. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages located in various tiger reserves in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has drawn-up any plan for relocation of these villages from tiger reserves;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by the Government to ensure protected environment for tigers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) State-wise details of villages located in tiger reserves, as reported by States, is provided at enclosed Statement-I

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Since the launching of Project Tiger, funding support is provided to States under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme for village relocation and as many as 80 villages have been relocated as on June, 2005 in different States. Further, the Wildlife Institute of India has been directed to assess the core areas of tiger reserves where village relocation has to be undertaken, in addition to other protected areas of the country within a timeframe. Simultaneously, action has been taken for developing a model involuntary village relocation/rehabilitation package through professional agency.

(d) The steps taken at the Government of India for conservation of tigers is at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	State	Number of Villages in Tiger Reserve
1.	Andhra Pradesh	149
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	175
4.	Bihar	20
5.	Chhattisgarh	56
6.	Jharkhand	164
7.	Karnataka	59
8.	Kerala	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	448
10.	Maharashtra	65
11.	Mizoram	61
12.	Orissa	65
13.	Rajasthan	52
14.	Tamil Nadu	16
15.	Uttar Pradesh	37
16.	Uttaranchal	25
17.	West Bengal	89
Total		1487

Statement-II

Several milestone initiatives have been taken by the Government in the recent past for tiger conservation which are as below:

1. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army

- personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.
2. Implementation of the urgent recommendations of the Tiger Task Force constituted by the National Board for Wildlife chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, which, *inter alia*, include Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for creating the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
 3. The National Tiger Conservation Authority has been constituted with effect from 4-09-2006, which would strengthen tiger conservation by, *inter alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual/audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
 4. Assessment of tiger habitat status in the country at Taluka amplification in the Geographical Information System (GIS) domain in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India.
 5. Comparative appraisal of forest cover status in and around tiger reserves (upto a radial distance of 10 kms.), in collaboration with the Forest Survey of India for evolving reserve specific restorative strategies involving local people in the peripheral/bugger areas.
 6. Assessment of tiger reserves by a panel of independent experts based on 45 parameters, adapted from the framework of the World Commission on Protected Areas, which has been peer reviewed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and laid in the Parliament.
 7. Refinement of the All India Tiger Estimation process (including other prominent prey and predators apart from habitat monitoring) in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India.
 8. Bilateral initiatives with neighbouring tiger range countries.
 9. Providing funding support for ecodevelopment around core areas of tiger reserve to foster inclusive management and tasking initiatives for evolving a set of ecotourism guidelines to benefit local people.
 10. Taking initiatives for enhancing the village relocation package through a professional agency.
- Apart from the above, other initiatives taken by the Government for wildlife conservation are as below:*
11. Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
 12. Several rare and endangered species of wild animals have been included in the schedules of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby giving it highest degree of protection.
 13. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended and made more stringent. The punishment in cases of offences has been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that has been used for committing any wild life offence.
 14. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wild life offenders.
 15. Government of India, has set up Regional and Sub-regional Offices for wild life preservation in major export and trade centers of the country to prevent smuggling of wild animals and their products.
 16. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored

Schemes, viz. Project Tiger, Project Elephant and Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

17. A National Wild Life Action Plan 2002-16 was adopted by the Indian Board for Wild Life under the chairmanship of Prime Minister in January 2002. The plan outlines the strategy for conservation and protection of wild life in the country.
18. Government of India is a signatory to many international conventions concerning biodiversity conservation and control of illegal trade in wild flora and fauna.
19. Bilateral agreements have been signed with Nepal and Republic of China for controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wild life.
20. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

[Translation]

Review of Project Tiger

784. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed/proposes to review the Project Tiger Scheme being run for the conservation of tigers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Project Tiger has been reviewed by the Tiger Task Force constituted by the National Board for Wildlife, Chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing the urgent recommendations of the said Task Force for strengthening tiger conservation which inter-alia, includes the recent amendment to the Wildlife (Protection)

Amendment Act for constitution the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) and the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau. The NTCA has already come into force w.e.f. 4th September, 2006. Apart from above, all the Tiger Reserves have been evaluated by a panel of independent experts based on a set of criteria (45) developed by the World commission on Protected Areas, as adapted for Indian conditions. The evaluation has been peer-reviewed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). Both the assessment as well as peer-review have been placed in both the Houses of Parliament.

[English]

Implementation of AAY

785. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) is being implemented in all the States and UTs of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the features of the scheme;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries targeted and actually benefited under AAY since the inception of the scheme, State-wise/UT-wise and year-wise;
- (d) the volume of foodgrains supplied and actually lifted during the last two years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;
- (e) whether any review of AAY has been carried out to ascertain the quality of its delivery system effectiveness in decreasing hunger and incidents of acute malnutrition among children and women in poorest families etc.; and
- (f) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) scheme with broad feature is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) A statement-II and III is enclosed.

(d) A Statement IV, V and VI is enclosed.

(e) No such specific study has been got done by the Government.

However, an Evaluation Study of TPDS and AAY was undertaken by the ORG Centre for Social Research, New Delhi. The report says that the AAY scheme seems to have been fairly successful with 85% households lifting rice.

The review of Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is a continuous process. The Government is taking a number of steps to strengthen and improve the TPDS. The TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments wherein the Central Government is responsible for procurement of foodgrains, storage and their transportation up to the Principal Distribution Centers of FCI and the State Government are responsible for identification of beneficiaries, issue of ration cards and distribute foodgrains through a vast net work of 4.89 lakh Fair Price Shops scattered all over the country. The Central and the State Governments work in close coordination in this behalf for the best implementation of TPDS.

PDS is supplemental in nature and cater to approximately 50% of the foodgrains requirement every month of an average BPL household. There are also several welfare schemes, adopting a life cycle approach, wherein foodgrains are distributed to the intended beneficiaries. The present scale of issue of 35 kg per month is approximately 50% of the total requirement of a average household of 5.5 persons. The allocation of foodgrains under TPDS is made on the basis of number of households estimated on the basis of poverty estimates of the Planning Commission for 1993-94 based on the population projections of Registrar General Census as on 01-03-2000 or the number of ration cards issued by the State Governments, whichever is less. This procedure is uniformly followed throughout the country.

The nation wide Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme of Department of Women and Child Development is being implemented in the country since 1975 which provides six services with a view to

improve nutrition and health status of children and women. Supplementary nutrition is provided to children in the age group of six months to six years, pregnant and lactating women besides immunization, health check up, referral services, non-formal pre-school education and nutrition and health education. Currently 7.8 lakh Anganwadi Centres are providing supplementary nutrition to 5.4 crore children and 1.1 crore pregnant and lactating women.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

The details of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) scheme with broad features.

(i) A national Sample Survey Exercise pointed towards the fact that about 5% of the total population in the country sleeps without two square meals a day. This section of the population can be called as "hungry". In order to make Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) more focused and targeted towards this category of population, the "Antyodaya Anna Yojana" (AAY) was launched in December, 2000 for one crore poorest of the poor families.

(ii) AAY contemplated identification of one crore poorest of the poor families from amongst the number of BPL families covered under TPDS within the States and providing them food grains at a highly subsidized rate of Rs. 2 per kg for wheat and Rs. 3 per kg for rice. The States/UTs are required to bear the distribution cost, including margin to dealers and retailers as well as the transportation cost. Thus the entire food subsidy is being passed on to the consumers under the scheme.

(iii) The scale of issue that was initially 25 kg per family per month has been increased to 35 kg per family per month with effect from 1st April, 2002.

Identification of Antyodaya Families and allocation of food grains:

(i) The identification of the Antyodaya families and issuing of distinctive Ration Cards to these families is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. Detailed guidelines were issued to the States/UTs for identification of the Antyodaya families under the AAY and additional Antyodaya families under the expanded AAY.

Allocation of food grains under the scheme is being made to the States/UTs on the basis of issue of distinctive AAY Ration Cards to the identified families.

Expansion of the Scheme

The scheme has been expanded thrice since then. The first expansion took place on 5th June, 2003, second expansion on 3rd August, 2004 and third expansion on 12th May, 2005 and every time 50 lakh more AAY families have been increased. At present 2.5 crore families are estimated to be covered under the scheme. With this increase more than 38% of the total estimated BPL families have been covered under AAY. As on 22-2-2007, so far 234.105 lakh families have been covered by the States/UTs.

The focus on the following priority groups has been enshrined in the scheme.

1. Households headed by widows or terminally ill persons or disabled persons or persons aged

60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support.

2. Widows or terminally ill persons or disabled persons or persons aged 60 years or more or single women or single men with no family or societal support or assured means of subsistence.
3. All primitive tribal households.
4. Landless agriculture labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans/craftsmen such as potters, tanners, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, slum dwellers, and persons earning their livelihood on daily basis in the informal sector like porters, coolies, rickshaw pullers, hand art pullers, fruit and flower sellers, snake charmers, rag pickers, cobblers, destitutes and other similar categories in both rural and urban areas.

Statement-II

States/UTs wise and year-wise list of details of identified families

(Fig. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.228		3.117	2.991	3.242		15.578
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.151			0.150	0.079		0.380
3.	Assam	2.815				2.760	1.430	7.005
4.	Bihar	10.000				5.003	9.131	24.134
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.874		1.439	1.380	1.496		7.189
6.	Delhi	0.320			0.235			0.555
7.	Goa	0.073			0.037	0.035		0.145
8.	Gujarat	3.250			1.626	1.561	1.661	8.098
9.	Haryana	1.118		0.091	0.606		1.109	2.924

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.787			0.395		0.789	1.971
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.129			0.564	0.542	0.322	2.557
12.	Jharkhand	3.655			3.603			7.268
13.	Karnataka	4.762	0.035	2.400	2.303	2.497		11.997
14.	Kerala	2.382		1.192			2.384	5.958
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6.324		3.164	3.037		3.120	15.645
16.	Maharashtra	10.017			9.821			19.838
17.	Manipur	0.255				0.249		0.504
18.	Meghalaya	0.281			0.140	0.135	0.146	0.702
19.	Mizoram	0.105		0.051	0.050	0.055		0.261
20.	Nagaland	0.189		0.096	0.091	0.099		0.475
21.	Orissa	5.055			2.530	2.428	2.632	12.645
22.	Punjab	0.717				0.671	0.406	1.794
23.	Rajasthan	3.726				3.629	1.924	9.279
24.	Sikkim	0.067		0.032			0.066	0.165
25.	Tamil Nadu	7.143		0.312	3.730	7.461		18.646
26.	Tripura	0.452			0.227			0.679
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16.371		8.191	7.861	8.522		40.945
28.	Uttaranchal	0.763				0.382	0.367	1.512
29.	West Bengal	7.939			3.973	2.887		14.799
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.043						0.043
31.	Chandigarh	0.021						0.021
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.028				0.009	0.015	0.052
33.	Daman and Diu	0.006				0.009		0.015
34.	Lakshadweep	0.004						0.004
35.	Pondicherry	0.090	0.038		0.065	0.129		0.322
Total		99.150	0.073	20.085	45.415	43.880	25.502	234.105

Statement-III

Status of identification of Households under AAY (Normal and Additional) as on 22-02-2007

(Fig. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of BPL Families as on 1-3-2000	Estimated No. of AAY families			AAY families identified and Additional						
			Normal	1st exp.	*2nd exp.	**3rd exp.	Total	Normal	1st exp.	2nd exp.	3rd exp.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.63	6.228	3.117	2.991	3.242	15.578	6.228	3.117	2.991	3.242	15.578
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99	0.151	0.077	0.073	0.079	0.380	0.151	0.077	0.073	0.079	0.380
3.	Assam	18.36	2.815	1.408	1.352	1.465	7.040	2.815	1.408	1.352	1.430	7.005
4.	Bihar	65.23	10.000	5.003	4.802	5.205	25.010	10.000	5.003	4.802	4.329	24.134
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.75	2.874	1.439	1.380	1.496	7.189	2.874	1.439	1.380	1.496	7.189
6.	Delhi	4.09	0.626	0.315	0.301	0.326	1.568	0.320	0.235			0.555
7.	Goa	0.48	0.073	0.037	0.035	0.039	0.184	0.073	0.037	0.035		0.145
8.	Gujarat	21.20	3.250	1.626	1.561	1.691	8.128	3.250	1.626	1.561	1.661	8.098
9.	Haryana	7.89	1.209	0.606	0.581	0.629	3.025	1.209	0.606	0.581	0.528	2.924
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.14	0.787	0.395	0.378	0.411	1.971	0.787	0.395	0.378	0.411	1.971
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.36	1.129	0.564	0.542	0.587	2.822	1.129	0.564	0.542	0.322	2.557
12.	Jharkhand	23.94	3.665	1.841	1.762	1.911	9.179	3.665	1.841	1.762		7.268
13.	Karnataka	31.29	4.797	2.400	2.303	2.497	11.997	4.797	2.400	2.303	2.497	11.997

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14.	Kerala	15.54	2.382	1.192	1.144	1.240	5.958	2.382	1.192	1.144	1.240	5.958
15.	Madhya Pradesh	41.25	6.324	3.164	3.037	3.291	15.816	6.324	3.164	3.037	3.120	15.645
16.	Maharashtra	65.34	10.017	5.011	4.810	5.215	25.053	10.017	5.011	4.810		19.838
17.	Manipur	1.66	0.255	0.127	0.122	0.132	0.636	0.255	0.127	0.122		0.504
18.	Meghalaya	1.83	0.281	0.140	0.135	0.146	0.702	0.281	0.140	0.135	0.146	0.702
19.	Mizoram	0.68	0.105	0.051	0.050	0.055	0.261	0.105	0.051	0.050	0.055	0.261
20.	Nagaland	1.24	0.189	0.096	0.091	0.099	0.475	0.189	0.096	0.091	0.099	0.475
21.	Orissa	32.98	5.055	2.530	2.428	2.632	12.645	5.055	2.530	2.428	2.632	12.645
22.	Punjab	4.68	0.717	0.359	0.345	0.373	1.794	0.717	0.359	0.345	0.373	1.794
23.	Rajasthan	24.31	3.726	1.865	1.790	1.940	9.321	3.726	1.839	1.790	1.924	9.279
24.	Sikkim	0.43	0.067	0.032	0.032	0.034	0.165	0.067	0.032	0.032	0.034	0.165
25.	Tamil Nadu	48.63	7.455	3.730	3.580	3.881	18.646	7.455	3.730	3.580	3.881	18.646
26.	Tripura	2.95	0.452	0.227	0.217	0.235	1.131	0.452	0.227			0.679
27.	Uttar Pradesh	106.79	16.371	8.191	7.861	8.522	40.945	16.371	8.191	7.861	8.522	40.945
28.	Uttarakhand	4.98	0.763	0.382	0.367	0.397	1.909	0.763	0.382	0.367		1.512
29.	West Bengal	51.79	7.939	3.973	3.813	4.132	19.857	7.939	3.973	2.887		14.799
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.28	0.043	0.021	0.021	0.022	0.107	0.043				0.043
31.	Chandigarh	0.23	0.035	0.018	0.017	0.018	0.088	0.021				0.021

32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.18	0.028	0.013	0.013	0.015	0.069	0.028	0.013	0.011	0.052
33. Daman and Diu	0.04	0.006	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.015	0.006	0.003	0.003	0.015
34. Lakshdweep	0.03	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.012	0.004			0.004
35. Pondicherry	0.84	0.128	0.065	0.062	0.067	0.322	0.128	0.065	0.062	0.322
Total	652.03	99.946	50.021	48.001	52.030	249.998	99.626	49.873	46.515	38.091 234.105

* Out of the 50 lakh households in the 2nd expansion, 48 lakh households (from BPL) had been earmarked for expansion state-wise and the remaining 2 lakh households were to be identified subsequently by the State where error of inclusion came to light.

** The left over expansion of 2 lakh families of 2nd expansion have been included in the 3rd expansion of AAY scheme to 52 lakh families from 50 lakh families.

Statement-IV

Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat for the Year 2004-2005 (P) under TPDS

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake				%Offtake				(In '000 Tonnes)
		BPL		AAY		BPL		AAY		BPL		AAY		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,230.13	2,266.74	476.248	3973.116	1261.816	1137.642	456.115	2855.573	102.576	50.188	95.773	71.87	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.68	76.68	9.816	118.176	31.61	54.709	8.661	94.98	94.779	71.347	88.223	80.37	
3.	Assam	650.434	885.14	150.086	1685.66	623.762	521.126	139.178	1284.066	95.899	58.875	92.732	76.18	
4.	Bihar	2,219.18	2,291.52	420	4930.704	809.91	10.312	382.079	1202.301	36.496	0.45	90.971	24.38	
5.	Chhattisgarh	586.635	1,045.80	200.997	1833.432	556.72	42.368	180.399	779.487	94.901	4.051	89.752	42.52	
6.	Delhi	155.27	996.516	16.51	1168.296	148.735	410.117	13.984	572.836	95.791	41.155	84.7	49.03	
7.	Goa	11.848	118.296	4.112	134.256	NA	NA	5.04	5.04	NA	NA	122.568	3.75	
8.	Gujarat	716.567	2,787.56	167.081	3671.212	556.091	93.809	114.301	764.201	77.605	3.365	68.411	20.82	
9.	Haryana	257.04	1,014.20	71.532	1342.776	217.587	154.641	65.097	437.325	84.651	15.248	91.004	32.57	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	134.816	348.9	44.116	527.832	118.553	152.004	41.755	312.312	87.937	43.567	94.648	59.17	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	243.008	447.72	66.076	756.804	235.598	292.756	43.508	571.862	96.951	65.388	65.845	75.56	

12. Jharkhand	801.112	216.3	204.38	1221.792	365.914	20.607	167.666	554.187	45.676	9.527	82.036	45.36
13. Karnataka	987.813	2,070.60	326.463	3384.876	972.701	848.631	300.882	2122.214	98.47	40.985	92.164	62.7
14. Kerala	487.048	1,808.94	165.56	2461.548	493.64	264.047	156.714	914.401	101.353	14.597	94.657	37.15
15. Madhya Pradesh	1,326.22	2,535.37	406.254	4267.848	1225.005	22.732	380.325	1628.062	92.368	0.897	93.618	38.15
16. Maharashtra	2,069.84	4,700.88	674.467	7445.184	1773.019	67.391	598.26	2438.67	85.66	1.434	88.701	32.75
17. Manipur	44.084	47.46	11.93	103.474	29.035	18.305	8.631	55.971	65.863	38.569	72.347	54.09
18. Meghalaya	60.152	45.024	16.708	121.884	60.389	21.808	16.119	98.316	100.394	48.436	96.475	80.66
19. Mizoram	21.241	93.84	7.439	122.52	21.644	70.007	70.098	98.749	101.897	74.603	95.416	80.6
20. Nagaland	39.529	122.04	12.551	174.12	42.787	108.915	11.922	163.624	108.242	89.245	94.988	93.97
21. Orissa	1,436.09	1,155.56	260.604	2852.256	1141.878	132.305	240.04	1514.223	79.513	11.449	92.109	53.09
22. Punjab	166.416	1,473.24	30.12	1669.776	110.983	25.348	22.766	159.097	66.69	1.721	75.584	9.53
23. Rajasthan	708.868	2,763.76	251.672	3724.296	651.375	301.545	230.951	1183.871	91.889	10.911	91.767	31.79
24. Sikkim	14.076	25.812	4.164	44.052	14.022	18.532	4.058	36.612	98.616	71.796	97.454	83.11
25. Tamil Nadu	1,608.37	3,787.98	434.011	5830.356	1665.081	630.638	424.791	2720.51	103.526	16.648	97.876	46.66
26. Tripura	100.929	179.232	22.971	303.132	104.67	60.168	21.376	186.214	103.707	33.57	93.056	61.43
27. Uttar Pradesh	3,316.04	6,494.46	1,169.14	10979.64	2777.114	7.763	1126.056	3910.933	83.748	0.12	96.315	35.62
28. Uttaranchal	177.12	333.552	32.052	542.724	178.697	16.772	41.62	237.069	100.89	5.028	129.851	43.69
29. West Bengal	1,618.95	4,089.18	391.595	6099.72	1259.8	924.827	260.473	2445.1	77.616	22.616	66.516	40.09
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.43	36.36	1.8	45.59	0.867	2.023	NA	2.91	11.938	5.564	NA	6.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31.	Chandigarh	8.748	75.516	0.888	85.152	0.17	NA	0.191	0.361	1.943	NA	21.509	0.42
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.544	7.14	1.176	13.86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33.	Daman and Diu	1.428	9.42	0.252	11.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34.	Lakshadweep	0.372	3.708	0.168	4.248	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35.	Pondicherry	28.238	13.2	6.874	48.312	2.62	0.085	1.235	3.94	9.278	0.644	17.966	8.16
Total		21,272.26	44,367.66	6,059.81	71,699.72	17,451.81	6,431.93	5,471.29	29,355.04	82.04	14.497	90.288	40.942

Statement-V

Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat for the Year 2005-2006 (P) under TPDS

(In '000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake				%Offtake			
		BPL	APL	AAY	Total	BPL	APL	AAY	Total	BPL	APL	AAY	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,086.13	2,266.74	620.247	3973.116	1101.87	1507.07	608.56	3217.5	101.449	66.496	98.116	80.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.56	69.75	12.936	111.246	25.52	43.25	12.4	81.17	89.356	62.007	95.857	72.96
3.	Assam	625.416	955.14	175.104	1755.66	595.48	444.58	181.09	1221.15	95.213	46.546	103.419	69.56
4.	Bihar	2,166.65	2,291.52	472.533	4930.704	672.01	25.55	421.06	1118.62	31.016	1.115	89.107	22.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	532.812	1,045.80	254.82	1833.432	536.803	52.25	229.189	818.242	100.749	4.996	89.942	44.63
6.	Delhi	148.464	996.516	23.316	1168.296	145.19	302.61	22.15	469.95	97.795	30.367	94.999	40.23
7.	Goa	10.221	118.296	5.739	134.256	3.804	6.103	2.447	12.354	37.217	5.159	42.638	9.2
8.	Gujarat	618.063	2,787.56	258.785	3664.412	471.11	178.29	192.34	841.74	76.224	6.396	74.324	22.97
9.	Haryana	242.516	1,014.20	86.056	1342.776	195.25	18.07	76.89	290.21	80.51	1.782	89.349	21.61
10.	Himachal Pradesh	116.648	348.9	62.284	527.832	95.56	179.07	55.6	330.23	81.922	51.324	89.269	62.56
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	220.335	447.72	88.749	756.804	225.77	346.96	73.09	645.82	102.467	77.495	82.356	85.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Jharkhand	700.224	216.3	305.268	1221.792	380.91	21.16	282.63	684.7	54.398	9.783	92.584	56.04
13.	Karnataka	876.317	2,035.04	407.752	3319.083	875.69	877.57	378.35	2131.61	99.928	43.124	92.789	64.22
14.	Kerala	445.56	1,808.94	207.088	2461.588	436.973	323.932	200.722	961.627	98.073	17.907	96.926	39.07
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,195.32	2,535.37	534.141	4264.828	1217.046	153.02	509.58	1879.646	101.818	6.035	95.402	44.07
16.	Maharashtra	1,914.47	4,700.88	829.836	7445.184	1647.21	127.48	736.41	2511.1	86.04	2.712	88.742	33.73
17.	Manipur	36.566	47.46	23.078	107.104	33.93	14.89	13.96	62.78	92.791	31.374	60.491	58.62
18.	Meghalaya	53.568	45.024	23.292	121.884	54.7	22.61	22.72	100.03	102.113	50.218	97.544	92.07
19.	Mizoram	18.279	72.02	10.401	100.7	17.65	55.89	10.01	83.55	96.559	77.603	96.241	82.97
20.	Nagaland	35.817	102.4	16.263	154.48	35.61	94.66	16.44	146.71	99.422	92.441	101.088	94.97
21.	Orissa	1,261.91	1,155.56	434.785	2852.256	797.408	109.77	450.493	1357.671	63.191	9.499	103.613	47.6
22.	Punjab	164.067	1,473.24	32.469	1669.776	71.11	8.84	18.24	98.19	43.342	0.6	56.177	5.88
23.	Rajasthan	593.382	2,763.76	340.018	3697.156	469.57	204.17	300.57	974.31	79.135	7.387	88.398	26.35
24.	Sikkim	14.076	25.812	4.164	44.052	14.05	24.04	4.32	42.41	99.815	93.135	103.746	96.27
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,397.70	3,787.98	644.679	5830.356	1391.6	1663.797	657.63	3713.027	99.564	43.923	102.009	63.68
26.	Tripura	95.364	179.232	28.536	303.132	92.77	66.96	28.53	188.26	97.28	37.359	99.979	62.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,945.11	6,494.46	1,539.69	10979.252	2560.263	40.166	1438.289	4038.718	86.933	0.618	93.414	36.79
28.	Uttaranchal	162.413	333.552	48.759	542.724	166.282	53.316	34.615	254.213	102.382	15.984	74.029	46.84
29.	West Bengal	1,447.97	4,089.18	562.571	6099.72	1294.459	1029.41	454.3	2778.169	89.398	25.174	80.754	45.55

30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.428	36.36	1.8	45.588	1.81	15.79	0.53	18.13	24.367	43.427	29.444	39.77
31. Chandigarh	8.748	75.516	0.888	85.152	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.192	7.14	1.528	13.86	1.67	0.89	0.72	3.28	32.165	12.465	47.12	23.67
33. Daman and Diu	1.236	9.42	0.444	11.1	0.44	0.15	0.22	0.81	35.599	1.592	49.55	7.3
34. Lakshadweep	0.372	3.36	0.168	3.9	0.47	2.98	0.33	3.78	126.344	88.69	196.429	96.92
35. Pondicherry	22.862	13.2	12.25	48.312	12.53	5.2	7.91	25.64	54.807	39.394	64.571	53.07
Total	19,199.75	44,353.33	8,068.43	71,621.51	15,642.52	8,020.49	7,442.34	31,105.35	81,473	18,083	92.24	43.43

Statement-VI

Allocation and Offtake of Rice and Wheat for the Year 2006-2007 (P) (upto December) under TPDs

(In '000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allotment				Offtake				%Offtake			
		BPL	APL	AAY	Total	BPL	APL	AAY	Total	BPL	APL	AAY	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	789.066	1,645.69	490.716	2925.473	794.193	1107.12	494.634	2395.944	100.65	67.274	100.798	81.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.143	46.236	11.979	77.358	15.638	33.19	8.91	57.738	81.69	71.784	74.38	74.64
3.	Assam	357.525	706.338	220.662	1284.525	360.886	526.992	199.067	1086.945	100.94	74.609	90.214	84.62
4.	Bihar	1,523.56	1,024.09	472.599	3020.244	313.793	6.64	406.313	726.746	20.596	0.648	85.974	24.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	362.266	629.063	219.764	1211.093	346.126	23.964	206.969	577.059	95.545	3.809	94.178	47.65
6.	Delhi	111.348	504.899	17.487	633.734	110.145	265.25	17.164	392.559	98.92	52.535	98.153	61.94
7.	Goa	4.095	69.095	4.581	77.771	3.04	9.93	2.69	15.66	74.237	14.372	58.721	20.14
8.	Gujarat	398.769	1,145.96	213.012	1757.742	365.598	79.392	200.134	645.124	91.682	6.928	93.954	36.7
9.	Haryana	169.008	398.467	78.689	646.164	153.235	2.517	74.04	229.792	90.667	0.632	94.092	35.56
10.	Himachal Pradesh	37.15	231.224	56.109	324.483	36.889	175.491	57.448	269.828	99.297	75.897	102.386	83.16
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	154.653	355.79	77.16	587.603	161.305	266.789	72.549	500.643	104.301	74.985	94.024	85.2

12. Jharkhand	525.168	142.001	228.951	896.12	309.848	10.415	220.743	541.006	59	7.334	96.415	60.37
13. Karnataka	575.52	1,196.42	367.039	2138.975	563.122	645.79	348.371	1557.283	97.846	53.977	94.914	72.81
14. Kerala	303.69	1,204.87	185.766	1694.325	297.284	267.158	185.584	750.026	97.891	22.173	99.902	44.27
15. Madhya Pradesh	795.69	837.016	485.889	2118.595	774.656	111.587	455.493	1341.736	97.357	13.332	93.744	63.33
16. Maharashtra	1,433.31	1,812.97	624.915	3871.202	1200.324	123.76	540.673	1864.757	83.745	6.826	86.519	48.17
17. Manipur	36.414	30.621	15.885	82.92	31.536	10.594	13.873	56.003	86.604	34.597	87.334	67.54
18. Meghalaya	40.131	33.442	17.514	91.087	39.997	28.259	17.131	85.387	99.666	84.502	97.813	93.74
19. Mizoram	13.23	29.602	8.19	51.022	13.23	30.834	8.19	52.254	100	104.162	100	102.41
20. Nagaland	24.084	57.378	14.976	96.438	29.111	55.206	17.988	102.305	120.873	96.215	120.112	106.08
21. Orissa	874.583	632.797	397.936	1905.316	522.645	101.481	348.222	972.348	59.759	16.037	87.507	51.03
22. Punjab	103.671	521.999	43.731	669.401	45.144	33.122	24.472	102.738	43.545	6.345	55.96	15.35
23. Rajasthan	447.49	1,066.28	288.277	1802.046	386.344	105.635	257.378	749.357	86.336	9.907	89.281	41.48
24. Sikkim	9.633	19.394	4.047	33.074	4.3	6.83	1.78	12.91	44.638	35.217	43.983	39.03
25. Tamil Nadu	944.424	2,816.47	587.358	4348.248	761.482	1144.09	581.711	2487.278	80.629	40.621	99.039	57.2
26. Tripura	71.523	129.65	21.402	222.575	59.32	87.959	18.324	165.603	82.938	67.843	85.618	74.4
27. Uttar Pradesh	2,075.24	3,006.59	1,290.14	6371.974	1436.07	219.419	1030.164	2685.653	69.2	7.298	79.849	42.15
28. Uttaranchal	137.373	243.54	54.368	435.281	98.597	68.745	32.43	199.772	71.773	28.277	59.649	45.89
29. West Bengal	1,133.67	2,620.86	466.263	4220.79	836.361	632.533	381.57	1850.464	73.775	24.135	81.836	43.84
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.78	16.112	1.35	21.242	2.23	12.33	0.65	15.21	58.995	76.527	48.148	71.6

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31. Chandigarh			1.879	25.985	0.666	28.54	0.21	NA	0.07	0.28	11.176	NA	10.511	0.98
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli			3.817	4.957	1.223	9.997	2.54	1.52	0.38	4.44	66.664	30.554	31.071	44.41
33. Daman and Diu			0.783	6.656	0.477	7.916	0.41	0.2	0.35	0.96	52.363	3.005	73.375	12.13
34. Lakshadweep			0.235	2.67	0.122	3.027	0.24	1.43	0.06	1.73	102.128	53.558	49.18	57.15
35. Pondicherry			16.173	37.4	10.161	63.734	10.19	1.16	5.76	17.11	63.006	3.102	56.687	26.85
Total			13498.09	23,252.53	6979.41	43,730.04	10,086.04	6,197.32	6,231.29	22,514.65	74.722	26.652	89.281	51.486

Transportation Charges for Levy Sugar

786. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States had sometime back, represented to the Union Government for allowance of actual road transportation charges in respect of lifting of levy sugar under levy sugar price equalization fund scheme; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to alleviate the problems faced by transporters of sugar because of high cost of transportation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Central Government has not received any such proposal from any State Government in the recent months.

(b) Does not arise.

Cultivable and Uncultivable Land

787. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of cultivable and uncultivable land in the country, State-wise as on date;

(b) the area of land in hectare having single crop and multi crop, separately, State-wise;

(c) the details of proposals under consideration of the Government to make use of the uncultivable land; and

(d) the manner in which these proposal are proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) As per the latest available "Land Use Statistics", the total area of cultivable land (i.e., aggregate of net area sown, current fallow land, old fallow land, culturable waste

land, land under miscellaneous tree crops) in the country in 2003-04 was 183.5 million hectares. The uncultivable land was 122.4 million hectares in that year. The total area under single crops, measured in terms of net area sown, stood at 140.9 million hectares, and that under multiple crops, measured in terms of area sown more than ones, was 49.8 million hectares. The State-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has been implementing programmes to control soil erosion and land degradation. These programmes aim at reclaiming degraded land under cultivation through watershed development, soil conservation, soil treatment and desert development. These are as follows:

— National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA)

It aims at conservation of land and water resources, optimizing production in rainfed areas and reclamation of degraded land.

— Soil Conservation for Enhancing Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchment of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP and EPR)

It is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at enhancing the productivity of degraded lands, minimizing siltation of reservoirs and moderation of flood menace in flood prone rivers.

— Reclamation of Alkali Soil (RAS)

It is intended to reclaim the land affected by alkalinity and improve land and crop productivity including development of horticulture, fuel wood and fodder species.

— Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

The objective of this scheme is to minimize the adverse effects of drought on production of crops, livestock and productivity of land.

— Desert Development Programmes

This programme aims to mitigate the adverse effects of desertification and adverse climatic conditions on crops, human and livestock population.

— **Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP)**

This programme allows the stakeholders,

including resource poor farmers and disadvantaged section, prepare plans according to their local needs to promote their overall economic development.

Statement

State-wise data on Area sown more than once, Net Area Sown cultivable land and uncultivable land for 2003-04 (Provisional)

(in 000 hectares)

State/UTs	Reporting Areas	Area sown more than once	Cultivable land	Uncultivable land	Net Area Sown
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	27440	2248.1	15789.5	11650.5	10118.3
Arunachal Pradesh	5498	98.9	314.3	5183.7	164.2
Assam	7850	1187.6	3224.0	4626.0	2774.5
Bihar	9360	2170.3	6639.5	2720.5	5712.1
Chhattisgarh	13790	927.7	5603.9	8186.1	4778.9
Goa	361	27.2	197.2	163.8	141.5
Gujarat	19008	1689.6	12551.7	6456.3	9621.7
Haryana	4374	2854.3	3771.4	602.6	3533.8
Himachal Pradesh	4543	406.4	800.2	3742.8	544.6
Jammu and Kashmir	3781	355.2	1050.4	2730.6	746.9
Jharkhand	7970	465.7	4184.4	3785.6	1769.2
Karnataka	19050	1603.7	12908.1	6141.9	9846.6
Kerala	3885	764.5	2378.0	1507.0	2189.9
Madhya Pradesh	30756	4842.7	17361.9	13394.1	14945.4
Maharashtra	30758	4758.0	21180.3	9577.7	17432.4
Manipur	1945	0.0	224.3	1720.7	217.4
Meghalaya	2227	45.8	1061.1	1165.9	226.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mizoram	2085	0.0	351.5	1733.5	97.6
Nagaland	1583	64.8	644.7	938.3	305.1
Orissa	15571	2841.6	7473.0	8098.0	5795.0
Punjab	5033	3688.5	4269.6	763.4	4242.8
Rajasthan	34266	4269.6	25638.3	8627.7	17394.4
Sikkim	672	10.8	152.7	519.3	110.2
Tamil Nadu	13027	626.9	8168.4	4858.6	4689.2
Tripura	1049	52.5	309.5	739.5	280.0
Uttaranchal	5689	530.5	1527.3	4161.7	776.2
Uttar Pradesh	24417	8973.1	19530.5	4886.5	16812.2
West Bengal	8854	4185.8	6021.7	2832.3	5521.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	746	28.2	23.9	722.1	17.0
Chandigarh	7	1.3	2.2	4.8	1.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	49	7.1	24.3	24.7	22.7
Daman and Diu	2	1.1	2.0	0.0	2.0
Delhi	147	17.5	57.1	89.9	27.0
Lakshadweep	3	0.0	2.7	0.3	2.7
Pondicherry	49	16.7	31.5	17.5	20.6
All India	305843	49761.6	183470.8	122372.2	140882.1

Source: Land Use Statistics at a Glance—2003-04.

Note: Uncultivable land is arrived at by deducting by the total cultivable area from the total reported area.

Census on Marine Fisheries

788. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the census on marine fisheries has been conducted recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) has published its Report;

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

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to be published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Census on Marine Fisheries was conducted by Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) for all the mainland maritime States/UTs and by Fishery Survey of India (FSI) for the UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Island in the year 2005 to count the men and material village/district-wise involved in the marine fishery sector, and to assess the education status and socio-economic condition of the fishers like their employment in active fishing or allied activity, membership in cooperatives, gender ratios etc.

(c) to (e) Yes Sir, the reports of CMFRI and FSI have been released. As per the reports, there are 3322 marine fishing villages having 7.65 lakh households in India. Out of total population of 35.75 lakh dependent on marine fisheries 56.76% people have received some education; 25.23% people are engaged in active fishing and 21.45% persons are engaged in fisheries allied activities. There are 2,43,939 crafts including 59,743 mechanized boats, 76,748 motorized boats and 1,07,448 non-motorized boats engaged in fisheries sector of the country.

Water to Delhi

789. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh is releasing only a fraction of the volume of water to Delhi for Sonia Vihar Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons advanced by the State for short supply of the water;

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(e) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken to regulate the water supply in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN

YADAV): (a) and (b) Delhi Jal Board has informed that against the allocation of 300 cusecs of water Uttar Pradesh is releasing only 105 cusecs.

(c) Government of Uttar Pradesh has maintained that the releases from Tehri dam are not sufficient for its own water requirement as it was less than the normal flows in river Bagirathi before the construction of dam for the corresponding period.

(d) and (e) During 2005-06, a number of Inter-State meetings have been taken by Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Power at the level of Secretary to sort out the issue of release of water for Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant by Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh and Delhi have been requested to finalise the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant. In this regard, Government of Delhi has already submitted a draft MoU to Uttar Pradesh. Minister (WR) in October 2006 and Secretary (WR) in February 2007 had also requested Uttar Pradesh to release the full quantity of water of 300 cusecs to Delhi for Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant (WTP) to meet the drinking water needs of the people of Delhi.

Demands from Trade Unions

790. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Trade Unions have submitted 16 points charter of demands to the Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) A Sponsoring Committee of Trade Unions has submitted 16-point Charter of Demands involving policy decisions and actions by different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, details of which are as under:—

Sl.No.	Demand	Action Taken
01.	Take firm and swift measures to check price rise. Strengthen the Public Distribution system.	According to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), the anti-inflationary policies of Government include strict fiscal and monetary discipline, rationalization of excise and import duties of essential commodities to lighten the burden on the poor, effective supply-demand management of sensitive items through liberal tariff and trade policies, and strengthening of the public distribution system.
02.	Immediately introduce the comprehensive legislation for the Unorganized Sector Workers incorporating the unanimous suggestions of the Trade Unions. Simultaneously bring in a separate comprehensive legislation for the Agricultural workers.	The Ministry of Labour and Employment is in the process of enactment of central legislation and formulation of social security scheme for unorganized sector workers including agricultural workers in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments, stake holders and National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS).
03.	Immediately enact the Urban Employment Guarantee Bill to cover the urban unemployed.	The demand is recommendatory in nature.
04.	Remove ban on recruitment. Stop downsizing of workforce.	According to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), there is no general ban on recruitment. However, fresh recruitment is being limited to 1% of total civilian staff strength. As per the Department of Personnel and Training's O.M. No. 2/8/2001-PIC dated 16th May, 2001, the Departments are required to draw Annual Direct Recruitment Plans and to ensure, while preparing these Plans, that direct recruitment does not in any case exceed 1% of the total sanctioned strength of the Department. The stipulated restrictions are designed to facilitate minimum increase without compromising on governance or development.
05.	Stop contractorisation and outsourcing of jobs.	Nature of employment depends upon market requirements. However, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 protects the interest of contract labour.
06.	Strengthen the enforcement machinery to ensure implementation of all labour laws, including statutory minimum wages, equal wages, maternity benefits etc.	Both the Central and State Governments, as appropriate Governments, make efforts to strengthen their respective enforcement machineries in order to secure effective implementation of various labour laws.
07.	Immediately enact legislation against sexual harassment at work place. Ensure full protection for women against atrocities.	The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in the case of writ petition No. 666-70 of 1992 filed by Vishaka and Others vs State of Rajasthan and Others laid down certain guidelines for the prevention of sexual harassment of women employees in their

Sl.No.	Demand	Action Taken
		<p>work places. A number of initiatives have been taken to give effect to the guidelines. All Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments/Union Territories and Central Public Sector Undertakings have been informed of the provisions contained in the judgement. They have been asked to implement the guidelines laid down in the said judgement. The Conduct Rule applicable to the officers of the Central Government and the All India Services has since been amended to give effect to the guidelines. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 has also been amended to make the guidelines applicable to the employees in the Private Sector.</p>
08.	<p>Stop privatization and disinvestment of profit making and strategic PSUs including nationalized banks, telecom, airports etc. stop merger of banks; no corporatisation of defence production units. No privatization of public services and utilities. Take urgent measures for the revival of all sick/loss making but potentially viable PSUs.</p>	<p>According to Ministry of Finance (Department of Disinvestment), in respect of Central Public Sector Undertakings with which that Department is concerned, with effect from 6-7-2007, all disinvestment decisions and proposals are on hold, pending further reviews.</p> <p>According to Ministry of Finance (Banking Division), in terms of Sub-section 3 (2B) (c) of Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, the Government shall at all times hold not less than 51% of the paid up capital of the nationalized banks. Government of India holds equity in 19 nationalized banks and Industrial Development Bank of India (categorized as other public sector banks), whereas Reserve Bank of India (RBI) holds equity in State Bank of India (SBI) and SBI holds majority share holding in seven of its Associate Banks. Banks can raise their paid up capital by way of public issue as per the provision of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and transfer of Undertakings) Act. Government owns 100% equity capital in four nationalized Banks. RBI holds 59.73% in SBI. Presently, no amendment is proposed in the statutory provisions to revise the provisions requiring government to hold a minimum of 51% of the paid up capital in nationalized banks at all times. However, Amendment Bills have been introduced in the Parliament to amend the provision in SBI Act and SBI (Subsidiary) Banks Act to bring down the minimum holding of RBI and SBI in these banks respectively, to not below 51%.</p> <p>According to Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Production), none of the Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) is sick and there is no proposal for privatization in profit making DPSUs as well as Ordnance Factories.</p>

Sl.No.	Demand	Action Taken
09.	Stop measures to raise FDI in telecom sector; no FDI in defence sector; no raise in the FDI cap in banking and insurance sectors; no FDI in Coal, retail and pension sectors.	According to Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) the existing FDI Policy allows for FDI upto 74% (FDI+Fill) in the automatic route for private sector banking and 100% in the automatic route for Coal and Lignite mining for captive consumption by power projects and iron and steel and cement production activities. In the case of Defence Sector, FDI upto 26% with prior government approval is allowed. FDI in retail trade (upto 51%) is allowed only in the case of 'single brand products'. Wherever FDI has been allowed, it is always subject to sectoral regulations.
10.	Withdraw the amendment bill to the banking Regulation Act.	According to Ministry of Finance (Banking Division), the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2005, introduced in the Parliament on 13-05-2005, inter alia, provides to remove the restrictions on voting rights. A new section 12(B) is being inserted to provide prior approval of RBI for acquisition of five per cent or more of shares or voting rights in a banking company by any person and empowering RBI to impose such conditions as it deems fit in this regard in order to satisfy itself that the acquisition of shares of a banking company is by a person considered "fit and proper" and that the applicant continues to be fit and proper to hold the shares or voting rights. The rationale for removing cap on voting rights is to give shareholders a right to vote which is commensurate with the equity capital held by them. This is in consonance with the principles of Company Law.
11.	Review the Electricity Act of 2003 and the National Electricity Policy of 2005.	<p>According to the Ministry of Power, the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) Provides the following:</p> <p>"The review of the Electricity Act, 2003 will be undertaken in view of the concern expressed by a number of states. The mandatory date of June 10, 2004 for unbundling and replacing the State Electricity Boards will be extended". Pursuant to above provision of the NCMP, the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2005 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 23-12-2005.</p> <p>The National Electricity Policy has been notified on 12-02-2005 under the provisions of section 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003 after extensive consultations with the Central Electricity Authority, State Governments and various other stakeholders and also after considering the advice of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission. Review of the policy is presently not contemplated.</p>

Sl.No.	Demand	Action Taken
12.	Immediate measures to ensure right to strike for the workers and employees including government employees.	<p>The Hon'ble Supreme Court in their Order dated 06-08-2003 in Civil Appeal No. 5556 of 2003 in the case of T.K. Rangarajan Vs. Government of Tamil Nadu and others examined whether fundamental, statutory or equitable/moral right to strike exists with the government employees and has observed that no such right exists with the government employees.</p> <p>Section 2(q) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 defines strike as "cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any industry acting in combination, or a concerted refusal under a common understanding to continue to work or to accept employment". Thus the concept of strike covers only persons employed in any industry and not government employees in general. Thus, strike, defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, is not a term applicable to government employees engaged in administrative work.</p> <p>The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, under section 22 and 23 has laid down certain restrictions on the right to strike both in public utility services and other establishments. But the right to strike, as such, has not been denied to the industrial workmen under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.</p>
13.	Carry out extensive land reforms and step up public investment in agriculture and irrigation facilities.	<p>According to Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources), land and its management falls within the administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments, while the role of the Central Government in this field is advisory and coordinating. As per information received from the States, 125.85 lakh tenants have been conferred ownership rights or their rights are protected over an area of 167.16 lakh acres. 49.00 lakh acres of ceiling surplus land has been distributed to 54.01 lakh beneficiaries of whom 39 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes and 16 per cent to Scheduled Tribes. In addition, 148.55 lakh acres of Government wasteland and 16.57 lakh acres of Bhoodan land has been distributed to the eligible rural poor. Further, an area of 1739.01 lakh acres has been consolidated in the country and 3.76 lakh acres of alienated tribal land has been restored to the tribals. Public investment in agriculture and irrigation facilities receives due attention in the planning process.</p>

Sl.No.	Demand	Action Taken
15.	Annul the drastic cuts in the interest rate on EPF, GPF, CMPF, PPF and small savings.	So far as the rate of interest declared by the Government on Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) is concerned, it was 9.5% for the years 2003-04 and 2004-2005, and 8.5% for the year 2005-2006. The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund has not recommended regarding the rate of interest for the year 2006-2007 to the Government so far. The Ministry of Finance determines interest rate on other Funds.
16.	Scrap the new series of Consumer Price Index (2001=100) and set up an index review Committee.	The Labour Bureau, with Government's approval has released on 09-03-2006 the New Series of the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) on base 2001=100 with effect from the monthly index pertaining to January, 2006. Presently, it is neither feasible nor possible to scrap the New Series. However, an Index Review Committee has been constituted, inter alia, to recommend on further improvement.

Closure of Rewalsar Zoo

791. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Zoo Authority of India has ordered the closure of Rewalsar Zoo;

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

(c) whether the Forest Department has found any suitable wild habitat to shift or release these animals and birds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Zoo Authority (CZA) had cancelled the application seeking grant of recognition to Wildlife Park, Rewalsar under Section 38H (6) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act on 19-5-2006, failing to comply the conditions stipulated by the CZA under Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992.

(c) and (d) The Forest Department, Government of

Himachal Pradesh is taking appropriate steps for rehabilitation of the animals from the Zoo at Rewalsar to other recognised Zoos in the Region.

[Translation]

Better MSP to Farmers

792. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers are quitting agriculture profession as they are unable to get remunerative price for their produce and fail to recover their costs through Minimum Support Price (MSP);

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make agriculture profitable; and

(d) the funds sanctioned and utilized for development of agriculture during the last two years and current years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) As per the Report No. 496 of the National Sample Survey Organization titled "Some Aspects of Farming" in 2003, at the all-India level 60 per cent of farmer households reported that they liked farming as a profession. Among the reasons for the remaining (40 per cent) farmers for their dissatisfaction, 27 per cent did not find it profitable and 8 per cent thought it was too risky. Only 2 per cent of all the farmers disliked farming because of its lack of social status. Another 3 per cent disliked for reasons other than the above.

(c) The enhancement of income, alongwith production and productivity, of farmers is a constant endeavor of the Government. Among the major initiatives taken by the Government are Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) for Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM), enhancing institutional credit flow to the farmers, ensuring timely availability of quality inputs, accelerating diversification to high value crops including horticulture, optimizing the efficient utilization of available water resources through micro irrigation and enhancing the sustainability of dryland/rain fed farming systems, reforming agricultural markets, putting in place a broader spectrum of risk management apparatus for farmers, etc. including the setting up of National Rainfed Area Authority.

(d) Funds sanctioned and utilized for development of agriculture during 2004-05 to 2006-07 are given in the table below:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Sanctioned	Utilized
2004-05	2670.00	2676.78
2005-06	4209.32	3828.69
2006-07	4840.00	4900.01 (anticipated)

Integrated Pricing Policy for Agricultural Products

793. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to formulate Integrated Pricing Policy to ensure remunerative prices for the agricultural products and to bring them at par with the industrial commodities; and

(b) the extent of success achieved therein till-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) In order to ensure remunerative prices, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) while making recommendations on price policy considers a number of factors which include cost of production, changes in input prices, input/output price parity, trends in domestic and foreign market prices, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on general price level and effect on cost of living. Besides this, the CACP considers index Numbers of Terms of Trade between agricultural sector and non-agricultural sectors. The Index which is a ratio of Index of Prices received by the farmers for their produces and prices paid for the commodities for final consumption, intermediate consumption and capital formation, essentially measures relative change in the price movement between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

[English]

Setting Up of Fishing Harbours in Kerala

794. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has given some proposals for setting up of fishing harbours at Thalai (Kannur Distt.), Kasargod, Chettuval (Trichur Distt.) and Cheruvathur (Kasargod Distt.);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Union Ministry of Agriculture has accorded approval to the proposal of Government of Kerala for construction of fishing harbour at Thalai under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Government of Kerala has been requested to establish the techno-economic viability and confirm availability of land and environmental clearance in respect of fishing harbour projects at Chettuvas (Trichur Distt.) and Cheruvathur (Kasargod Distt.). As regards the proposal for construction of fishing harbour at Kasargod, the Government of Kerala has been requested to submit restructured project report.

Red Jungle Fowls

795. SHRI RANEN BARMAN:

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any census of Red Jungle Fowls has been carried out;

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

(c) whether there is a sharp decline in the number of Red Jungle Fowls and this bird comes under the category of endangered species; and

(d) if so, the action proposed/being taken by the Government for their protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No scientific population survey of Red Jungle Fowls has been carried out at national level.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) There are no such scientific reports with the Ministry indicating a decline in the number of Red Jungle Fowl or to keep this bird under the category of endangered species. However, on the basis of lesser sightings of the Red Jungle Fowl in its natural habitats, some decline in the population of Red Jungle Fowl appears to have taken place.

(d) Following action has been taken by the Government for the protection of Red Jungle Fowl:—

- (i) The habitats of Red Jungle Fowl has been declared protected areas.
- (ii) Hunting of the bird has been banned.
- (iii) Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun has also taken up a research project for conservation of Red Jungle Fowl.
- (iv) National Board of Wildlife in its meeting held on 19-06-2006 has approved the creation of a Specialist Group to prepare an Action Plan for the conservation of the Red Jungle Fowl.
- (v) Punishment for wildlife offences has been increased by amending Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (vi) Financial assistance is provided to State Governments for the protection and habitat development in the protected areas.

Centres for Excellence in Agriculture

796. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up "Centres of Excellence in Agriculture" on the model of Indian institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) to bring reforms and to boost agricultural production in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the locations identified for the same, State-wise;

(c) the time by which these are likely to be set up;

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to the farmers therefrom; and

(e) the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir. To undertake research and education towards boosting the agricultural production in the country, there are already four national institutes in agricultural sciences

viz. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, National Dairy Research Institute and Central Institute of Fisheries Education which are under the administrative control of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) to (e) In the view of (a), the question does not arise.

GM Seeds

797. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high cost of Genetically Modified (GM) seeds has restricted the growth of GM crops in the country;

(b) if so, the details of various types of GM crops being cultivated in the country as on date, crop-wise;

(c) the area under GM crops, crop-wise;

(d) the details of the comparative production of such crops during the last three years in the country, State-wise and year-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide assistance to promote the cultivation of GM crops; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the allocation made in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (f) Bt. Cotton is the only Genetically Modified (GM) crop approved for commercial cultivation in the country by Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. So far, 62 hybrids of Bt. Cotton have been approved for commercial cultivation in nine States. Bt. Cotton Seeds in India are produced and marketed by private seed companies. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has ordered private seed companies not to charge exorbitant trait value of Bt. Cotton Seed sold by them. The area under Bt. Cotton has increased from 29,000 hectares in Kharif, 2002 to 12.34 lakh hectares in Kharif, 2005, which is estimated to increase upto 34.40 lakh hectares in Kharif, 2006. Biotech

Consortium India Ltd., has been commissioned for training and awareness of farmers on package of practices and post release monitoring relating to Bt. Cotton.

Agriculture in Concurrent List

798. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to transfer agriculture from the State List to Concurrent List of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the constraints/problems being faced in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) The Revised Draft National Policy for Farmers submitted by the National Commission on Farmers had *inter alia* recommended transfer of agriculture from the State List to the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Though State Governments are responsible for implementation of policies and programmes for development of agriculture in their respective States, the Union Government plays a crucial role in the provision of research and education, credit, risk management and other measures to support the State Governments for development of agriculture through various schemes and programmes. It is felt that agriculture is better managed by State Governments in the field with Government of India providing for intervention at the macro level. Hence no immediate need is felt for transferring agriculture from the State List to the Concurrent List of the Constitution.

Misuse of Funds

799. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether C and AG reports for the year 2004-05

have passed strictures on the Ministry in regard to utilization, release and misappropriation of funds;

(b) if so, whether the Government released and reappropriated funds judiciously;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether utilization certificate from certain States had not been received since 1986;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken in the light of observations made by the C and AG in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (f) The report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2003 has mentioned that some States have diverted funds to activities not connected with the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme. State-wise details are given in the statement enclosed. The administrative action in this regard rests with the concerned State Governments. As per AIBP norms, Central Loan Assistance is released only after Utilization Certificate is received from the State Governments for the previous installment provided. The loan assistance provided to the States under the programme is recovered with interest by Government of India in installments as provided in the norms of the programme.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.87
2.	Bihar	30.55
3.	Chhattisgarh	1.60
4.	Gujarat	8.23
5.	Haryana	44.74

1	2	3
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.15
7.	Karnataka	22.08
8.	Kerala	0.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh	195.37
10.	Maharashtra	366.97
11.	Orissa	3.94
12.	Punjab	0.50
13.	Rajasthan	27.19
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7.54
15.	West Bengal	1.25
Total		741.34

[Translation]

Strengthening of Labour Co-operatives

800. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures to strengthen labour co-operatives;

(b) if so, whether the Government has issued any directions to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for providing working capital at the lowest rate on interest;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of facilities being provided to the labour co-operatives by NABARD in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has taken various measures for promoting and developing the cooperative sector in the country including Labour Co-operatives. These include,

inter-alia framing of National Policy on Cooperatives, assistance to Education and Training and enactment of Multi-state Cooperatives Societies Act, 2002, Government of India is also providing financial support to the National Labour Cooperatives Federation of India Ltd. (NLCF), New Delhi to undertake promotion and research activities in the field of Labour Cooperatives.

(b) to (d) NABARD is providing re-finance to Cooperative Banks for financing working capital requirements of Labour Contract and Forest Labour Cooperative Societies. The rate of interest charged on re-finance is 8.50% and 8.25% for apex/primary societies respectively. This facility is available to all the Labour Contract and Forest Labour Cooperative Societies functioning in the country.

Employment in Organised and Unorganised Sectors

801. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

SHRI MANSUKHBAHI D. VASAVA:

SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employment opportunities generated during the year 2006 in the organised and the unorganised sectors;

(b) the number of people provided employment during the said year in the organised and the unorganised sectors;

(c) the percentage of unemployed males and females in urban and rural areas; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for the protection and welfare of labourers working in the unorganised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation. Last such survey, for which results are published, was conducted during 2004-05. As

per these surveys, employment in the country on usual status basis has gone up from around 397.0 million in 1999-2000 to around 459.0 million in 2004-05 both in organised and unorganised sectors. On an average, therefore, around 12.4 million persons were provided employment per year during the period 2000-05.

(c) As per 61st round of NSSO Survey Report, unemployment rate in the country on usual status basis during 2004-05 are given below:

	Male	Female	Person
Rural (%)	1.6	1.8	1.7
Urban (%)	3.8	6.9	4.5

(d) The Central Government through the Ministry of Labour and Employment, operates, for welfare funds for Beedi workers, Limestone and Dolomite Mine workers, Iron ore, Chrome ore and Manganese ore Mine workers, Mica Mine workers and Cine workers. Several legislations like the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; and the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; Building and other construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996; the Building and other Construction Workers Welfare (Cess) Act, 1996, The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 etc. are directly or indirectly meant for the protection and welfare of workers in the unorganised sector as well.

[English]

Irrigation of Arid and Semi-Arid Land

802. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of arid and semi arid irrigated cultivable land in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the wasteful flow of huge quantity of water available for irrigation due to the absence of proper water harvesting has led to droughts and hardship to farmers;

(c) If so, whether the Government has formulated any policy on conservation and harvesting of rainwater and set up Rainwater Management Authority and Rainfed Area Authority to regulate and check wastage of rainwater;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken for better management of agricultural resources and providing alternative employment opportunities to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The states having substantial areas under arid and semi arid conditions are; Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The extent of net irrigated land in these states is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The arid and semi arid areas generally receive low rainfall and any deviation from the normal rainfall causes draught like situation. Besides, some amount of runoff water goes unutilized as there are no natural barriers to store it. The exploitation of groundwater is generally more than the annual rate of recharge. The recent droughts in many States are the testimony of reduction in groundwater buffer. Water harvesting technologies, such as percolation ponds, check dams, etc., may help in combating draught situations.

(c) The National Agriculture Policy accords abiding importance to integrated and holistic development of rainfed areas by conservation of rain water on watershed basis. A Government Order to set up the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) has been issued on 3-11-2006.

(d) and (e) The National Rainfed Area Authority will advise, guide and monitor the implementation of programmes covering all aspects of sustainable and holistic development of rainfed areas, including appropriate farming and livelihood system approaches. The authority has a two tier structure. The first tier is the Governing Board that will provide necessary leadership and appropriate coordination in implementation of programmes. The Governing Board

will be chaired by the Union Agriculture Minister and co-chaired by the Union Rural Development Minister. The second tier would be the Executive Committee consisting of technical experts and representatives from stake holder Ministries. The mandate of the Authority are:

1. To prepare a perspective plan, outlining the national strategy and road map for holistic and sustainable development of rainfed farming areas.
2. To evolve common guidelines for all schemes of different Ministries including Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) for development of Rainfed/Dry land Farming systems.
3. To coordinate and bring convergence within and among agricultural and wasteland development programmes being implemented in rainfed areas of the country.
4. To identify rainfed areas in different States which need priority attention and prepare watershed development programmes for integrated natural resource management in consultation with States, focusing on multi dimensional crop, livestock, horticulture, agripasture integrated systems and programmes for landless farming communities.
5. To identify gaps in input supply, credit availability, dissemination of appropriate technology and other requirements relevant for rainfed areas.
6. Guide the implementing agencies on priority setting and monitor the specific interventions required.
7. To develop plans/programmes for capacity building of Centre/State Government functionaries in rainfed areas.
8. To suggest modalities to strengthen National and State Level Institutions concerned with Rainfed/Dryland areas, and establish institutional linkages with prioritized watersheds.
9. Monitor disbursement of rural credit/insurance cover/safety net programmes developed for rainfed areas.

10. Set the research agenda including a critical appraisal of on-going programmes and promote diffusion of required knowledge for integrated farming in rainfed areas to district and lower level authorities.
11. To evaluate the effectiveness of completed watersheds and concurrent evaluation of on going programmes.

Statement

The Extent of Net Irrigated Land in the States with Substantial Area under Arid and Semiarid Conditions

(Area in Lakh Hectare)

Sl.No.	State	Net Irrigated area
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.14
2.	Bihar	34.62
3.	Gujarat	29.94
4.	Karnataka	25.15
5.	Kerala	3.79
6.	Madhya Pradesh	44.94
7.	Maharashtra	29.71
8.	Orissa	13.00
9.	Rajasthan	43.72
10.	Tamil Nadu	23.09
11.	Uttar Pradesh	122.32

Production and Export of Milk and Milk Powder

803. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY:
 PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
 SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:
 SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of milk in the country during each of the last three years and the current financial year; and

(b) the milk and milk powder exported to different countries and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) The estimated production of milk in the country during each of the last three years are as under:

Year	Milk Production (in million tonnes)
2003-04	88.1
2004-05	92.5
2005-06	97.1
2006-07*	100.0

*Anticipated

(b) The milk and milk powder exported to different countries and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the said period are as follows:

Year	Exprt Quantity (in thousand tonnes)	Foreign exchange earned (in rupees crore)
2003-04	6.8872	60.81
2004-05	40.0316	333.10
2005-06	64.8494	567.20
2006-07**	11.6786	96.34

** till August 2006

Enhancement of Maternity Benefits

804. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to enhance the maternity benefits to all categories of women working in various sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) A proposal to raise the Medical Bonus payable under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1000 and to give powers to the Central Government to revise Medical Bonus from time to time subject to maximum of Rs 20,000 through an amendment of the Act is under process in this Ministry.

Watershed Development Programme

805. SHRI JUAL ORAM:

SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL:

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects launched under National Watershed Development Scheme in the country during Tenth Plan, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number out of them implemented in the country during the Tenth Plan, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the funds allocated/released/utilized by the States for the purpose during the said period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the details of target fixed and achievements made thereunder during the above period, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (d) The National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) has been subsumed under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture and the funds are provided to the State Governments based on annual work plan approved on year to year basis. A Statement showing State-wise details of number of watersheds taken up under this scheme alongwith physical and financial achievements in different years of X Plan, is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise Physical and Financial Progress of NWDPRRA Programme during the X Plan

(Area in Hectares and Expenditure in Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Water-sheds	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07 (Upto December, 2006)		Total (Cumulative)	
			Expendi- ture incurred	Area Deve- loped	Expendi- ture incurred	Area Deve- loped	Expendi- ture incurred	Area Deve- loped	Expendi- ture incurred	Area Deve- loped	Expendi- ture incurred	Area Deve- loped	Expendi- ture incurred	Area Deve- loped
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143	88.68	1970	402.72	8949	718.37	15964	449.67	10061	375.75	8053	2035.19	44997
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45	0.00	0	134.80	2250	184.93	3105	482.47	8055	45.00	750	847.20	14160
3.	Assam	203	188.00	4060	100.00	2075	45.00	506	135.13	3180	200.00	3541	668.13	13362
4.	Bihar	74	2.28	0	0.00	0	64.70	1437	219.92	4940	233.83	5200	520.73	11577
5.	Jharkhand	200	586.26	4280	975.91	9870	1244.31	12980	1136.93	43680	0.00	0	3943.41	70810
6.	Goa	27	14.34	0	41.95	670	97.78	2114	202.55	5320	202.07	4429	558.69	12533
7.	Gujarat	450	41.81	0	1255.61	25369	1536.15	34726	918.10	23250	814.45	18099	4566.12	101444
8.	Haryana	37	57.63	726	88.72	1455	117.59	2043	165.93	3483	26.69	285	456.56	7992
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37	45.13	44	137.62	1914	274.40	4007	277.75	5144	162.46	3705	897.36	14814
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	111	4.53	0	2.41	0	65.72	725	0.65	0	4.00	0	77.31	725
11.	Karnataka	568	776.53	5097	1743.76	15467	1717.71	34630	2001.80	40290	315.62	11690	6555.42	107174
12.	Kerala	148	6.87	0	138.00	0	808.80	15837	631.99	12400	336.03	5583	1921.69	33820
13.	Madhya Pradesh	594	1097.98	32817	716.58	22932	1195.99	44824	2018.85	55312	1321.73	30042	6351.13	185927

14. Chhattisgarh	185	455.10	10113	705.67	15681	914.44	18681	1601.60	37232	562.78	12506	4239.59	94213
15. Maharashtra	433	686.95	14225	850.04	17636	1609.34	33389	1399.39	29033	711.32	14758	5257.04	109041
16. Manipur	79	47.50	866	190.00	3462	374.17	6819	724.50	13200	363.00	6050	1699.17	30397
17. Mizoram	105	360.00	197	410.00	7082	1097.94	15073	981.00	15955	330.00	7888	3178.94	46195
18. Meghalaya	78	415.00	6917	361.55	6026	369.95	6160	447.70	7462	299.38	4990	1893.58	31555
19. Nagaland	100	250.00	1100	480.00	7700	631.00	8817	700.00	8224	482.50	4954	2543.50	30795
20. Orissa	212	373.04	10390	617.80	13644	425.26	9474	828.89	18414	857.50	19067	3102.49	70989
21. Punjab	49	0.00	0	68.38	1056	0.00	0	498.71	8300	67.29	1122	634.38	10478
22. Rajasthan	1138	2524.80	38960	3705.87	84424	3401.61	81714	4878.96	111570	2738.89	58332	17250.13	376000
23. Sikkim	32	70.00	942	191.12	2784	265.46	4200	233.35	3156	157.90	2139	917.83	13221
24. Tamil Nadu	755	1407.07	31268	1525.00	33888	2089.06	46424	1990.16	44227	863.50	19188	7874.79	174995
25. Tripura	62	177.00	2415	307.51	4358	336.45	5839	314.56	6313	155.18	2586	1290.70	21511
26. Uttar Pradesh	400	1121.80	9423	948.72	24272	1950.96	34219	1760.74	65128	450.70	36983	6232.92	170025
27. Uttaranchal	158	448.88	7433	854.33	13183	1785.22	25770	1148.88	21698	91.89	7177	4327.20	75261
28. West Bengal	78	29.76	661	64.53	1434	184.39	4097	637.20	14160	0.00	0	915.88	20352
29. Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	24.11	400	45.51	800	51.01	818	28.92	480	1.80	26	151.35	2524
Total	6509	11299.05	184304	17064.11	328361	23553.6	474122	26816.3	619667	12171.258	290143	90908.428	1896887

Irrigation Potential

806. SHRI SHRINIWAS PADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the target and achievement of irrigation potential created so far and likely to be created during the remaining period of the Tenth Five Year Plan in hectares, State-wise;

(b) whether there is imbalance in creation of irrigation potential amongst various States; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government for equitable creation of irrigation potential throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) A target of creation of 16.74 million hectare of irrigation potential was set for the Tenth Five Year Plan. State-wise targets are given in the Annex. The target was revised to 10.5 million hectare at the time of Mid Term

Appraisal of Tenth Five Year Plan. The State-wise irrigation potential created up to March 2006 is also given in the enclosed statement. The total irrigation potential created in first four years of the Tenth Plan is about 7.02 million hectare leaving a balance of 3.48 million hectare out of the revised target.

(b) and (c) The created irrigation potential as per cent of the ultimate irrigation potential varies from State to State. Irrigation being a State subject, irrigation projects are conceived, planned and implemented by the State Governments as per their own priority. The Government of India provides central assistance to the State Governments for completion of on-going irrigation projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). The AIBP criteria have been relaxed and procedures simplified to cover more projects under this Programme. A pilot scheme titled "National Project for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture" has also been approved by Government of India in January 2005.

Statement

State-wise details of Tenth Plan target and Irrigation Potential Created up to the end of March 2006

(000 Ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Target for Creation of Irrigation Potential during Tenth Plan			Irrigation Potential Created up to March, 2006		
		Major and Medium	Minor	Total	Major and Medium	Minor	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	739.88	195.40	935.28	296.99	72.96	369.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.00	20.00	24.00	1.20	11.51	12.71
3.	Assam	116.10	116.10	232.20	56.27	18.06	74.33
4.	Bihar	948.42	264.60	1,213.02	154.00	42.34	196.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	305.00	55.00	360.00	214.50	69.06	283.56
6.	Goa	26.66	4.54	31.20	11.38	1.71	13.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	1,904.00	64.00	1,968.00	1333.13	20.50	1353.63
8.	Haryana	119.00	42.50	161.50	66.58	6.72	73.30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.00	10.00	18.00	1.10	8.09	9.19
10.	Jharkhand	315.00	56.93	371.93	23.61	37.18	60.79
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.00	23.50	48.50	6.68	6.30	12.98
12.	Karnataka	999.89	221.29	1,221.18	334.09	31.84	365.93
13.	Kerala	90.00	50.00	140.00	50.00	32.00	82.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	265.30	125.00	390.30	545.00	84.75	629.75
15.	Maharashtra	1,276.43	1,158.00	2,434.43	255.15	113.00	368.15
16.	Manipur	28.15	14.45	42.60	—	13.70	13.70
17.	Meghalaya	—	12.50	12.50	—	8.23	8.23
18.	Mizoram	—	1.66	1.66	—	1.04	1.04
19.	Nagaland	—	9.43	9.43	—	8.21	8.21
20.	Orissa	465.07	132.37	597.44	130.07	130.53	260.60
21.	Punjab	160.30	—	160.30	32.19	2.52	34.71
22.	Rajasthan	413.80	50.00	463.80	276.65	15.80	292.45
23.	Sikkim	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	2.51	2.51
24.	Tamil Nadu	9.38	9.02	18.40	11.75	11.10	22.85
25.	Tripura	10.50	32.40	42.90	9.15	25.33	34.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,000.76	3,616.80	4,617.56	527.26	1580.19	2107.45
27.	Uttaranchal	6.20	11.88	18.08	8.68	10.06	18.74
28.	West Bengal	700.00	500.00	1,200.00	71.52	230.16	301.68
Total States		9,936.84	6,802.37	16,739.21	4,416.95	2,595.40	7,012.35
Total UTs		0.00	5.38	5.38	0.00	4.52	4.52
Grand Total		9,936.84	6,807.75	16,744.59	4,416.95	2,599.92	7,016.87

Education to Farmers

807. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI:

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has stressed the need to revamp and upgrade the agricultural education in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the agricultural production in the country has stagnated and is fully dependent on rains;

(d) if so, whether the Government has formulated any concrete plan to encourage agricultural education in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the amount allocated/sanctioned by the Government to the States during the last three years and the current year for strengthening the agro-education, State-wise and year-wise; and

(g) the amount earmarked for strengthening the agro-education for the States during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For revamping and upgrading of the agricultural education in the country, an additional grant of Rs. 200.00 crore during the year 2006-07 has been sanctioned for the State Agricultural Universities/Deemed Universities/ Central Universities having faculty of agriculture for the projects like Experiential Learning—Hands on Training, Niche Areas of Excellence, Human Resource Planning, curriculum planning and reorientation, engendering course curricula, replacement of obsolete equipments and purchase of the state of art equipments to support post graduate research and basic and frontier science subjects and to promote distance education by strengthening information communication technology facilities.

(c) No, Sir. The agriculture production as a whole has not stagnated. Only about 45% of the total foodgrains production in the country comes from rainfed areas.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

(f) and (g) The amount allocated/sanctioned to the Agricultural Universities during the last three years and current financial year is given in the statement enclosed. During the 1st year (2007-08) of the XI Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 290.00 crore has been allocated for strengthening and development of agricultural education.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	University Name/Year	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
State Agricultural University					
1. Assam					
	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	292.73	188.00	800.00	1282.56
2. Andhra Pradesh					
	Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad	286.91	392.44	352.39	979.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sri Venkateshwara Veterinary University, Triupati				430.00
3.	Biher				
	Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Samatipur	229.50	161.00	310.00	1348.50
4.	Chhattisgarh				
	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Raipur	159.00	172.00	440.19	995.90
5.	Gujarat				
	Sardar Dantiawada Agricultural University, S.K. Nagar	233.00	73.25	225.00	508.20
	Anand Agricultural University, Anand		63.25	224.00	726.00
	Navsari Agricultural University, Navasari		62.25	225.00	652.00
	Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh		62.25	225.00	612.00
6.	Haryana				
	Ch. Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar	240.67	391.46	658.97	1328.97
7.	Himachal Pradesh				
	Ch. Sharwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur	205.99	182.25	872.64	1156.63
	Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan	111.50	152.00	809.80	1538.70
8.	Jammu and Kashmir				
	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science and Technology, Jammu	135.75	156.00	455.00	885.00
	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science and Technology, Jammu	107.68	1591.0	2708.61	3405.39
9.	Jharkhand				
	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	247.00	161.00	640.00	1094.36
10.	Karnataka				
	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	211.03	347.29	457.21	902.56
	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	192.26	384.41	370.01	712.87
	Karnataka Veterinary Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar		0.00	150.00	432.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Kerala					
	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	244.00	351.50	402.24	1093.00
12. Madhya Pradesh					
	Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	218.50	186.00	646.30	1497.52
13. Maharashtra					
	Dr. Bala Saheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli	110.00	170.00	381.00	600.00
	Maharashtra Animal Sciences and Fisheries Sciences University, Nagpur	141.00	393.00	282.70	626.50
	Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani	153.16	215.25	369.39	687.86
	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri	164.50	162.00	445.00	789.24
	Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Akola	134.50	152.00	381.00	927.00
14. Orissa					
	Orissa University of Agricultural and Technology, Bhubaneswar	153.50	182.00	569.75	1227.00
15. Punjab					
	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	257.49	578.47	481.39	308.97
	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana		0.00	0.00	564.00
16. Rajasthan					
	Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner	175.50	150.00	416.00	864.00
	Maharana Pratap University of Agricultural and Technology, Udaipur	182.52	441.26	606.39	985.94
17. Tamil Nadu					
	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	214.00	308.00	366.50	999.50
	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai	125.75	150.00	437.00	711.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
18. Uttar Pradesh					
	Allahabad Agricultural Institute (Deemed University) Allahabad	53.75	40.00	99.93	130.00
	Chander Sekhar Azad University of Agricultural and Technology, Kanpur	270.50	169.00	696.45	653.50
	Uttar Pradesh Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwa Vidyalaya, Evam Go Anusandhan Sanstha, Mathura	150.50	122.00	229.00	384.00
	Narendra Dev University of Agricultural and Technology, Faizabad	179.00	145.00	350.00	591.00
	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agricultural and Technology, Meerut	204.00	114.50	164.00	541.52
19. Uttranchal					
	Gobind Ballabh Pant University of Agricultural and Technology, Pantnagar	256.87	237.46	828.09	1510.01
20. West Bengal					
	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Mohanpur	106.05	135.00	371.85	755.80
	Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Cooch Behar	109.75	114.00	489.00	576.00
	West Bengal University of Agricultural and Fisheries Sciences, Kolkatta	175.75	118.00	250.00	300.50
	Total	6433.60	9174.29	19186.80	36905.97
Deemed Universities					
21.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	76.00	75.00	138.00	216.00
22.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	58.00	26.00	104.00	442.50
23.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai	46.00	52.00	33.00	267.00
24.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar	66.00	47.00	199.00	226.00
	Total	246.00	200.00	474.00	1151.50
Central Universities					
25.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	34.00	23.00	54.50	35.00
26.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	34.00	41.00	154.00	117.00
27.	Vishwa Bharti, Sriniketan	19.00	21.00	43.00	152.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Nagaland University	0.00	0.00	50.00	182.50
	Total	87.00	85.00	301.50	359.50
29.	National Academy of Agricultural Resource Management, Hyderabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.00
30.	Central Agricultural University	2295.00	2686.00	5476.00	7249.00
	Total	2295.00	2686.00	5476.00	7326.00
Grand Total		9061.60	12145.29	25438.30	45742.97

Increase in Productivity of Small Farmers

808. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any centrally sponsored scheme has been formulated by the Government to increase agricultural production/productivity of small and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated/sanctioned to States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) A number of production oriented Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Viz. Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM), Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC), National Horticulture Mission, Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern Region including Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Micro Irrigation, Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms) are being implemented in the country for enhancement of agricultural production and productivity which, in turn, increase the farm income and improve the well being of the farm community including small and marginal farmers.

(c) The details of funds allocated under the aforesaid Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the last three years and current year, State-wise, are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

(I) Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation 2003-04	Allocation 2004-05	Allocation 2005-06	Allocation 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3400.00	3600.00	3300.00	4210.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	400.00	500.00	1420.00	2200.00
3.	Assam	700.00	800.00	1720.00	2000.00
4.	Bihar	1800.00	1800.00	1700.00	2170.00
5.	Jharkhand	1200.00	1400.00	1300.00	1660.00
6.	Goa	200.00	200.00	200.00	260.00
7.	Gujarat	2300.00	2300.00	2200.00	2810.00
8.	Haryana	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	2040.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1600.00	1600.00	1600.00	2040.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1600.00	1600.00	3000.00	4000.00
11.	Karnataka	5500.00	5700.00	4700.00	5990.00
12.	Kerala	2900.00	2900.00	2400.00	3060.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4400.00	4500.00	3900.00	4980.00
14.	Chhattisgarh	1400.00	1800.00	1800.00	2300.00
15.	Maharashtra	8000.00	8200.00	6850.00	8730.00
16.	Manipur	600.00	700.00	1600.00	2200.00
17.	Mizoram	800.00	700.00	1800.00	2500.00
18.	Meghalaya	600.00	900.00	1600.00	1800.00
19.	Nagaland	800.00	900.00	1800.00	2500.00
20.	Orissa	2300.00	2300.00	2000.00	2550.00
21.	Punjab	1500.00	1500.00	1100.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	6700.00	6800.00	5800.00	7390.00
23.	Sikkim	500.00	600.00	1422.00	1900.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	4200.00	4300.00	3600.00	4590.00
25.	Tripura	800.00	800.00	1700.00	2000.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6800.00	7000.00	5800.00	7400.00
27.	Uttarakhand	1400.00	1600.00	1700.00	2170.00
28.	West Bengal	2400.00	2400.00	2500.00	3190.00

(II) National Horticulture Mission

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2005-06	Allocation 2006-07
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8718.01	10029.90
2.	Bihar	8448.16	11531.20
3.	Chhattisgarh	5029.15	11192.08
4.	Gujarat	6844.00	8796.00
5.	Goa	788.06	335.00
6.	Haryana	2097.17	4018.43
7.	Jharkhand	5990.37	8324.93
8.	Karnataka	8521.90	13358.80
9.	Kerala	7582.53	20230.05
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5971.00	7427.10
11.	Maharashtra	6128.00	24344.93
12.	Orissa	7499.00	9620.02
13.	Punjab	6074.20	5974.00
14.	Rajasthan	4102.00	7626.67
15.	Tamil Nadu	7572.00	9304.72
16.	Uttar Pradesh	11519.88	12398.11
17.	West Bengal	8451.00	9377.00

Note: New Scheme—launched in 2005-06.

(III) Micro Irrigation

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation 2005-06	Allocation 2006-07
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6129.22	19519.68
2.	Bihar	—	4964.20
3.	Jharkhand	—	459.85
4.	Gujarat	2182.00	8825.74
5.	Goa	—	24.27
6.	Haryana	—	587.78
7.	Karnataka	3584.11	4085.92
8.	Kerala	3200.00	636.30
9.	Madhya Pradesh	580.33	981.62
10.	Chhattisgarh	—	6065.80
11.	Maharashtra	4808.06	12756.35
12.	Orissa	—	708.52
13.	Punjab	566.13	602.91
14.	Rajasthan	1048.00	3605.56
15.	Tamil Nadu	4290.96	1200.64
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1241.74	—
17.	West Bengal	—	728.96

Note: New Scheme—launched in 2005-06.

(IV) Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North-Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (TM-II)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation 2003-04	Allocation 2004-05	Allocation 2005-06	Allocation 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1220.00	1645.55	1300.00	1400.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	1400.00	871.00	1300.00	1400.00
3.	Manipur	638.00	1286.25	1500.00	1700.00
4.	Mizoram	1089.00	1801.10	1800.00	2000.00
5.	Meghalaya	850.00	1395.99	1700.00	2000.00
6.	Nagaland	1256.00	1467.30	1700.00	2000.00
7.	Sikkim	1000.00	1150.00	1800.00	1800.00
8.	Tripura	900.00	1111.30	1500.00	1400.00
9.	Uttarakhand	564.72	975.00	1100.00	4000.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	650.00	1300.00	1100.00	4000.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	650.00	1233.00	1550.00	3500.00

(V) (a) Schemes Relating to Pulses, Oilseeds, Maize and Oilpalm

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) Allocation 2003-04	Oilseed Production Programme (OPP) Allocation 2003-04	Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP) Allocation 2003-04	Oil Palm Development Programme (OPDP) Allocation 2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.00	1218.00	5.00	350.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.00	21.00	15.95	0.00
3.	Assam	50.00	104.00	4.44	2.00
4.	Bihar	9.00	27.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	1.00	3.00	0.00	10.00
7.	Gujarat	42.00	732.00	2.00	50.00
8.	Haryana	61.00	178.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	10.00	47.27	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.00	12.00	5.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	117.00	522.00	4.00	80.00
12.	Kerala	3.00	9.00	0.00	6.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	336.00	1060.00	20.61	0.00
14.	Chhattisgarh	42.00	46.00	10.07	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	212.00	642.00	15.13	0.00
16.	Manipur	20.00	72.00	22.30	0.00
17.	Mizoram	25.00	79.00	29.89	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	15.00	24.00	4.30	0.00
19.	Nagaland	35.00	90.00	4.30	0.00
20.	Orissa	33.00	205.00	0.00	6.00
21.	Punjab	9.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	269.00	869.00	50.31	0.00
23.	Sikkim	10.00	50.00	3.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	69.00	347.00	15.75	90.00
25.	Tripura	30.00	60.00	15.82	8.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	172.00	298.00	51.20	0.00
27.	Uttaranchal	13.00	18.00	10.65	0.00
28.	West Bengal	21.00	131.00	0.00	0.00

* Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) became operational with effect from 1st April, 2004 after merging four erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National Pulses Development Project (NPDP), Oilseeds Production Programme (Opp).

(V) (b) Integrated scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation 2004-05	Allocation 2005-06	Allocation 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3543.00	2650.00	2750.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Assam	8.00	15.00	30.00
3.	Bihar	290.00	490.00	490.00
4.	Goa	20.00	33.00	33.00
5.	Gujarat	1883.00	1850.00	1950.00
6.	Haryana	559.00	350.00	375.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	40.00	67.00	75.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	170.00	285.00	302.00
9.	Karnataka	2155.00	1800.00	1900.00
10.	Kerala	10.00	15.00	15.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2925.00	2400.00	2500.00
12.	Chhattisgarh	625.00	400.00	425.00
13.	Maharashtra	1040.00	1750.00	1850.00
14.	Mizoram	107.00	90.00	180.00
15.	Orissa	455.00	500.00	525.00
16.	Punjab	105.00	175.00	175.00
17.	Rajasthan	2000.00	2350.00	2450.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	990.00	1245.00	1345.00
19.	Tripura	10.00	20.00	40.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	785.00	1065.00	1115.00
21.	West Bengal	260.00	450.00	475.00

* Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) became operational with effect from 1st April, 2004 after merging four erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP), National Pulses Development Project (NPDP), Oilpalm Development Programme (OPDP) and Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP)

(VI) Support to State Extension Programmes for
Extension Reforms* (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Released 2005-06	Released 2006-07#
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1223.00	467.00

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	73.00	63.00
3.	Assam	160.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	176.00	43.00
5.	Jharkhand	163.00	157.00

1	2	3	4
6. Gujarat	116.00	60.00	
7. Goa	27.00	0.00	
8. Haryana	123.00	116.00	
9. Himachal Pradesh	122.00	183.00	
10. Jammu and Kashmir	104.00	0.00	
11. Karnataka	180.00	0.00	
12. Kerala	80.00	0.00	
13. Madhya Pradesh	200.00	294.00	
14. Chhattisgarh	125.00	110.00	
15. Maharashtra	231.00	383.00	
16. Manipur	59.00	0.00	
17. Mizoram	49.50	75.60	
18. Meghalaya	14.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4
19. Nagaland	61.00	0.00	
20. Orissa	255.00	249.00	
21. Punjab	159.00	133.00	
22. Rajasthan	231.00	242.00	
23. Sikkim	39.00	40.00	
24. Tamil Nadu	128.00	263.00	
25. Tripura	22.00	0.00	
26. Uttar Pradesh	547.00	0.00	
27. Uttaranchal	149.00	182.00	
28. West Bengal	92.00	193.00	

#Provisional

Note* The releases are made on the basis of State Extension Work Plans submitted by State Governments, Status of Utilization Certificates and unspent balances, if any.

(VII) Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC-MM-II)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation 2003-04	Allocation 2004-05	Allocation 2005-06	Allocation 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	385.00	623.62	440.00	1320.00
2.	Gujarat	425.00	750.00	750.00	1200.00
3.	Haryana	225.00	225.00	280.00	300.00
4.	Karnataka	385.00	486.03	500.00	560.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	325.00	607.59	400.00	450.00
6.	Maharashtra	645.00	784.79	786.00	1000.00
7.	Orissa	145.00	80.00	78.00	125.00
8.	Punjab	5.00	1.00	1.0	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Rajasthan	275.00	719.21	500.00	580.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	225.00	339.41	350.00	245.00
11.	Tripura	15.00	25.00	50.00	200.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	130.00	80.00	65.00	80.00
13.	West Bengal	45.00	50.00	75.00	80.00

Misuse of ISI Marks

809. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
 SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:
 SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:
 PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids/tests were conducted recently by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the Consumer Research and Education Centre for testing consumer products bearing ISI mark;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof indicating the number of raids conducted, products tested and those which failed to clear BIS specification;

(c) the action taken against defaulting companies;

(d) whether the Government proposes to put in place a marketing surveillance system to check the misuse of ISI mark;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(f) the other steps being taken by the Government to ensure adherence to the standards fixed by BIS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) In

pursuance of the provisions in the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Act and rules and regulations framed thereunder, BIS regularly draws market samples of its licensees under its Certification Marks Scheme and gets these samples tested through BIS recognized/National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited laboratories in the country. Enforcement raids are also conducted by the BIS on regular basis on the premises of manufacturers misusing ISI Mark without having a valid licence from BIS.

(b) During the current financial year 2006-07 (upto 31-10-07), 136 raids were conducted by BIS to check the misuse of ISI mark. Upto 31-01-07, 163 cases have been launched for prosecution which includes the prosecution resulting out of the raids conducted during previous years also.

During the current financial year 2006-07 (upto 31-01-07), BIS has independently drawn 12464 number of market samples. 5821 market samples were found passing, 1147 market samples were found failing and remaining 5496 samples are under testing.

(c) In view of failure of these samples, 565 licences were placed under stop marking and 8 licences were cancelled as per the provisions of BIS Act and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder.

(d) and (e) Misuse of ISI Mark is checked by BIS by conducting enforcement raids on regular basis. In order to further strengthen the enforcement activity, two outside agencies have been appointed by BIS to gather information about misuse of ISI mark and also to help in conducting raids on such places.

(f) BIS through its Scheme of Testing and Inspection and Market Surveillance ensures that its licencees strictly adhere to the quality specifications laid down in relevant Indian Standards as per the provisions of the BIS Act and rules and regulations framed thereunder.

Establishment of Steel Plants

810. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to set up some steel plants in the scheduled districts of Orissa;

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

(c) the programme drawn up for rehabilitation of the people likely to be displaced as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (DR. AKHILESH DAS): (a) and (b) The Government has no proposal at present to set up steel plants in the scheduled districts of Orissa. However, some private companies have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with State Government of Orissa for establishment of steel plants in some of the scheduled districts of the State. The details are as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	District	Location
1.	M/s. Adhunik Metalliks Ltd.	Sundergarh	Chandriharipur
2.	M/s. Deo Mines and Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	Sundergarh	Bonai
3.	M/s. OCL India Ltd.	Sundergarh	Rajganpur
4.	M/s. Rungta Mines Ltd.	Sundergarh	Komando
5.	M/s. Jaibalaji Jyoti Steels Ltd.	Sundergarh	Tanishar, Lathikata
6.	M/s. Surendra Mines Industries (P) Ltd.	Sundergarh	Barahamusa, Bonai
7.	M/s. Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd.	Keonjhar	Palaspanga
8.	M/s. Sree Metaliks Ltd.	Keonjhar	Loidabada, Barbil
9.	M/s. Patnaik Steel and Alloys Ltd.	Keonjhar	Purnapani, Joda
10.	M/s. Deepak Steel and Power Ltd.	Keonjhar	Topodih, Barbil
11.	M/s. Beekay Steel and Power Ltd.	Keonjhar	Uliburu, Barbil
12.	M/s. Brand Alloys Ltd.	Keonjhar	Palaspanga
13.	M/s. Sterlite Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	Keonjhar	Palaspanga
14.	M/s. Uttam Galva Steels Ltd.	Keonjhar	—
15.	M/s. Crackers India (Alloys) Ltd.	Keonjhar	Gobardhanpur

(c) The State Government have formulated Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2006, for rehabilitation of the people likely to be displaced as a result of setting up industries. It has been further envisaged in the said Policy to have a Rehabilitation and Periphery Development Advisory Committee (RPDAC) for the district

or an industry to draw up the rehabilitation programme for the displaced persons.

Insurance against Damage by Wild Animals

811. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide insurance cover against the damage caused by wild animals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this would be implemented all over the country in a uniform manner; and

(d) if so, the details of the progress made so far to implement this insurance scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry to provide insurance cover for the damage caused by wild animals.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Double Foodgrains Production

812. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to double the production of foodgrains in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the names of the foodgrains alongwith their respective targeted production during the said plan, grain-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether any annual increase rate has also been fixed for achieving the target of foodgrains production;

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

(e) the funds earmarked for the purpose during the said plan, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (e) The Government is making all possible efforts to enhance the production of foodgrains substantially to meet the requirements of growing population. Integrated Cereal Development Programme in Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals Based Cropping System Areas is under implementation in all the States of the country under Macro Management Programme to enhance the production of cereals. For enhancing the production of pulses, Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM) is also under implementation in major pulse growing States.

MoU with Different Countries

813. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA ROA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of cooperation with different countries in agriculture and agriculture-related fields during the last two years and current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the MoUs signed during the last two years and the current year in the field of Agriculture and allied activities are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Country-wise details of the MoUs signed in agriculture and agriculture-related fields during the last two years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Date of Signing of the MoU	Areas of Cooperation under MoU
1	2	3	4
1.	Chile	20-01-2005	Agricultural Research and Training and improvement of production technique and extension.

1	2	3	4
2.	Chile	20-01-2005	Sanitary and Phytosanitary issues related to bi-lateral trade in plant and plant materials and animal and animal products.
3.	Bhutan	25-01-2005	Agricultural and Livestock Research, Extension Services, Horticulture, Agro-biodiversity, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Integrated Pest Management, Agricultural Implements and Machinery, etc.
4.	Brazil	06-07-2005	Technical Development of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Animal Husbandry.
5.	Afghanistan	28-08-2005	Agricultural Research in Horticulture, Crop Science, Fisheries, Animal Science, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Education, Agricultural Engineering and Natural Resource Management.
6.	Indonesia	23-11-2005	Marine and fisheries cooperation.
7.	Philippines	04-02-2006	Rice production and processing, multiple cropping system, dry land farming systems, soil and water conservation and management, agricultural machinery, horticulture, dairy, livestock improvement, fishery products, integrated pest management, cotton growing technology and hybrid cotton breeding, etc.
8.	China	28-03-2006	Agriculture and relevant sector/sub-sectors including crop production, animal husbandry, fisheries, agricultural processing and trade, agricultural research, education and extension.
9.	Sudan	02-06-2006	Crop husbandry, extension services, pasture, soil conservation, fishery, food processing, livestock and agricultural researches.
10.	Sudan	02-06-2006	Agricultural Research in Horticulture, Crop Science, Fisheries, Animal Science, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Education, Agricultural Engineering and Natural Resource Management.
11.	Argentina	05-07-2006	Agricultural and Livestock Research.
12.	Canada	17-07-2006	Plant Health.
13.	Brazil	12-09-2006	Plant Health.
14.	Brazil and South Africa	13-09-2006	Research and capacity building, agricultural trade, sanitary and phytosanitary, rural development and poverty alleviation.
15.	China	21-11-2006	Agricultural Research and Education.
16.	Jordan	01-12-2006	Agricultural policy and economics, plant protection, scientific research and technology, etc.

Assistance to Agriculture Sector

814. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) provides assistance to various agriculture sectors;

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided by NCDC during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise and sector-wise; and

(c) the targets or assistance fixed by NCDC for 2006-07 along with the amount out of that provided so far, sector-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) NCDC is providing assistance to cooperatives for distribution of agricultural inputs, production, processing, marketing, storage of agricultural produce and also for allied activities such as dairy, livestock, poultry, fisheries.

(b) State-wise and details of releases provided by NCDC during last three years i.e. 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) Sector-wise and State-wise details of targets fixed for the year 2006-07 and the amount out of that provided during 2006-07 up to 24-2-2007 are given in the enclosed Statement-III, IV respectively.

Statement-I**State-wise Releases from 2003-04 to 2005-06**

(Rs. in lakh)

State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	699.74	18472.84	26075.30
Arunachal Pradesh	1.63	293.67	738.71
Assam	0.00	0.00	8.00
Bihar	863.12	1487.78	1338.43
Chhattisgarh	2124.55	10660.88	25150.19
Goa	87.93	45.26	0.00
Gujarat	5055.20	1822.10	17858.83
Haryana	2944.54	1003.13	1020.22
Himachal Pradesh	630.17	1188.83	636.04
Jammu and Kashmir	257.01	0.00	98.00
Jharkhand	409.16	0.00	36.53

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	7710.91	2936.88	11649.16
Kerala	9657.90	10924.33	19099.60
Madhya Pradesh	4102.24	7410.94	11793.34
Maharashtra	13642.11	16577.35	20801.94
Manipur	0.00	9.36	9.36
Meghalaya	235.42	220.18	41.59
Mizoram	2.56	0.00	311.73
Nagaland	168.37	244.44	334.42
Orissa	605.34	11.31	4.45
Punjab	0.00	9.74	20199.79
Rajasthan	347.17	1815.41	1926.08
Tamil Nadu	9215.03	14991.91	14659.30
Uttar Pradesh	414.89	1505.45	21117.49
Uttaranchal	1106.57	1783.10	160.93
West Bengal	2243.44	2329.95	4649.22
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	30.65	0.00
Delhi	0.00	2.55	21.25
National level societies/others	137.28	10294.04	30277.96

Statement-II*State-wise Releases from 2003-04 to 2005-06*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sectors	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4
Marketing	18740.72	29621.67	76740.05
Agril. Services and Inputs	132.33	5025.88	837.07

1	2	3	4
Sugar	15625.33	27442.04	81112.46
Textile	2174.75	12882.89	11703.24
Other Processing	1220.01	2930.34	1517.51
I.C.D.P.	9585.35	9639.40	13294.09
Industrial and Service Coop.	0.00	1002.44	13502.88
Cold Storage	269.63	884.93	470.74
Storage	1714.90	1414.29	1135.96
Consumers	317.31	121.27	69.41
Fisheries	5239.02	5148.78	7179.58
Dairy and Livestock	137.88	62.85	25.00
Poultry	0.00	152.77	289.95
Handloom	74.15	110.94	348.45
Tribal and Schedule Cast Coop.	2515.90	5040.62	7013.84
Coir and Sericulture	18.65	341.85	13.82
Debt-swapping	4655.33	4096.50	14501.36
Computerisation	112.31	35.31	118.90
Promotional and Development	128.70	117.31	143.52
Total	62662.27	106072.08	230017.83

Statement-III

*Sector-wise Target and Releases during 2006-07
(upto 24-2-2007)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sectors	Target	Releases
1	2	3
Marketing	59300.00	150425.14
Agri. Services and Inputs	700.00	170.84

1	2	3
Sugar	56600.00	34710.95
Textile	12400.00	9278.18
Other Processing	1520.00	246.61
I.C.D.P.	18580.00	3446.02
Industrial and Service Coop.	10000.00	79594.00
Cold Storage	1400.00	333.97

1	2	3
Storage	1100.00	1784.38
Consumers	500.00	64.19
Fisheries	11000.00	999.13
Dairy and Livestock	450.00	221.50
Poultry	250.00	75.80
Handloom	150.00	4618.00
Tribal and Schedule Cast Coop.	5390.00	1154.66
Coir and Sericulture	260.00	0.00
Computerisation	300.00	93.21
Promotional and Development	100.00	18.79
Total	180000.00	287235.37

Statement-IV

*Sector-wise Target and Releases during 2006-07
(upto 24-2-2007)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Target	Releases
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	22500.00	23901.50
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
Assam	13.00	7.19
Bihar	720.00	998.85
Chhattisgarh	18225.00	55008.35
Goa	45.00	22.37
Gujarat	12825.00	15184.01

1	2	3
Haryana	2700.00	1554.39
Himachal Pradesh	765.00	199.93
Jammu and Kashmir	180.00	0.00
Jharkhand	495.00	153.00
Karnataka	8415.00	745.69
Kerala	7875.00	15478.01
Madhya Pradesh	4995.00	1824.85
Maharashtra	28035.00	8979.52
Manipur	90.00	0.00
Meghalaya	203.00	13.94
Mizoram	10.00	0.00
Nagaland	315.00	130.32
Orissa	945.00	15018.72
Punjab	9135.00	0.00
Rajasthan	3375.00	1583.99
Sikkim	45.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	11160.00	29527.58
Tripura	45.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	15300.00	21740.75
Uttarakhand	1800.00	2722.26
West Bengal	1890.00	827.33
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	405.00	2.66
Pondicherry	450.00	1430.00
National Level Societies/ others	27044.00	90200.16
Total	180000.00	287235.37

Data on GM Varieties

815. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data relating to environmental and health safety of Genetically Modified (GM) plants has not been provided to the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) for field trials by the companies which have developed GM Varieties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has also issued notices to the Ministry in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No Sir, submission of data related to environmental and health safety of genetically modified (GM) plants to the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) is a pre-requisite for consideration of the GM crop for large scale open field trials in farmers field.

(c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 15-02-2007 has directed the Uol to file a report within a period of six weeks stating therein as to what would be the implications and biological results of ongoing GM field trials.

(d) The Ministry is in the process of filing its response.

[Translation]

Environmental Clearance to Upper Narmada Irrigation Project

816. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Upper Narmada Irrigation Project in district of Dindori (Madhya Pradesh) is pending for environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No sir.

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

[English]

Bio-Fuel Plants on Wasteland

817. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) The details of wasteland in the country as on date;

(b) whether the Government proposes to encourage bio-fuel plantation on such land;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the Wastelands Atlas of India 2005 published by the Ministry of Rural Development and National Remote Sensing Agency, the area of the wastelands in the country was 5,52,692.25 sq. kms.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) As per information received from Ministry of Rural Development, a National Mission on Bio-diesel is mooted for taking up 5 lakh hectares of Jatropha/Pongamia plantations on forest and non-forest lands.

During 2005-06, funds amounting to Rs. 49.00 crores had been released for Jatropha nurseries in 9 states by Ministry of Rural Development, and a budgetary provision of Rs. 50.00 crores has been made during 2006-07 to continue the nursery programme in the remaining States.

Amendment in Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

818. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) On a proposal to expand the definition of 'employee' under Section 2(e) of the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, comments from the State Governments and Union Territories have been called for.

Consumer Complaints

819. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of complaints from Consumers have been received by the Consumer Grievances Cell during the years 2005-06 and 2006-07;

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

(c) the number of complaints disposed of by the Consumer Grievances Cell during the said period; and

(d) the action taken to redress the pending grievances of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Statement showing State-wise number of consumer complaints received and disposed of during the years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 (upto 31-01-2007) is enclosed.

(d) All the complaints received by Consumer Grievances Redressal Cell (CGRC) are promptly forwarded to the Consumer Coordination Council or to the concerned manufacturers, companies etc. for redressal of the grievances of the consumers. The services of the Consumer Online Resources and Empowerment Centre (CORE), National Consumer Help Line and VOICE are also utilized by the Government for the purpose of redressal of consumer complaints. CGRC is also sending reminders to CORE etc. in respect of pending complaints. CGRC does not have statutory powers. Therefore, CGRC and CORE have been advising consumers to approach consumer fora or consumer Courts which have been established under the Consumer Protection Act for settlement of unresolved complaints.

Statement

The No. of Complaints received during the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 and number of Complaints disposed of by the Consumer Grievances Redressal Cell during the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 till 31st January 2007

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	No. of Complaints Received		No. of Complaints Disposed of	
		2005-06	2006-07 till 31st Jan. 2007	2005-06	2006-07 till 31st Jan. 2007
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	2	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	245	344	65	55
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	8	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Assam	99	109	7	11
5.	Bihar	91	116	12	10
6.	Chhattisgarh	60	95	26	11
7.	Delhi	3979	3414	658	715
8.	Goa	22	5	1	1
9.	Gujarat	452	410	17	18
10.	Haryana	632	821	78	95
11.	Himachal Pradesh	45	40	6	6
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	28	2	4
13.	Jharkhand	91	108	17	9
14.	Karnataka	485	527	71	59
15.	Kerala	120	121	47	31
16.	Madhya Pradesh	248	389	56	33
17.	Maharashtra	1543	1419	165	104
18.	Manipur	8	9	0	2
19.	Meghalaya	15	17	1	2
20.	Mizoram	3	1	0	1
21.	Nagaland	7	4	0	0
22.	Orissa	89	137	21	18
23.	Pondicherry	7	3	0	0
24.	Punjab	497	435	67	72
25.	Rajasthan	263	346	74	46
26.	Sikkim	1	3	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	378	333	56	55
28.	Tripura	0	3	0	1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	914	1095	46	44
30.	Uttaranchal	66	81	2	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	West Bengal	715	627	29	20
32.	Others	8	58	2	3
Total		11104	11108	1526	1432
Grand Total			22212	2958	

[Translation]

Procurement of Kharif Crops

820. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat, rice, sugarcane and other kharif crops procured from the States during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the number of farmers benefited therefrom, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The total quantity of wheat, rice and other kharif crops procured by the Department of Food and Public distribution during the last three years, State-wise is given in the Statement-I enclosed. (the Department does not procure Sugarcane).

(b) This data is not maintained in the Department.

Statement

Procurement of Wheat

(Rabi Marketing Season—April to March)

(In '000 tonnes)

State/U.T.	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*
1	2	3	4
Bihar	14	1	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	Neg.	—	—
Delhi	2	2	—
Gujarat	—	—	—
Haryana	5115	4529	2229
Himachal Pradesh	Neg.	Neg.	—
Jammu and Kashmir	Neg.	Neg.	—

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	350	484	Neg.
Maharashtra	—	—	—
Orissa	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—
Punjab	9240	9010	6946
Rajasthan	279	159	2
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	1740	560	49
Uttaranchal	55	40	Neg.
West Bengal	—	—	—
Total	16795	14785	9226

Neg. Below 500 tonnes.

Procurement of Rice
Kharif Marketing Season—October to September

(In '000 tonnes)

State/U.T.	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Neg.	1		
Andhra Pradesh	4230	3906	4972	2284
Assam	17	Neg.	1	
Bihar	363	343	524	318
Chandigarh	—	19	13	10
Chhattisgarh	2374	2837	3265	2479
Delhi	—	—		
Gujarat	—	—		

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	1334	1662	2954	1754
Himachal Pradesh	3	2		
Jammu and Kashmir	—	1	3	
Jharkhand	2	1	2	4
Karnataka	—	21	48	1
Kerala	—	33	94	56
Madhya Pradesh	112	42	136	70
Maharashtra	308	205	194	92
Nagaland		11		
Orissa	1373	1590	1785	1127
Pondicherry	—	—		
Punjab	8662	9106	8855	7699
Rajasthan	41	22	23	10
Tamil Nadu	207	652	926	762
Uttar Pradesh	2554	2971	3151	1983
Uttaranchal	323	316	336	144
West Bengal	925	944	1275	343
Total	22828	24685	27657	19137

Neg.—Below 500 tonnes

*As on 26-02-07

Procurement of Coarse-Grains

(Figures in Tonnes)

State/Year	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2003-04					
Andhra Pradesh	4274	2174	270473	—	276921

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	—	—	707	—	707
Chhattisgarh	—	—	2863	—	2863
Gujarat	—	1	705	—	706
Haryana	—	199121	—	—	199121
Karnataka	—	—	15591	—	15591
Madhya Pradesh	863	87	20310	—	21260
Maharashtra	42980	192	16838	—	60010
Rajasthan	—	44297	29277	—	73574
Total	48117	245872	356764	—	650753
2004-05					
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	223223	—	223223
Chhattisgarh	—	—	10891	—	10891
Haryana	—	130122	—	—	130122
Karnataka	—	—	380341	48730	429071
Madhya Pradesh	—	259	1782	—	2041
Maharashtra	11928	4810	14757	—	31495
Punjab	—	—	227	—	227
Total	11928	135191	631221	48730	827070
2005-06					
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	593890	—	593890
Chhattisgarh	—	—	9218	—	9218
Haryana	—	4895	—	—	4895
Karnataka	—	—	380323	65712	446035
Madhya Pradesh	220	—	2788	—	3008
Maharashtra	67258	58	29649	—	96965
Total	67478	4953	1015868	65712	1154011

1	2	3	4	5	6
2006-07 (Position as on 26-02-2007)					
Maharashtra	195	—	—	—	195
Total	195	—	—	—	195

[English]

Performance of Agricultural Co-Operative Credit Societies

821. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies working at present in the country, State-wise

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment/study regarding the performance of the said societies;

(c) if so, the details thereof in physical and financial terms during the last three years; and

(d) the concrete steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of the said societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) The Task Force on revival of rural cooperative credit institutions constituted by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan, *inter-alia*, assessed the performance of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS). Details indicating financial performance of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies for the years 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 are as under:—

Indicators	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
No. in profits	46,807	45,292	58,683

Indicators	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
No. in Losses	41,991	43,511	53,626
Total accumulated losses (Rs. Crore)	2,112	NA	4,595

Source: Report of the Task Force on Revival of Rural Cooperative Credit Institutions (2005).

(d) Based on the recommendations made by the Task Force on Revival of Rural Cooperative Credit Institutions (Chairman: Prof. A. Vaidyanathan), Government of India has approved the package for revival of the short-term cooperative credit institutions in the country involving financial, legal and institutional measures. Provision of financial assistance under the revival package has been linked to legal and institutional reforms.

Statement

State-wise Number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in the Country as on 31 March, 2005

State	No. of PACS
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar	46
Andhra Pradesh	4512
Arunachal Pradesh	31
Assam	809
Bihar	5936
Chhattisgarh	1368

1	2
Gujarat	9093
Haryana	2433
Himachal Pradesh	2089
Karnataka	4051
Kerala	1796
Madhya Pradesh	4586
Maharashtra	20984
Meghalaya	179
Mizoram	165
Nagaland	1719
Orissa	4036
Pondicherry	52
Punjab	3985
Jammu and Kashmir	807
Rajasthan	5651
Jharkhand	208
Tamil Nadu	4892
Tripura	539
Uttar Pradesh	8929
West Bengal	18956
Uttaranchal	446
Total	108298

Source: NAFSCOB

Crop Loss Due to Hailstorm

822. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have been suffered crop loss due to recent hailstorm particularly in Northern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and extent of loss suffered by each States as a result thereof; and

(c) the assistance provided for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Horticulture Mission

823. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the items which are presently included in the National Horticulture Mission;

(b) whether the Government has received any representation to include more items under the Mission or the names of items which are pending for consideration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The items/activities presently included in the National Horticulture Mission are production of planting material, vegetable seed production and seed infrastructure, establishment of new gardens, rejuvenation/replacement of senile plantation, creation of water sources, protected cultivation, promotion of integrated nutrient management/ integrated pest management, adoption of organic farming, pollination support through beekeeping, human resource development, technology dissemination through demonstration, development of post harvest management and marketing infrastructure.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Assistance for Animal Diseases

824. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from State Governments particularly Karnataka for central assistance to check animal diseases;

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

(c) the reasons for delay in its implementation; and

(d) the time by which said proposals are likely to be approved and amount released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (d) No specific proposal to check animal diseases have been received from State Governments. However, under the on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH and DC)" proposals have been received from States/Union Territories including the Government of Karnataka for controlling animal diseases. The state-wise release of funds during 2005-06 and 2006-07 under the components (i) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD), (ii) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE) of the scheme is given in the enclosed statement. the amount revalidated/released to Government of Karnataka during 2004-05, 2005-06 and current financial year (2006-07) is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Revalidation	Release	Revalidation	Release	Revalidation	Release
(i) ASCAD	1.56	451.30	138.11	400.00	4.87	825.00
(ii) NPRE	0.00	40.00	1.91	38.00	0.20	30.00

Statement

Central assistance provided under Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) and National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount released under Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)		Amount released under National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE)	
		2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	500.00	35.00	15.00
2.	Bihar	192.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	53.59	400.00	10.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Goa	15.28	30.22	25.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	293.00	305.00	30.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	256.00	150.00	30.00	20.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	82.30	103.64	22.00	15.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	200.00	200.00	23.00	5.00
9.	Jharkhand	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	400.00	825.00	38.00	30.00
11.	Kerala	150.00	197.23	10.00	8.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	275.48	125.00	10.00	25.00
13.	Maharashtra	704.65	985.00	35.00	30.00
14.	Orissa	229.00	225.00	15.00	12.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	369.97	15.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	267.04	257.00	30.00	15.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	999.00	200.00	30.00	25.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1222.46	0.00	25.00	25.00
19.	Uttaranchal	103.465	157.80	0.00	0.00
20.	West Bengal	491.775	490.00	45.00	35.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.65	91.46	35.00	15.00
22.	Assam	0.00	0.00	20.00	10.00
23.	Manipur	58.33	96.54	10.00	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	81.02	97.31	0.00	5.00
25.	Mizoram	243.68	251.10	20.00	10.00
26.	Nagaland	345.64	310.32	15.00	10.00
27.	Sikkim	50.86	57.27	0.00	0.00
28.	Tripura	219.82	142.08	20.00	0.00
29.	NCT Delhi	53.63	55.20	10.00	8.00
30.	Pondicherry	10.23	18.80	0.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.83	16.00	3.00	1.00
32.	Chandigarh	4.80	5.60	2.00	1.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	11.40	1.00	1.00
34.	Daman and Diu	1.71	1.00	1.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	12.66	16.00	1.00	1.00

Study on Bt. Cotton

825. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new study on the introduction on Bt. Cotton reveals that it has failed to produce desired results in some regions of the country particularly Vidarbha as reported in The Hindu dated March 16, 2007;

(b) if so, whether the preliminary data shows that farmers who had adopted Bt. Cotton had a net lower income than non-Bt. Cotton farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The Government of Maharashtra have informed that as per evaluation of performance of Bt. Cotton carried out in the State, including Vidarbha region, during 2002 to 2005, average yield of Bt. Cotton was found to be higher by 29.54% in the State. Further, no failure of Bt. Cotton in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra has been reported.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Fungus In Wheat Crop

826. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fungus which cause harm to the

wheat crop in the country as reported in 'Dainik Jagran' dated January 25, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The African race of stem rust fungus of wheat is not reported in India. News items appeared in "Dainik Jagran" on 25-1-2007 regarding likely entry of fungus from Kenya which is apprehended to adversely affect wheat crop in India. A fungus strain by name UG 99 at stem rust was identified in Kenya in 1999 and also traced in Yemen. A vigil is being kept on the movement of this race by Directorate of Wheat Research, through International collaboration. Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maize Y Frigo (CIMMYT) Mexico is also providing regular information on the movement of this race. There is well established Plant Quarantine regulatory system under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1940 in the country, under which necessary steps are taken to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic pests that are destructive to crops by regulating/restricting the import of plant/plant products. There are well defined regulations under Plant Quarantine Order for the import of any plant product either for propagation or consumption purposes. Post entry quarantine inspection is also undertaken for ensuring that the plant material is free from any diseases. The plant quarantine regulations are implemented in the

country through 39 Plant Quarantine Stations spread over sea ports, airports and land custom stations. Further, a regular surveillance for pest and diseases emergence in the country is also conducted to take emergency measures through Central Integrated Pest Management Centres, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agricultural Departments.

Procurement by NAFED

827. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) procures the agricultural products in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such produces procured during the last three years and current year, State-wise, product-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether complaints have been received from the farmers of Vidharbha region regarding non-procurement of soyabeans by the NAFED;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any assessment has been made of the

losses suffered by the soyabean producing farmers as a result thereof; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedial action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) is the Central nodal agency for procurement of notified oilseeds and pulses under Price Support Scheme (PSS). A Statement showing State-wise, product-wise and year-wise procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton procured by NAFED under PSS from 2003-2004 to 2005-2006 and current year is enclosed.

(c) to (f) No such complaints have come to the notice of the Government. The rates of soyabean in the State of Maharashtra including Vidharbha region prevailed much above the Minimum Support Price (MSP) during kharif 2006. Hence the intervention of NAFED for procurement of soyabean under PSS was not required and the farmers got remunerative price for their soyabean crop during kharif 2006 season.

Statement

Commodity-wise/State-wise/Year-wise procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton by NAFED under Price Support Scheme from 2003-2004 to 2006-2007

Sl. No.	Year	Commodity/ Crop Season	State	Quantity Procured (in MTs)	MSP (Rs. per Qtl.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2003-04	Copra milling 2003 season	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	824	2840
2.	2003-2004	Urad Kharif-2003	Andhra Pradesh	4986	1370
			Karnataka	18664	
			Maharashtra	34334	
			Rajasthan	34026	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Madhya Pradesh	1397	
			Gujarat	19873	
			Uttar Pradesh	21700	
			Jharkhand	2578	
			Biñar	5250	
			Kolkata	4988	
			Orissa	2409	
			Total	1,52,388	
3.	2003-04	Moong Kharif-2003	Andhra Pradesh	2294	1370
			Karnataka	14	
			Rajasthan	180	
			Total	2488	
4.	2004-2005	Gram Rabi-2004	Madhya Pradesh	155699	1400
			Maharashtra	3717	
			Rajasthan	46306	
			Gujarat	5392	
			Andhra Pradesh	4067	
			Chhattisgarh	43134	
			Uttar Pradesh	24225	
			Total	282540	
5.	2004-05	Mustard seed Rabi-2004	Rajasthan	18491	1600
			Chhattisgarh	86	
			Total	18577	
6.	2004-2005	Sunflower seed Rabi-2004	Bihar	2330	1250
7.	2004-2005	Safflower seed Rabi-2004	Madhya Pradesh	71	1500

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	2004-2005	Groundnut Kharif-2004	Uttar Pradesh	247	1500
9.	2004-2005	Urad Kharif-2004	Uttar Pradesh	280	1410
10.	2005-06	Mustard seed Rabi-2005	Rajasthan	1403781	1700
			Uttar Pradesh	39623	
			Gujarat	188255	
			Madhya Pradesh	137509	
			Haryana	306275	
			Punjab	6718	
			Delhi	8978	
			Chhattisgarh	12159	
			Total	2093298	
11.	2005-2006	Toria Rabi-2005	Madhya Pradesh	89	1665
12.	2005-2006	Safflower seed Rabi-2005	Maharashtra	21458	1550
			Karnataka	5971	
			Andhra Pradesh	4376	
			Total	31805	
13.	2005-2006	Sunflower seed Kharif-2005	Karnataka	30	1340
14.	2005-2006	Gram Rabi-2005	Madhya Pradesh	92322	1425
			Maharashtra	22	
			Rajasthan	4368	
			Gujarat	38	
			Chhattisgarh	10502	
			Uttar Pradesh	545	
			Total	107797	

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	2005-2006	Masoor Rabi-2005	Madhya Pradesh	5454	1525
16.	2005-2006	Urad Rabi-2005	Uttar Pradesh	529	1410
17.	2005-2006	Sesamum seed Kharif-2005	West Bengal	2196	1500
18.	2005-2006	Cotton Rabi-2005	Gujarat	13152	1640 and 1960
			Punjab	4282	1815
			Maharashtra	276	1675
			Madhya Pradesh	652	1835
			Total	18362	
19	2005-2006	Groundnut Kharif-2005	Uttar Pradesh	1265	1520
			Karnataka	1172	
			Andhra Pradesh	1026	
			Total	3463	
20.	2005-2006	Copra 2005 season	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2834	3570
			Tamil Nadu	519	
			Kerala	397	
			Total	3750	
21.	2005-2006	Copra 2006 season	Tamil Nadu	896	3590
			Kerala	2589	
			Lakshwdeep	2524	
			Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2778	
			Total	8787	
		Ball Copra	Karnataka	899	
22.	2005-2006	Sunflower seed Kharif-2005	Karnataka	3121	1500

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	2005-2006	Soyabean Kharif-2005	Chhattisgarh	761	1010
			Andhra Pradesh	132	
			Total	893	
24.	2006-2007	Groundnut Rabi-2006	Orissa	1160	1520
25.	2006-2007	Sunflower seed Rabi-2006	Chhattisgarh	1094	1500
			Andhra Pradesh	14	
			Punjab	1947	
			Bihar	1000	
			West Bengal	1187	
			Total	5242	
26.	2006-2007	Safflower seed Rabi-2006	Maharashtra	32855	1585
			Andhra Pradesh	6392	
			Karnataka	11532	
			Total	50779	
27.	2006-2007	Mustard seed Rabi-2006	Rajasthan	14,18,000	1715
			Haryana	4,58,000	
			Gujarat	1,04,000	
			Madhya Pradesh	2,00,000	
			Uttar Pradesh	17,000	
			Delhi	3,000	
			Punjab	4,000	
			Chhattisgarh	1,000	
			Total	22,05,000	
28.	2006-2007	Soyabean Kharif-2006	Andhra Pradesh	7	1020
29.	2006-2007	Seasam seed Kharif-2006	West Bengal	377	1550

*[English]***Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund Scheme**

828. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the features of the Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund Scheme; and

(b) the extent to which it is likely to be helpful to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund is a Central Sector Plan Scheme being implemented through NABARD. The beneficiary is required to prepare the bankable project and submit it to the banks, identified by NABARD throughout the country, for seeking assistance under the scheme. The pattern of financial assistance under the scheme is as follows:—

(i) Entrepreneur's contribution	10%
(ii) Interest free loan from revolving fund provided by GOI	50%
(iii) Bank loan at interest applicable for agricultural activities	40%

Government of India subsidizes the interest component to the extent of 50%, only in cases of regular/timely repayment of loan by the beneficiary.

(b) The effective rate of interest on the loan taken by the farmers under the scheme, works out cheaper than the normal rate of interest for agricultural activities.

Scheme for Development of Workers

829. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set a 'Skill

Development Fund' to provide training, infrastructure facilities and launch a programme for skilled workers to be taken up through public private partnership to train or test and certify their existing skills so that they are globally accepted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with stake holders for their contribution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (d) A proposal to set up 'Skill Development Fund' initiated by the Government for augmentation of training infrastructure facilities in the country could not be finalized as it was not encouraged by the stake holders.

However, following steps have been taken to upgrade the skills of workers in various parts of the country to make them globally competitive:

(i) 500 Government ITIs are being upgraded as Centres of Excellence;

(ii) A scheme namely 'Establishment of new ITIs in the North Eastern States, Sikkim, and Jammu and Kashmir' is being implemented;

(iii) A scheme of testing and certification of skills of persons engaged in the informal sector has been started.

(iv) A new scheme of Skill Development Initiative (SDI) based on modular employable skills in Public Private Partnership mode to train, test and certify the skills of persons has been taken up for implementation from the next financial year.

(v) Contribution of industry is being taken in developing course curriculum, overseeing quality of training, assessment of competencies, and providing on-the-job apprenticeship training.

Cardamom Hill Reserve in Kerala

830. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cardamom Hill Reserve (CHR) in Idukki district in Kerala is classified under the category of forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has rights over the lands involved therein; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Increase in Expenditure on ESIC
Medical Facilities**

831. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ESIC has raised the ceiling of medical benefits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ESIC has also increased the daily wage limit exemption as regards employee's contribution;

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

(e) the number of persons likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The ESI Corporation in its 137th meeting held on 23-12-2006 has approved the enhancement of ceiling on medical care from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1000 per Insured Person (I.P.) per annum w.e.f. 01-04-2007. The ESI Corporation has also decided to give an incentive of Rs. 50 per Insured Person per annum to State Government concerned on fulfilling stipulated terms and conditions for improvement of medical scheme.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The ESI Corporation in its 137th meeting held on 23-12-2006 has recommended the proposal for increase in the average daily wage limit for exemption from payment of employee's share of contribution from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 per day and approximately 5.70 lakh employees are likely to be benefited.

Violation of EPF and MP Act, 1952

832. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed before the Employees Provident Fund Commissioner against the employers for violation of various sections of Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and under IPC in various States particularly in Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the salient features of the action taken on the above cases against the guilty employers;

(c) whether certain cases are pending for prosecution or prosecuted in courts;

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

(e) the time since when these cases are pending and the reasons for their pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The details of cases sanctioned by Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for prosecution under section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and complaints filed under section 406/409 of IPC are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Prosecution cases under section 14 of the Act are launched against the defaulters. Besides, complaints under section 406/409 of IPC are also filed with the police authorities against those defaulters who fail to remit the employees' share.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of pending cases are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The pendency position varies from case to case. The Courts dispose of the cases filed before it in accordance with the due procedure.

Statement-I

Cases launched u/s 14 of the EPF and MP Act, 1952 and u/s 406/409 of IPC

Region	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
	U/s 14	U/s 406/409	U/s 14	U/s 406/409	U/s 14	U/s 406/409
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	429	10	1547	18	2105	5
Bihar	0	0	546	4	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	2	0	4	0	0
Delhi	10	9	0	10	0	9
Goa	237	13	133	1	22	0
Gujarat	0	28	90	12	211	33
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	1	9	55	8	714	7
Jharkhand	475	1	0	0	0	4
Karnataka	570	98	753	244	2070	122
Kerala	337	95	362	88	868	68
Maharashtra	1	7	0	5	641	14
Madhya Pradesh	4	4	0	3	3	2
North Eastern Region	0	10	0	0	12	1
Orissa	80	3	2	0	0	0
Punjab	111	4	137	6	34	10
Rajasthan	184	28	0	8	1	0
Tamil Nadu	294	432	661	179	187	117
Uttaranchal	24	3	0	1	3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	4	7	0	2	247	0
West Bengal	78	29	2075	91	887	64
Total	2839	792	6361	684	8005	457

Statement-II

Cases launched u/s 14 of the EPF and MP Act, 1952 and u/s 406/409 of IPC as on 31st March

Region	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
	U/s 14	U/s 406/409	U/s 14	U/s 406/409	U/s 14	U/s 406/409
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2214	254	2363	216	4366	222
Bihar	3957	19	4503	23	4503	23
Chhattisgarh	907	3	907	7	907	7
Delhi	967	57	967	67	927	76
Goa	378	83	511	84	525	83
Gujarat	3574	381	3648	393	3859	417
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	1797	120	1832	123	2546	128
Jharkhand	2229	1	2142	1	2141	2
Karnataka	3734	567	4458	793	5454	914
Kerala	2926	1085	2983	1173	3644	1188
Maharashtra	5321	388	5315	393	5610	397
Madhya Pradesh	4372	109	4372	112	4320	85
North Eastern Region	421	57	421	57	433	57
Orissa	1784	99	1786	99	1786	99
Punjab	1521	186	1618	191	1615	197

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	502	176	502	38	503	34
Tamil Nadu	2996	1480	3613	1497	3738	1313
Uttaranchal	36	5	36	6	26	5
Uttar Pradesh	2696	278	2696	280	2943	280
West Bengal	2792	851	3205	940	4092	1004
Total	45124	6199	47878	6493	53938	6531

Violation of Weights and Measures Laws

833. SHRI K.S. RAO:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of complaints received regarding violation of laws on weights and measures during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there is a proposal to empower third parties and consumers to check samples of packaged products to safeguard the interest of the consumers;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to enact

a new comprehensive law on weights and measures; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) The information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) A proposal to enact a new comprehensive law in place of the existing two legislations on Weights and Measures is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Statement showing nature of complaints received from enforcement authorities of States/UTs regarding violation of laws on weights and measures during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise

Sl. No.	State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto 31-1-2007)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weighment/measurement (iii) Overcharging of Autofare	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weighment/measurement (iii) Overcharging of Autofare	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weighment/measurement (iii) Overcharging of Autofare	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weighment/measurement (iii) Overcharging of Autofare

1	2	3	4	5
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measure (iii) Obliteration of price on packages (iv) Use of unstamped weights	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measure (iii) Obliteration of price on packages (iv) Use of unstamped weights	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measure (iii) Obliteration of price on packages (iv) Use of unstamped weights	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measure (iii) Obliteration of price on packages (iv) Use of unstamped weights
3. Delhi	(i) Short delivery in weight/measure (ii) violation under packaged commodity Rules (iii) Use of unstamped weight or measure (iv) Short weight of packaged commodity (v) Deficiency in manner of declaration on packages (vi) Faulty autorickshaw meter	(i) Short delivery in weight/measure (ii) violation under packaged commodity Rules (iii) Use of unstamped weight or measure (iv) Short weight of packaged commodity (v) Deficiency in manner of declaration on packages (vi) Faulty autorickshaw meter	(i) Short delivery in weight/measure (ii) violation under packaged commodity Rules (iii) Use of unstamped weight or measure (iv) Short weight of packaged commodity (v) Deficiency in manner of declaration on packages (vi) Faulty autorickshaw meter	(i) Short delivery in weight/measure (ii) violation under packaged commodity Rules (iii) Use of unstamped weight or measure (iv) Short weight of packaged commodity (v) Deficiency in manner of declaration on packages (vi) Faulty autorickshaw meter
4. Goa	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measure	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Use of non standard measure in weight/measure (iii) Non declaration on packaged commodity	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Use of non standard measure in weight/measure (iii) Non declaration on packaged commodity	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity
5. Gujarat	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measure (iii) Non declaration on packages (iv) Short weight of packed commodity	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Non declaration/less declaration packages (iii) Use of false weights (iv) Excess repairing charges	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Non declaration/less declaration packages (iii) Use of false weights (iv) Excess repairing charges	(i) Short delivery in weight/measure (ii) Short weight of packed commodity (iii) Non carrying of weighing instrument by delivery person of LPG cylinders
6. Haryana	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measure (iii) Unstamped weights	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measure (iii) Unstamped weights	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measure (iii) Unstamped weights	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measure (iii) Unstamped weights
7. Karnataka	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity

1	2	3	4	5
	(ii) Short weight of packed commodity (iii) Alteration/smudging of sale price MRP (iv) Non declaration on packages (v) Short delivery in weight/measurement (vi) Use of unverified weight or measure (vii) Use of altered measures (viii) Overcharging of Autofare	(ii) Short weight of packed commodity (iii) Alteration/smudging of sale price MRP (iv) Non declaration on packages (v) Short delivery in weight/measurement (vi) Use of unverified weight or measure (vii) Use of altered measures (viii) Overcharging of Autofare	(ii) Short weight of packed commodity (iii) Alteration/smudging of sale price MRP (iv) Non declaration on packages (v) Short delivery in weight/measurement (vi) Use of unverified weight or measure (vii) Use of altered measures (viii) Overcharging of Autofare	(ii) Short weight of packed commodity (iii) Alteration/smudging of sale price MRP (iv) Non declaration on packages (v) Short delivery in weight/measurement (vi) Use of unverified weight or measure (vii) Use of altered measures (viii) Overcharging of Autofare
8. Kerala	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measurement (iii) Use of unverified weight or measure	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measurement (iii) Use of unverified weight or measure	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measurement (iii) Sale/use of unverified weight or measure (iv) Non compliance of packaged commodities (v) Non maintenance of record by manufacture/repairer/dealer	
9. Madhya Pradesh	(i) Short delivery in weight/measurement (ii) Use of unverified/non standard weight or measure (iii) Non declaration on packages (iv) Overcharging of packaged commodity	(i) Short delivery in weight/measurement (ii) Use of unverified/non standard weight or measure (iii) Overcharging of packaged commodity	(i) Short delivery in weight/measurement (ii) Use of unverified/non standard weight or measure (iii) Overcharging of packaged commodity	
10. Maharashtra	(i)) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short weight of packed commodity (iii) Alteration/smudging of sale price MRP (iv) Non declaration on packages	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short weight of packed commodity (iii) Alteration/smudging of sale price MRP (iv) Non declaration on packages	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short weight of packed commodity (iii) Alteration/smudging of sale price MRP (iv) Non declaration on packages	

1	2	3	4	5
	(v) Short delivery in weight/measurement (vi) Use of unverified weight or measure (vii) Use of altered measures	(v) Short delivery in weight/measurement (vi) Use of unverified weight or measure (vii) Use of altered measures	(v) Short delivery in weight/measurement (vi) Use of unverified weight or measure (vii) Use of altered measures	(v) Short delivery in weight/measurement (vi) Use of unverified weight or measure (vii) Use of altered measures
11. Meghalaya	(i) Short delivery in weight/measurement (ii) Short weight of packed commodity (iii) Non declaration on packages (iv) Use of unverified weight or measure	(i) Short delivery in weight/measurement (ii) Non declaration on packages (iii) Selling of packages on gross weight basis	(i) Short delivery in building materials (ii) Sale of weight or measure without licence (iii) Quoting of rates more than MRP in tender documents	
12. Pondicherry	(i) Short delivery in building materials	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measurement	(i) Short delivery in weight/measurement	
13. Punjab	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measurement	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measurement	(i) Overcharging of packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measurement	
14. Tamil Nadu	(i) Non declaration on packages (ii) Overcharging on packaged commodity (iii) Short delivery in weight/measurement	(i) Non declaration on packages (ii) Overcharging on packaged commodity (iii) Short delivery in weight/measurement	(i) Non declaration on packages (ii) Overcharging on packaged commodity (iii) Short delivery in weight/measurement	
15. Uttaranchal	(i) Short delivery in weight/measurement (ii) Short weight of packed commodity (iii) Overcharging on packaged commodity	(i) Short delivery in weight/measurement (ii) Short weight of packed commodity (iii) Overcharging on packaged commodity	(i) Short delivery in weight/measurement (ii) Short weight of packed commodity (iii) Overcharging on packaged commodity	
16. Uttar Pradesh	(i) Overcharging on packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measurement (iii) Short weight of packaged item	(i) Overcharging on packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measurement (iii) Short weight of packaged item	(i) Overcharging on packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measurement (iii) Short weight of packaged item	

1	2	3	4	5
	(iv) Use of stones etc., in place of weight	(iv) Use of stones etc., in place of weight	(iv) Use of stones etc., in place of weight	(iv) Use of stones etc., in place of weight
		(v) Non compliance in declaration/manner of declaration on packages	(v) Non compliance in declaration/manner of declaration on packages	(v) Non compliance in declaration/manner of declaration on packages
17. West Bengal	(i) Overcharging on packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measurement	(i) Overcharging on packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measurement	(i) Overcharging on packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measurement	(i) Overcharging on packaged commodity (ii) Short delivery in weight/measurement

Note: No complaints reported so far by Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra Nagar and Haveli, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura.

Expansion of Fertilizer Plant

834. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps for the expansion of some fertilizer plants;

(b) if so, the details and locations thereof and the amount provided for the purpose during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the amount out of that utilized during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) The Government has approved a pricing policy for investment made in new and expansion projects of Urea, on 29 Jan. 2004. Accordingly, RCF has submitted to Department of Fertilizers a proposal to explore the possibility of expansion of their fertilizer plant at Thal. Similarly, KRIBHCO has submitted the proposal for expansion at Hazira Fertilizer Project in Gujarat. In Private Sector, the Indo-Gulf Fertilizers has proposed for expansion at Jagdishpur. However, these plants could not be initiated due to feed stock constraints. Further, no budgetary support from the Government has been envisaged for these plants.

Smoking in Delhi

835. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue a set up guidelines to be followed before granting permission for screening of a movie or a television serial that depicts smoking scenes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also changing trade and taxation pattern of tobacco products and a gradual withdrawal of subsidy for tobacco products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the stage at which the matter of restricted smoking scenes in movies and TV serials stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSHI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Bamboo Mission

836. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States where the National Mission on Bamboo Technology has been introduced;

(b) the main objectives of the said mission;

(c) whether the National Mission on Bamboo Technology is proposed to be extended to the non-producing States where the conditions are suitable for bamboo plantation;

(d) if so, whether any feasibility study has been conducted in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly with reference to Orissa; and

(f) the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Bamboo Mission, in all the 28 States of the country, including Orissa State. The main objectives of this Mission are:

- (1) To promote the growth of the bamboo sector through as an area based regionally differentiated strategy;
- (2) To increase the coverage of area under bamboo in potential areas, with improved species to enhance yields;
- (3) To promote marketing of bamboo and bamboo based handicrafts;
- (4) To establish convergence and synergy among stake-holders for the development of bamboo;
- (5) To promote develop and disseminate technologies through a seamless blend of traditional wisdom and modern scientific knowledge;
- (6) To generate employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled persons, especially unemployed youth.

(c) to (f) The National Bamboo Mission of this

Department shall be implemented in all the 28 States, except Union Territories, in the country and, therefore, there is no proposal for conducting any feasibility study for extending the Mission to States not producing bamboo.

Consumer Welfare Fund

837. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total corpus of Consumer Welfare Fund currently available as on December 31, 2006;

(b) the details regarding utilization of the Consumer Welfare Fund during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the ceiling on allocation of grants to consumer organizations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is considering any proposal to simplify the procedure for allocation of grant to consumer organizations from the said fund; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) The total corpus of Consumer Welfare Fund currently available as on 31 December, 2006 is Rs. 96,32,43,000.

(b) The details regarding utilization of the Consumer Welfare Fund during the last three years, year-wise is as under:

Year	Utilisation of the Consumer Welfare Fund
2003-04	Rs. 4,18,53,000
2004-05	Rs. 17,42,95,000
2005-06	Rs. 8,51,14,000

(c) to (f) No Sir. However, State/Union Territories have been asked to set up Consumer Welfare Fund for undertaking consumer welfare activities within respective States/UTs.

Mechanism to Tackle Droughts

838. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any mechanism to tackle droughts every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to take necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities including drought. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States with financial and logistic support. There is ready availability of funds with the States under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for taking necessary measures in the wake of natural calamities. The Central Government and the State Governments concerned contribute to this Fund in the ratio of 3:1. In case of natural calamities of severe nature, where the funds available in the CRF are not sufficient to tackle the situation, the State Governments concerned could seek assistance, over and above CRF, from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) etc., by submitting a formal memorandum giving all relevant details.

Dues of FCI

839. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry owe a huge amount to Food Corporation of India (FCI) as dues for non-payment for grains purchased for social welfare scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the extent of dues owed to FCI;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue bonds to FCI to clear these dues; and

(d) if so, the extent to which this would clear the dues of FCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) has pending dues to be received from the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MoHRD) for the foodgrains supplied under various welfare schemes of these ministries.

(b) FCI has informed that as on 15-02-2007, MoRD owes a sum of Rs. 16,299 Crore, including Rs. 5840 crore on account of interest on delayed release of outstanding dues, to the FCI while the MoHRD owes a sum of Rs. 351 crore to FCI. FCI has further informed that in addition, Rs. 1628 crore is also realizable on account of interest of delayed release of funds by MoHRD.

(c) and (d) The Cabinet approved issue of Special Securities to the FCI for the amount of Rs. 16,200 crore towards their dues against the MoRD till 30-04-2005. The FCI has already received Special Bonds to the extent of Rs. 16,200 crore in three tranches.

[Translation]

Environmental Clearance to Goi Irrigation Project

840. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for construction of Lower Goi Irrigation Project in district of Badwani (Madhya Pradesh) is pending for environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA) has applied for an environmental clearance in respect of Lower Goi Irrigation Project in the district of Badwani of Madhya Pradesh which is at present being considered by the Sectoral Expert Appraisal Committee.

(c) As per EIA notification 2006 the decision on the proposal needs to be taken within 105 days from the receipt of the complete information.

[English]

Amendment in Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

841. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the necessary amendment is likely to be brought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) The consultation process for arriving at consensus with regard to certain proposals for amendment in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is still on, after which they will be finalized.

Death of Stray Leopard

842. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incidence of death of leopard in Pulwama (Jammu and Kashmir) has come to the notice of the Union Government;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard to prevent such recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, a leopard strayed into the Cheki-Chhoti Pora Village, Shopian, Pulwama District and took shelter in a pine tree on 17-01-2007. The field staff of the Forest Department and the Wildlife Protection staff from Hirpora Wildlife Sanctuary reached the spot immediately. In the mean time, a large number of people had already gathered on the spot. Police

personnel were also called in as the field staff alone could not control the mob. Due to persisted shouting of the mob, the leopard finally jumped off the tree and injured two persons among the mob. The angry mob then chased the animal and killed it with lathies and stones. As per the postmortem report, the animal has 'died due to head injury and excessive bleeding through nostrils and mouth'. There was no bullet mark on the body of the said leopard.

(c) The Government of India under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as 'Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' provides technical and financial assistance to the States for effective protection and conservation of wildlife. The various activities for which assistance is provided include developing better communication facilities, infrastructure development, habitat improvement, compensation to wildlife victims, veterinary care, education and awareness etc.

In addition, the Jammu and Kashmir Government has also taken the following steps to ensure the safety of wild animals:

1. Setting up of control rooms at Divisional levels to attend to the problem of human-wildlife conflict.
2. Massive awareness campaign for the masses through print and electronic media.
3. Visits of Wildlife personnel to the conflict prone villages for educating the locals regarding preventive measures to be adopted.
4. Setting up of village level committees for creating awareness.

Amendment of APMC

843. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from retail sector for repeal or amendment of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) The suggestions have been received from time to time from various fora to introduce reforms in agricultural marketing by suitable amendments to the Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Act (APMC Act). The Government have in consultation with the State Governments formulated a Model Law on reforms in agricultural marketing which, inter-alia, contains provisions for retail trade applicable in the following conditions:

- "(i) whereof the sale is made by the producer himself to any person for his domestic consumption in quantity upto four quintals;
 - (ii) which is brought by head load;
- Provided that the State Government by notification may withdraw this exemption specifying the reasons therein in respect of such market are as specified in the notification;
- (iii) purchase or sale of which is made by a trader;
 - (iv) purchase or sale of which is made by an authorized fair price dealer from the Food Corporation of India, the "The State Commodity Trading Corporation" or any other agency or institution authorized by the State Government for distribution of essential commodities through the public distribution system; and
 - (v) the transfer of such agricultural produce to cooperative society for the purpose of securing an advance there from."

The Model Law on the aforesaid lines has been circulated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for adoption as the subject matter falls within their jurisdiction.

Cost/Quality of Steel

844. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the prices of steel being higher in India and the quality of steel being inferior in comparison to other countries;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up research projects to enable lower production cost of steel;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (DR. AKHILESH DAS): (a) The price of steel in domestic market in India is linked to the international price and normally fluctuates in conformity with the price trends in the international market. The demand-supply gap prevailing in the country also affects the short-term price fluctuations in the domestic market. As far as quality of steel is concerned, India produces a wide range of steel products catering to the needs of a variety of consumers. The quality of steel produced by some of the Integrated Steel Producers is comparable to international standards.

(b) to (d) The Government does not propose to set up research projects to enable lower production cost of steel. However the Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Steel) with members from Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML) and steel producers sponsors research proposals in iron and steel sector. Further, research and development activities are carried out by major steel producers through their in-house laboratories.

Multi-State Agriculture Competitiveness Project

845. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any scheme with World Bank to develop competitive marketing system and improve market access for farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Bank has funded the Multi-State Agriculture Competitiveness Project to promote competitive marketing system in India;

(d) if so, the assistance provided by the World Bank to each State for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (e) There is a proposal to develop a Multi-State Agriculture Competitive Project with assistance from World Bank to foster the development of more competitive marketing system and improvement in market access for farmers, through knowledge and more effective producer organizations. The proposed project would be linked to undertaking end-to-end reform of agricultural marketing sector and in the first phase, three or four states would be considered for implementation of the project. Depending on the proactiveness of the other states, the project could later be extended. It is assessed that the size of the project in each State would be tentatively of the order of Rs. 300.00 crore. Each State project would be taken on stand alone basis and the assistance would be made on back to back basis through State sector project.

The project is envisaged to be implemented from December, 2007 subject to the approval by Planning Commission and acceptance of terms and conditions by the respective State Governments.

[Translation]

Policy on Reserved Forest Area

846. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request to review the policy with regard to the reserved forest area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

National Livestock Policy

847. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised National Livestock Policy;

(b) if so, the details and its main objectives thereof; and

(c) the details of the achievements made by the Government under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) during the last three years and the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) A National Livestock Policy is being formulated to attain qualitative and quantitative improvement in livestock, livestock products, feed and fodder resources. It aims to provide for a better interface between modern technologies and management practices regarding breeding, nutrition and health care and also through Animal Husbandry Extension Programmes. The policy aims to guide the future programmes in the said areas.

(c) Government is implementing National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding since October, 2000 for genetic upgradation of bovine population on priority basis. At present 27 States and one UT are participating under the project and central assistance to the tune of Rs. 384.16 crore has been released to these States including an amount of Rs. 90.72 crore released during current year. Details of the achievements made under the project during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

*Physical targets and achievement during last three years and current financial year under
National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCCB)*

Sl. No.	Activity Component	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Conversion/setting up of Artificial Insemination (AI) centres to enable mobile practice	6500	5457	6000	6751	7000	7221	5500	3495
2.	Strengthening of semen station/acquisition of AI bulls	10	5	14	15	12	13	10	7
3.	Strengthening/establishment of semen banks	16	31	58	47	50	56	60	39
4.	Establishment/strengthening of training centre	10	17	22	23	28	27	12	12

Investment in Agriculture Sector

848. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investment in agriculture and allied sectors, has come down from Rs. 55,473 crores in 2001-02 to Rs. 51,000 crores in 2006-07;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase public and private investment in agriculture sector; and

(d) the manner in which Krishi Vigyan Kendras have helped increase the investment in agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) According to latest estimates released by Central Statistical Organisation, the investment in the agriculture and allied sectors, measured in terms of Gross Capital Formation at constant prices (1999-2000 prices), increased by about 15 per cent from Rs. 55,806 crore during 2001-02 to Rs. 64,131 crore during 2005-06.

(c) The Government of India have taken a series of initiatives to increase public and private investment in agriculture sector. These are as follows:

- Increase in public investment in sectors like irrigation, watershed development in rainfed areas, rural road connectivity, rural electrification.
- Revitalization of Agricultural extension system through Krishi Vigyan Kendras in each district.
- Agricultural diversification through horticulture and floriculture.
- Development/strengthening of modern agricultural markets, market support systems, contract farming by attracting investment from private and corporate sectors.
- Reorientation of banks towards extending credit

for crop loan to farmer households at concessional rate of interest.

- Revitalization of Agricultural research to ensure full exploitation of scientific advances for improving productivity according to agro-climatic conditions.

(d) The investment in agriculture through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) has received priority attention with the provision of Rs. 5368 crore during the Tenth Plan for agriculture research and education, which includes Rs. 500 crore for new KVKs for transfer of technology to the farmers. Revitalization of Agricultural extension system through Krishi Vigyan Kendras in each district is made more farmer friendly by way of autonomous institutional arrangements for technological dissemination through "Agricultural Technology Management Agency" (ATMA) at district level.

[Translation]

Environmental Clearance to Khandwa Irrigation Project

849. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punasa Lift Irrigation Project of Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Government for environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA) has applied for an environmental clearance in respect of Punasa Lift Irrigation Project in the district of Khandwa of Madhya Pradesh which is at present being considered by the Sectoral Expert Appraisal Committee.

(c) As per EIA notification 2006 the decision on the proposal needs to be taken within 105 days from the receipt of the complete information.

[English]

Silt In Hirakud Reservoir

850. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hirakud Reservoir in Orissa is silting very fast; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to desilt the reservoirs

immediately and to check the problems arising out of silting particularly flood control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Silting of reservoirs is a natural phenomenon. As per the information available in "Compendium of Silting of Reservoir" in India 2001, the gross storage of Hirakud Reservoir has reduced from 8105 MCM to 6145.74 MCM over a period of 37 years with a loss of 1959.26 MCM as shown below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	Name of River	Year of first impoundment	Original Gross Storage Capacity in MCM	Present Gross Storage Capacity in MCM	Total Loss of Storage up to the last survey in MCM
1.	Hirakud	Mahanadi	1957	8105	6145.74	1959.26 (last surveyed in 1994)

The observed rate of siltation is 0.635 thousand Cu.m/sqkm/year as against the designed rate of siltation of 0.25 thousand Cu.m./sqkm/year. Using Remoe Sensing Technique, the reservoir has been surveyed by Central

Water Commission in the year 2001 for assessment of sediment in Live Storage Zone only and the results are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	Name of River	Year of first impoundment	Original Live Storage Capacity in MCM	Present Live Storage Capacity in MCM	Total Loss of Storage up to the last survey in MCM
1.	Hirakud	Mahanadi	1957	5818	4841.58	976.42 (last surveyed in 2001)

Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution, funding and maintenance of irrigation projects is primarily the responsibility of State Government based on their own priority. The State Government of Orissa has informed that removal of silt from Hirakud Reservoir having a water spread area of 743 sqkm is not practicable. The catchment area intercepted at Hirakud

Dam site is 83400 sqkm most of it being in the State of Chhattisgarh. The problem was discussed in the 4th meeting of Mahanadi Sub-committee of National Committee on Dam Safety held on 21st August, 2006 at Bhubneshwar. The State Government of Chhattisgarh and Orissa are required to take further appropriate action in the matter.

**Removal of Ban on Export/Import of
Foodgrains**

851. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution in consultation with Ministry of Agriculture is planning to lift the ban imposed on export and import of foodgrains simultaneously to augment domestic supplies as reported in the *Times of India* dated February 21, 2007;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether certain essential commodities are exported at lower prices than that of its import prices;

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

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Export of wheat and rice from Central Pool stocks have been discontinued since 01-10-2004. Private export of wheat under Open General License (OGL) has been banned up to 31-12-2007. However, there is no ban on export of rice under OGL. Further, export of pulses have been banned w.e.f. 22nd June, 2006. There is no proposal to lift the above bans.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Government does not undertake export/import of any essential commodity, simultaneously. However, depending upon the situation, decision to either import or export the essential commodity, is taken.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) some of the important remedial steps are as under:—

- (i) State Trading Corporation (STC) contracted for import of 55 lakh tonnes of wheat to augment domestic availability.
- (ii) Ban has been imposed on export of wheat, pulses and skimmed milk powder.
- (iii) Private trade has been allowed to import wheat and pulses at zero duty.
- (iv) Reduction in import duty on edible oils.
- (v) Government had issued a Central Order under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to enable the State Governments to invoke stock limits in respect of wheat and pulses.
- (vi) Decision to release upto 4 lakh tonnes of wheat under Open Market Sale Scheme in February and March 2007.

[Translation]

Import of Edible Oil

852. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the edible oil industry in the country is on the verge of closure due to import of duty free oil during the last two years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the extent and the reasons of duty cut and the production units closed down during the said period;

(c) whether the Government is providing/proposes to provide assistance to domestic industry to face competition from imported oil;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to cut oil imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The closure of some edible oil

production units in the country was/is on accounts of various factors, such as creation of production capacity not commensurate with availability of raw materials, obsolete technology, poor economies of scale, shift in consumer preference towards soft oils, competition from cheaper duty free imports of vanaspati, etc. from Sri Lanka/ Nepal/Bhutan.

The Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade was reviewed and modified on March 02, 2002 incorporating major revisions to address the concerns of Indian Industry and accordingly, duty free imports of vanaspati upto the annual Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) limit of 1 lakh MT have been allowed under the Treaty.

Vanaspati is under free list under India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA). It was being imported from Sri Lanka at zero duty. Now, the Government has been able to negotiate a package thereby restricting the import quantities of vanaspati including bakery shortening and margarine to a TRQ of 2.5 lakh MT per annum to mitigate the damage to domestic industry and farmers, as per notifications issued by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) in this regard. It has been decided to facilitate import of this commodity as per the Tariff Rate Quota regime of Foreign Trade Policy of Government of India.

Consequent upon de-licensing of vegetable oil industry w.e.f. 25-7-1991, no precise figures about the number of edible oil units in production/closed (exclusively due to duty free imports of vanaspati, etc.) in the country are available.

(c) and (d) Steps taken in the interest of domestic edible oil industry include:—

- (i) Import of oilseeds/edible oils except copra/ coconut oil has been allowed on OGL.
- (ii) Import duty on certain vegetable oils of edible grade intended for manufacture of refined oil/ Vanaspati is levied at a concessional rate.
- (iii) Import duty on certain crude vegetable oils of edible grade has been kept low as compared to refined oils to facilitate raw material availability.
- (iv) In order to encourage production of solvent

extracted oils in the country and to promote export of extractions, excise duty on food grade hexane has been reduced from 32% to 16%.

- (v) Excise duty on refined edible oils/Vanaspati/ interesterified fat etc. has been withdrawn.
- (vi) Import duty on Vanaspati, bakery shortening, interesterified fat, margarine has been raised from 30% to 80%.
- (vii) Duty free import of vanaspati from Nepal has been canalized through State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (STC) and duty free import of vanaspati including bakery shortening and margarine from Sri Lanka has been allowed as per the arrangements indicated in the Public Notice No. 69 dated 21-11-2006 issued by DGFT.
- (viii) With effect from 24-1-2007, import duty on Crude Palm Oil/Crude Palmolein has been reduced from 70% to 60% and import duty on refined Palm Oil/RBD Palmolein reduced from 80% to 67.5%.
- (ix) With effect from 1-3-2007, crude and refined edible grade vegetable oils and their edible grade fractions have been exempted from 4% Special Additional Duty of Customs (SAD); and import duty on sunflower oil, both crude and refined, has been reduced from 65% to 50% and 75% to 60% respectively.
- (x) Tariff Value is fixed from time to time for palm oil and its products and soyabean oil.

(e) In order to harmonize/protect the interests of farmers, processors and consumers, to the extent possible, the import duty structure on edible oils including Free Trade Agreements/Treaties is reviewed from time to time.

Environmental Clearance to Halon Irrigation Project

853. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposal for diversion of 149.330

hectare forest land for construction of canal under Halon Irrigation Project is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The proposal for diversion of 149.330 hectares of forest land for construction of dam on Halon River for Halon Irrigation Project in District Mandala, Madhya Pradesh was examined in the Ministry, and some essential details were found lacking in the proposal. These essential details were sought from the State Government on 05-06-2005 and on 11-10-2006. Reply from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh is awaited.

[English]

Armed Forces (Special Power) Act, 1958

854. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has withdrawn the Armed Forces (Special Power) Act, 1958 from Manipur as reported in 'The Times of India' dated February 06, 2007; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. At present, the entire State of Manipur except the Imphal Municipal Area has been declared 'disturbed area' by Governor of Manipur upto 31st May, 2007 under Section 3 of the Armed Forces Special (Powers) Act, 1958 as amended in 1972.

[Translation]

ST Status to Bhoi and Meena Castes

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

(a) the population of Meena caste in the year 1957;

(b) whether Bhoi and Meena castes are still in the Scheduled Tribes category;

(c) the reasons for according S.T. status to Meena caste as Bhoi Meena and Nishad Mallah belonged to "Vimukta Jati" and Meena did not belong to Vimukta Jati; and

(d) the reasons for not according the status of S.T. to these castes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) Scheduled Tribes are notified under Art 342 (1) of the Constitution. The list of Scheduled Tribes in State/UT specific. The Meena community was not notified as a Scheduled Tribe till the year 1976. It was notified as a Scheduled Tribe in the State of Rajasthan only in the year 1976, vide the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976. The population of the Meena Community for 1957 is not available. The population of the community in the State was 2799,422 as per the 1991 census.

(b) Bhoi is notified as one of the synonyms of the Khasi Scheduled Tribe in the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram. Meena is a notified Scheduled Tribe in the State of Rajasthan.

(c) and (d) There is no connection between a community being declared a 'Vimukta Jati' (Denotified Tribe) and/or being notified as a Scheduled Tribe. A community is notified as a Scheduled Tribe on the basis of following criteria:

- (i) Indications of primitive traits,
- (ii) Distinctive culture,
- (iii) Geographical isolation,
- (iv) Shyness of contact with the community at large, and
- (v) Backwardness.

Basic Amenities to Jawans of Border Security Force

856. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of basic amenities being provided to jawans of the Border Security Force (BSF) who are deployed on the bordering areas; and

(b) the details of facilities provided to the personnel of Para-Military Forces (PMF) and their dependents in case of their disability or death on duty particularly in border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) BSF Jawans at Border Out Posts (BOPs) are being provided basic amenities like living accommodation, cook

house cum dinning hall, communication and electricity facilities to the extent feasible, bath/lavatory block, climate specific amenities besides bunkers for protection during active combat.

(b) A statement giving details of benefits provided to the personnel of Para-Military Forces (PMF) and their dependents in case of disability or death on duty is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Category	Ex-gratia amount	Pensionary benefits to the widows/dependents
(i)	Death occurring due to accident in the course of performance of duties	Rs. 5 lakhs	Extra Ordinary Pension equal to 60% of last drawn basic pay by the deceased employee subject to a minimum of Rs. 2,500 and all other service benefits like GPF, CGEGIS, Leave encashment, DCRG as admissible.
(ii)	Death occurring in the course of performance of duties attributable to act of violence, anti social elements	Rs. 5 lakhs	
(iii)	Death occurring in (a) Enemy action, international war or Border skirmishes; and (b) Action against militants, terrorist, extremist.	Rs. 7.5 lakhs	Liberalized Pensionary Award (LPA) equal to last pay drawn by the deceased employee and all other pensionary benefits like GPF, CGEGIS, Leave encashment, DCRG.
(iv)	Normal Death	Nil	In respect of cases of normal deaths, normal family pension under CCS (Pension) Rules is equal to 50% of last pay drawn for a period of 7 years or upto the age of 65 years whichever is earlier, provided individual had served for more than 7 years before his death. With less than 7 years service, 30% pay subject to minimum of Rs. 1275 is granted as pension for the lifetime of the next of kin.

Invalidation/Disability Pension

In the case of disability due to injuries while on duty,

disability pension is admissible if the person is boarded out.

*[English]***Globalisation of Small Scale Sector**

857. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

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

(a) whether due to massive globalization and onslaught of multinational companies' FDI, the small scale industries are being marginalized or closed down;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) due to such marginalization;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of small scale industries;

(d) the growth rate of small scale industries and its contribution to GDP during 2005-06 and 07, separately; and

(e) Details of factors attributed to the increase in the growth rate of small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The micro and small enterprises (MSE) sector has registered a continuous increase in the number of enterprises, production and persons employed.

(c) In the wake of trade liberalization, the Government has put in place several measures to help MSEs become globally competitive. These include special focus on technology upgradation, infrastructure assistance through the cluster approach, more timely availability of credit, adoption of modern management practices, use of electronic infrastructure and other information technology (IT) applications, marketing and timely information dissemination to help the MSEs face the emerging challenges of globalization. Besides, protection is available in the form of raising customs duties up to the bound levels, imposing anti-dumping duties, taking safeguard measures in case of surge in imports, etc. Further, the Government has enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 and announced a 'Package for Promotion of MSEs' to facilitate the promotion and development of MSEs and enhancement of their competitiveness.

(d) As per the latest available data, the estimated growth rate of MSE sector and their contribution to GDP during 2005-06 were 12.32% and 5.83% respectively.

(e) Besides the inherent resilience of the MSEs in successfully adapting to the changing globalized environment, the policy measures taken by the Government for their promotion and development has helped the MSE sector in achieving a higher growth rate.

Industries in West Bengal and Orissa

858. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of the industries set up and commenced by the industrialists to whom land was provided by Industrial Development Corporation for setting up of industries in the States of West Bengal and Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Information concerning land provided by State Industrial Development Corporations to industrialists for setting up of industries is not centrally maintained. However, the number of Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda filed in the delicensed sector and Letters of Intent/Direct Industrial Licences issued in the licensable sector for the States of West Bengal and Orissa for the period from 1-1-2004 to 31-12-2006 is as under:

State	Number of units	Proposed Investment (Rs. crore)
Orissa	535	153615
West Bengal	1161	41534

*[Translation]***Report of NCW on Gang Rape**

859. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDAY:

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of gang rape with the women/ girls are on increase in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has sent its team to various States in this regard, including Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, whether the Government has received such report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) As per statistics compiled by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT wise incidence of gang rape during 2003 to 2005 were 402, 393 and 395 respectively.

(c) The National Commission for Women has been constituting inquiry Committees from time to time to investigate the cases involving gang-rape either suo moto or on the basis of complaints received and they have visited various States including Uttar Pradesh. The incidents of gang-rape also figured in the Annual Reports of the Commission under the caption "Investigations undertaken under section 10 (1) and (4) of the NCW Act, 1990.

(d) and (e) The Government has not received any report from the National Commission for Women on Gang Rape.

[English]

Tea Gardens

860. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tea gardens lying closed in tea producing States as on date;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to know the reasons for their closure;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken for their revival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per the information available, 39 tea gardens are lying closed of which 2 are located in Assam, 20 in Kerala and 17 in West Bengal.

(b) and (c) The Government of India had appointed three Expert Committees to make in-depth study of the closed tea gardens. The main causes for sickness/closure as identified by the Committees include inherent weaknesses of the gardens due to poor yields arising out of poor condition of the gardens and factories (affecting tea quality and price realisations), poor garden management, frequent changes of garden managers and the management's excessive reliance on bank debt with negligible fresh equity infusion. In some of the gardens, the neglect was due to ownership disputes, protracted litigation and diversion of funds from tea gardens to other activities and in many cases strained relationship between management and garden workers.

(d) The Government of India and the Tea Board have been facilitating discussions between the managements of the closed tea gardens and their bankers with a view to arrive at a settlement for re-opening of the closed tea gardens in various States of the country. A rehabilitation package for closed and sick tea gardens is also being formulated by the Government.

Bauxite Deposits

861. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of bauxite deposit in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of consumption and requirement of bauxite for the industries situated in various States;

(c) the details of import-export ratio of bauxite during each of the last three years; and

(d) the countries to which bauxite has been imported-exported during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):

(a) As per available information, total resources of bauxite in the country as on 1-4-2005 are given below:

State	Resources (in million tonnes)
Andhra Pradesh	615
Bihar	4
Chhattisgarh	150
Goa	50
Gujarat	186
Jammu and Kashmir	2
Jharkhand	120
Karnataka	49
Kerala	14
Madhya Pradesh	134
Maharashtra	127
Orissa	1808
Rajasthan	0.5
Tamil Nadu	25
Uttar Pradesh	19
Total	3303.5

(b) As per available information, the total consumption of bauxite by indigenous industries during 2002-03 to 2004-05 are given below:

Year	Consumption of Bauxite (in '000 tonnes)
2002-03	7821
2003-04 (Provisional)	7718
2004-05 (estimated)	7718

(c) Details of import-export ratio of bauxite during the last three years is as under:

Year	Import-export ratio
2005-06	1:52
2004-05	1:19
2003-04	1:24

(d) India exports bauxite to Russia, China, Iran, Ukraine, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Japan and Azerbaijan and imports bauxite from China, Switzerland and UAE.

[Translation]

Visit of Hurriyat Leaders to Pakistan

862. SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news regarding visit of Hurriyat Leaders to Pakistan as appeared in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated February 07, 2007;

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

(c) whether the Government has detailed information about the meetings of leaders of Hurriyat Conference with political leaders of Pakistan/terrorist organizations during their recent visit to Pakistan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any inquiry of the leaders of Hurriyat Conference who have visited Pakistan has been conducted; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The news item referred to in the question has come to the notice of the Government. However, all the contents of the report have not been confirmed.

(c) and (d) The All Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC) (A) delegation during their visit to Pakistan met Pakistani

President, Prime Minister, leaders of various political parties in Pakistan, the President and Prime Minister of Pak Occupied Kashmir. The delegation also met leaders of terrorist organizations like Al Umar Mujahideen, Al Barq and representatives of Jaish-e-Muhammed including the brother of Maulana Masood Azhar.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

[English]

Trade between India and Portugal

863. SHRI NAVIN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of trade between India and Portugal;

(b) whether the President of Portugal visited India in January, 2007 along with a business delegation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any trade agreements were signed during the visit between the two Governments and/or private companies of the two countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the expected quantum jump in mutual trade as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Bilateral trade between India and Portugal during the period April-October 2006 was US\$ 210 million. Trade between the two countries during the year 2005-06 was of the order of US\$ 281 million.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Portuguese President H.E. Prof. Anibal Cavao Silva paid a state visit to India from 10-17 January 2007. It was the first visit at Head of State level from Portugal in nearly 15 years.

Four Ministers, four members of Parliament and around 70 business persons accompanied the Portuguese President.

While in Delhi, the Portuguese President addressed

an India-Portugal Business Meeting organized by FICCI, CII, ASSOCHAM and Industrial Trade and Tourism Institute of Portugal in New Delhi. Besides Delhi, the Portugal President visited Goa, Mumbai and Bangalore.

In Goa, he addressed a business forum arranged by the Goa Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In Mumbai, the President participated at the inauguration of an Economic Seminar and attended a luncheon meeting with the Mumbai Chamber of Commerce.

He also delivered the keynote address at the 13th Partnership Summit in Bangalore organized by CII and visited the Headquarters of Biocon, Wipro and Infosys.

FICCI organized India-Portugal Business Forum on January 11, 2007 followed by specific one to one business meeting with Portuguese companies.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Agro and Rural Industries Schemes

864. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of sponsored schemes of the Ministry being run in the country including Jharkhand;

(b) the amount provided for above schemes particularly to Jharkhand during the last three years, Scheme-wise, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of Agro and Rural Industries; and

(d) the extent to which the Government achieved success in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The Government (in the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries) has been implementing the following schemes through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Coir Board and Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) in the country, including Jharkhand:—

- (i) Schemes for development of Khadi and Polyvastra activities: For this purpose, Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) is issued in favour of implementing agencies for availing institutional finance to meet working capital requirement of khadi and polyvastra activities, at 4% rate of interest and the difference between 4% and actual lending rate is subsidized by KVIC. 10% Rebate is provided on retail sales of Khadi/Polyvasta products as normal rebate throughout the year and another 10% special rebate for 108 days in the year.
- (ii) Scheme of Product Development Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) has been launched in order to diversify and develop products under Khadi and Village Industries and also to improve the packaging of the various KVI products.
- (iii) Scheme of Fund for Re-generation of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) has been launched in October, 2005 for regeneration of traditional industries in 104 identified clusters, comprising 29 Khadi, 50 Village Industries and 25 Coir clusters across the country.
- (iv) A Rural Industries Service Centre (RISC) scheme is in vogue for providing common facility services to KVI programmes on a cluster based manner.
- (v) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) is being implemented for establishing village industries projects with margin money assistance from KVIC and loan from public sector scheduled commercial banks.
- (vi) PMRY is being implemented for creating employment opportunities for the educated unemployed youth in the rural as well as urban areas.

(b) State/Union Territory-wise (including Jharkhand) details of funds provided under Khadi and Village Industries (KVI), ISEC, REGP during last three years in respect of KVIC are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively. State/Union Territory-wise (including Jharkhand) details of funds provided during last three

years in respect of PMRY are given in the enclosed statement-IV.

(c) Steps have been taken to protect the interest of Agro and Rural Industries. In order to help the entrepreneurs engaged under Agro and Rural Industries, the Government (in the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries) has launched REGP under which financial assistance in the form of margin money grant is provided for setting up of Agro and Rural Industries projects. Financial assistance for various backward forward purposes to units engaged in Agro and Rural Industries has also been provided to the entrepreneurs. Other initiatives include brand building, price competitiveness, quality control measures etc. to help agro and rural industries units to protect them from the competitions of similar products of multi national companies. Three exclusive brands such as 'Deshi Aahar', 'Khadi' and 'Sarvodaya' have been introduced to identify the distinctiveness of agro and rural industries products. Price competitiveness is sought to be achieved through lower capital cost, tax and non-tax concession being extended from time to time and cheaper marketing facilities through already available marketing outlets, organizing exhibitions/events, etc. The Government has also granted deemed Export Promotion Council (EPC) status to KVIC to assist the export oriented KVI units. Quality of products is ensured by extending financial assistance for testing laboratories, packaging improvement by launching a scheme for Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) and Common Facility Services are provided through a scheme known as Rural Industries Consultancy Services (RISC). Further a Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) is also launched for the revival of traditional activities in a cluster based manner through KVIC and Coir Board.

(d) The REGP which was launched for generating additional employment in rural areas has been able to generate 5.68 lakh additional employment opportunities during 2005-06 against the target of 5.56 lakh. This has also helped to augment the credit flow to rural industries from the commercial banks to the tune of Rs. 730 crore in 2005. As a result of various measures taken by Government for the promotion of agro and rural industries, the overall physical performance of KVI programme was at a higher scale during 2005-06, over the preceding year as per the details given below:

Year	Production (Rs. crore)			Employment (lakh)		
	Khadi	V.I.	Total	Khadi	V.I.	Total
2004-05	461.54	10458.89	10920.43	8.64	68.14	76.78
2005-06	468.30	11915.54	12383.84	8.68	74.09	82.77

The State/Union Territory-wise progress made under PMRY during last three years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 is given in the enclosed statement-V.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory-wise details of funds provided under Khadi and Village Industries during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Khadi			Village Industries		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi	449.15	262.94	296.90	794.46	1051.10	307.58
2.	Haryana	394.96	325.72	331.92	2008.26	2192.81	1348.76
3.	Himachal Pradesh	214.77	142.34	135.33	873.89	697.68	833.23
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	98.35	110.3	102.48	455.07	712.96	786.43
5.	Punjab	257.16	463.38	226.56	1259.43	2178.85	1871.58
6.	Rajasthan	587.5	607.83	748.64	2916.95	2794.05	3364.09
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.81	0	0	106.56	104.09	149.78
8.	Bihar	251.36	264.52	168.71	681.10	584.70	733.84
9.	Jharkhand	152.26	121.95	53.47	257.14	182.79	778.86
10.	Orissa	16.93	15.39	50.7	903.64	1156.83	975.20
11.	West Bengal	268.37	280.9	88.81	1731.39	2606.58	2395.38
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.97	3.84	2	125.72	91.12	182.00
13.	Assam	119.78	82.26	65.05	1135.12	1364.83	2948.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Manipur	15.02	8.16	5.01	129.98	177.55	286.93
15.	Meghalaya	1.22	3.02	3.02	237.96	299.60	420.86
16.	Mizoram	2	2	2	225.24	454.66	1142.46
17.	Nagaland	22.02	8.11	6.25	315.39	223.71	248.75
18.	Tripura	1.71	13.57	1.04	132.28	192.38	164.44
19.	Sikkim	0	5.09	4.96	369.35	337.61	305.03
20.	Andhra Pradesh	166.11	162.07	122.52	1547.72	3019.60	4174.51
21.	Karnataka	567.53	196.15	462.62	1797.06	1800.68	2402.23
22.	Kerala	292.45	310.88	303.7	2763.63	1424.13	1735.84
23.	Tamil Nadu	1280.56	767.70	1850.14	1397.19	1507.99	1604.00
24.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	4.00	12.28	5.61
25.	Goa	4.57	6.67	5.83	201.58	279.93	179.70
26.	Gujarat	709.94	619.07	673.29	291.88	767.31	1111.88
27.	Maharashtra	111.46	89.35	214.85	1515.06	2452.80	2516.11
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	1.20	0	0.00
29.	Chhattisgarh	60.93	27.31	60.02	1113.20	1165.16	1179.46
30.	Madhya Pradesh	125.39	176.6	145.78	1667.44	1710.57	1517.56
31.	Uttarakhand	277.4	230.82	412.66	1174.78	695.12	675.21
32.	Uttar Pradesh	3076.7	3296.52	2422.47	3351.86	4494.43	4941.94
Total		9561.38	8604.46	8966.73	31485.53	36733.90	41287.60

Statement-II

State/Union Territory-wise details of funds provided under Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate Scheme during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	0.04	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Delhi	0.38	0.38	0.32
3.	Haryana	14.19	7.05	4.09
4.	Himachal Pradesh	28.87	7.03	6.20
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.33	1.03	1.22
6.	Punjab	11.05	10.70	9.34
7.	Rajasthan	22.86	11.84	15.35
8.	Bihar	11.13	3.78	3.90
9.	Jharkhand	3.72	1.43	1.43
10.	Orissa	2.49	1.49	0.00
11.	West Bengal	9.24	8.09	8.30
12.	Assam	0.02	0.02	0.02
13.	Andhra Pradesh	2.04	2.19	2.20
14.	Karnataka	13.34	2.20	1.75
15.	Kerala	7.53	6.07	6.39
16.	Pondicherry	0.14	0.04	0.04
17.	Tamil Nadu	35.32	43.03	43.28
18.	Gujarat	42.79	39.01	43.69
19.	Maharashtra	15.85	9.41	9.55
20.	Chhattisgarh	4.22	0.10	0.20
21.	Madhya Pradesh	24.59	24.59	3.14
22.	Uttarakhand	4.98	2.79	2.61
23.	Uttar Pradesh	104.43	87.92	58.65
Total		362.55	270.19	221.67

Statement-III

*State/Union Territory-wise details of funds provided under REGP (Margin Money)
during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1675.40	3394.19	3627.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.77	66.03	126.54
3.	Assam	806.83	1277.42	2719.99
4.	Bihar	186.03	281.69	570.54
5.	Goa	82.98	88.90	103.68
6.	Gujarat	130.34	530.55	883.08
7.	Haryana	1938.96	2142.25	1782.18
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	363.45	548.55	833.56
9.	Himachal Pradesh	757.11	657.72	889.90
10.	Karnataka	1692.17	1063.83	1697.66
11.	Kerala	2753.15	1027.95	1603.41
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1355.07	2125.71	1114.33
13.	Maharashtra	873.25	1439.17	1596.48
14.	Manipur	41.19	73.66	43.85
15.	Meghalaya	121.79	196.03	234.14
16.	Mizoram	61.10	257.48	995.54
17.	Nagaland	117.20	204.46	286.22
18.	Orissa	784.11	863.05	837.22
19.	Punjab	819.03	1834.63	837.21
20.	Rajasthan	2890.28	2064.33	2679.91
21.	Tamil Nadu	1362.17	1147.28	1217.13
22.	Tripura	224.02	214.14	289.95

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3415.18	3596.64	2495.99
24.	West Bengal	1593.51	1999.62	2100.06
25.	Sikkim	127.67	165.78	139.54
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.44	4.16	218.87
27.	Chandigarh	10.24	21.45	3.63
28.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4.13	0.00	0.00
29.	Delhi	12.31	8.09	16.66
30.	Lakshadweep	7.42	0.00	16.39
31.	Pondicherry	11.38	9.05	12.66
32.	Chhattisgarh	1098.00	1000.91	1152.87
33.	Jharkhand	198.08	320.60	351.12
34.	Uttarakhand	979.70	578.63	617.86
Total		26574.46	29239.95	32095.75

Statement-IV

*State/Union Territory-wise details of central fund released under PMRY
during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191.44	293.34	176.72
2.	Assam	58.97	100.71	77.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.47	5.39	4.54
4.	Bihar	101.54	19.87	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.08	50.84	41.02
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gujarat	20.27	53.07	13.38
9.	Haryana	68.99	74.20	45.64
10.	Himachal Pradesh	19.48	5.12	15.03
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.16	0.00	11.71
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	34.56	0.06
13.	Karnataka	148.93	173.19	124.08
14.	Kerala	112.21	175.75	176.63
15.	Madhya Pradesh	149.32	265.38	226.32
16.	Maharashtra	191.31	173.92	128.04
17.	Manipur	5.57	4.55	1.23
18.	Meghalaya	7.10	8.29	8.22
19.	Mizoram	3.61	3.24	8.22
20.	Nagaland	1.00	17.12	22.03
21.	Orissa	91.34	147.50	135.46
22.	Punjab	78.18	81.45	55.67
23.	Rajasthan	106.01	104.30	109.97
24.	Tamil Nadu	147.94	136.75	155.27
25.	Tripura	18.23	21.24	22.70
26.	Uttar Pradesh	402.53	644.91	422.85
27.	Uttarakhand	25.83	92.76	64.16
28.	West Bengal	0.00	19.12	29.10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.06	2.51	0.55
30.	Chandigarh	0.47	1.02	3.98
31.	Daman and Diu	0.04	0.03	0.03
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.15	0.20	0.19
33.	Lakshadweep	0.12	0.14	0.05

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Pondicherry	5.37	4.74	0.57
35.	Sikkim	0.48	0.25	0.89
Total		2010.20	2715.43	2082.12

Statement-V

State/Union Territory-wise progress made under PMRY during last three years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2003-04			2004-05		
		Target	No. of cases Disbursed (Achievement) by banks	Estimated employment generated	Target	No. of cases Disbursed (Achievement) by banks	Estimated employment generated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Haryana	4050	7277	10916	5100	7755	11633
2.	Himachal Pradesh	3200	2862	4293	3000	2853	4280
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1150	656	984	2000	639	959
4.	Punjab	4100	7558	11337	4600	8372	12558
5.	Rajasthan	8100	12769	19154	9100	12919	19379
6.	Chandigarh	300	68	102	300	206	309
7.	Delhi	4400	904	1356	4500	819	1229
8.	Assam	6600	5844	8766	7500	8256	12384
9.	Manipur	1200	520	780	1500	387	581
10.	Meghalaya	350	403	605	400	568	852
11.	Nagaland	300	53	80	400	109	164
12.	Tripura	800	2043	3065	1000	1747	2621
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	668	1002	200	440	660

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Mizoram	200	775	1163	200	142	213
15.	Sikkim	100	30	45	100	32	48
16.	Bihar	14400	9860	14790	16000	10396	15594
17.	Jharkhand	5350	4774	7161	6500	4804	7206
18.	Orissa	6600	8779	13169	7100	11339	17009
19.	West Bengal	20000	2822	4233	24000	3796	5694
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	182	273	150	142	213
21.	Madhya Pradesh	11750	19748	29622	14000	20642	30963
22.	Chhattisgarh	4600	3275	4913	6000	3276	4914
23.	Uttar Pradesh	22950	40481	60722	26000	42534	63801
24.	Uttaranchal	1800	5361	8042	2500	6637	9956
25.	Gujarat	8650	6755	10133	10000	6406	9609
26.	Maharashtra	22800	17230	25845	26000	21819	32729
27.	Daman and Diu	50	3	5	50	4	6
28.	Goa	400	116	174	500	45	68
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	0	0	50	22	33
30.	Andhra Pradesh	18400	17729	26594	21500	22542	33813
31.	Karnataka	10800	11929	17894	12000	13931	20897
32.	Kerala	16250	14024	21036	17000	16553	24830
33.	Tamil Nadu	19350	12738	19107	20000	16902	25353
34.	Lakshadweep	50	17	26	50	4	6
35.	Pondicherry	600	294	441	700	329	494
	Not Specified		897	1346		897	1346
All India		220000	219444	329166	250000	248264	372396

State/Union Territory-wise progress made under PMRY during last three years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2005-06*		
		Target	No. of cases Disbursed (Achievement) by banks	Estimated employment generated
1	2	9	10	11
1.	Haryana	5303	9563	14345
2.	Himachal Pradesh	3557	2929	4394
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1588	544	816
4.	Punjab	4083	8043	12065
5.	Rajasthan	9328	13875	20813
6.	Chandigarh	351	72	108
7.	Delhi	5179	682	1023
8.	Assam	7387	5670	8505
9.	Manipur	1418	383	575
10.	Meghalaya	361	564	846
11.	Nagaland	363	2375	3563
12.	Tripura	1193	2032	3048
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	173	447	671
14.	Mizoram	188	472	708
15.	Sikkim	66	31	47
16.	Bihar	16003	12072	18108
17.	Jharkhand	6978	4566	6849
18.	Orissa	6923	12823	19235
19.	West Bengal	24574	4616	6924
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	123	150	225
21.	Madhya Pradesh	13507	20902	31353

1	2	9	10	11
22.	Chhattisgarh	5429	3463	5195
23.	Uttar Pradesh	26248	39984	59976
24.	Uttaranchal	2119	7404	11106
25.	Gujarat	9579	6355	9533
26.	Maharashtra	24614	23684	35526
27.	Daman and Diu	19	14	21
28.	Goa	486	43	65
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27	24	36
30.	Andhra Pradesh	20767	21168	31752
31.	Karnataka	11046	19057	28586
32.	Kerala	18685	21667	32501
33.	Tamil Nadu	21565	19548	29322
34.	Lakshadweep	48	5	8
35.	Pondicherry	722	347	521
All India		250000	265574	398369

(*Provisional

estimated employment generation

● 1.5 per disbursed case)

Industrial Backward Areas

865. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the industrially backward States of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to prepare any scheme for the development of such backward areas; and

(d) if so, the details of the specific steps being taken by the Government for the development of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT

OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has recently requested the Planning Commission to identify clear cut empirical criteria to define industrial backwardness and undertake a comprehensive survey to rank all the districts on the parameters of industrial backwardness with a view to formulating suitable policies for locating industries in such areas for the economic development thereof.

(c) and (d) Under the liberalised economic environment, investment decisions are taken by entrepreneurs based on techno-economic considerations which in turn depend on the initiatives of the State Governments in creating conducive environment by way

of providing infrastructure facilities and other incentives. Central Government supplements their efforts to the extent possible. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is implementing the Growth Centre Scheme, Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, North-East Industrial Policy Package, Special Category States Package and Industrial Parks Scheme in this regard to promote industrial development.

Funds to Non-Governmental Organisations

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

(a) the details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) whom the funds given by the Government under the Adult Education and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for States including Maharashtra during each of the last three years including current year, State-wise;

(b) the criteria fixed for selection of NGO's and other agencies for operating the programme of Human Resource Development;

(c) whether the funds provided under these campaigns have not been utilised in several States; 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) Statement-I, II and III indicating State-wise number of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the funds released during the last three years including the current year under the Scheme of support to NGOs in the field of Adult Education; the Scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan under Adult Education and the Scheme of Innovative and Experimental component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are enclosed.

(b) Registered Societies, Public Trust and Non-profit making Companies in existence for more than three years having capacity and capability to implement literacy and education programme are eligible for receiving assistance under the various schemes of NGOs of the Department.

(c) and (d) The funds are provided to various NGOs for projects only after submission of utilization certificate of the grants released earlier.

Statement-I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grants Released under the Scheme of Support to NGOs in the Field of Adult Education					
		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		No. of NGOs	Grants Released	No. of NGOs	Grants Released	No. of NGOs	Grants Sanctioned/ Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	70.53	01	60.73	01	51.15
2.	Assam	03	47.07	01	52.61	02	44.06
3.	Bihar	03	147.29	04	180.74	03	135.13
4.	Chhattisgarh	00	0.00	00	0.00	01	25.00
5.	Gujarat	01	51.42	02	47.12	02	49.08
6.	Haryana	01	38.56	02	47.32	02	35.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	01	34.50	01	32.65	01	24.06
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	02	26.46	01	34.07	01	36.47
9.	Jharkhand	01	48.27	01	69.02	01	41.99
10.	Karnataka	01	44.05	05	67.87	01	56.04
11.	Kerala	01	47.18	01	59.27	01	39.90
12.	Madhya Pradesh	02	77.22	02	137.40	04	121.08
13.	Maharashtra	02	110.98	02	100.80	02	78.14
14.	Manipur	01	2.44	—	—	—	0.00
15.	Meghalaya	01	40.81	01	25.23	01	35.00
16.	Orissa	109	458.90	01	68.90	02	36.90
17.	Punjab	01	56.62	01	35.90	01	14.21
18.	Rajasthan	01	66.16	01	62.18	01	57.04
19.	Tamil Nadu	01	51.47	01	72.91	02	61.02
20.	Tripura	01	26.66	01	15.00	01	15.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	08	125.13	05	86.78	05	71.19
22.	Uttaranchal	03	44.77	03	55.96	03	46.22
23.	West Bengal	01	70.30	01	65.97	01	124.66
24.	Delhi	04	107.03	08	102.81	04	51.46
Total		42	1793.82	46	1481.56	43	1250.21

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grants Released to the Scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan under Adult Education					
		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		No. of JSS	Grants Released	No. of JSS	Grants Released	No. of JSS	Grants Sanctioned/Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	09	200.90	10	312.13	09	186.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	24.89	01	15.24	01	10.00
3.	Assam	03	60.58	03	51.12	03	46.25
4.	Bihar	05	92.51	05	110.56	06	120.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	01	16.96	01	21.50	02	25.00
6.	Goa	01	16.08	01	26.80	01	23.19
7.	Gujarat	06	130.05	06	166.21	07	150.41
8.	Haryana	04	63.96	04	95.41	04	95.16
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	21.83	01	18.00	01	12.00
10.	Jharkhand	04	51.43	05	119.11	05	79.78
11.	Karnataka	08	157.85	08	200.62	08	178.45
12.	Kerala	07	115.44	09	219.66	08	158.48
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14	259.88	17	413.18	21	375.96
14.	Maharashtra	12	213.07	13	386.42	12	288.70
15.	Manipur	02	40.41	03	58.00	02	49.47
16.	Mizoram	01	15.00	01	18.73	01	18.69
17.	Nagaland	01	12.00	01	24.97	01	23.93
18.	Orissa	09	186.40	09	241.96	12	221.55
19.	Punjab	02	31.61	02	51.77	02	48.38
20.	Rajasthan	06	144.54	06	182.40	06	143.22
21.	Tamil Nadu	08	168.21	09	230.29	07	138.90
22.	Tripura	01	12.00	01	16.14	01	10.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	31	533.69	36	934.98	37	804.23
24.	Uttaranchal	03	44.86	04	77.96	04	74.50
25.	West Bengal	05	118.14	06	155.59	07	150.94
26.	Chandigarh	01	29.78	01	28.61	01	29.30
27.	Delhi	01	20.00	01	31.06	02	40.00
Total		147	2782.07	164	4208.42	171	3503.18

Statement-III

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grants Released under Innovative and Experimental Component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan					
		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		No. of NGOs	Grants Released	No. of NGOs	Grants Released	No. of NGOs	Grants Sanctioned/Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	4.17	04	178.28	02	159.54
2.	Bihar	—	—	03	70.55	02	157.66
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	—			01	6.07
4.	Haryana	—	—	01	10.50	01	5.25
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	01	10.34		
6.	Jharkhand	—	—	01	15.96		
7.	Karnataka	—	—	01	44.85		
8.	Madhya Pradesh	02	25.22			02	69.93
9.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Manipur	01	00.87				
11.	Nagaland			01	1.25		
12.	Orissa	04	24.21	04	18.13	03	5.19
13.	Rajasthan			01	7.66		
14.	Tamil Nadu	01	32.37				
15.	Uttar Pradesh	04	16.36	03	169.29	01	186.09
16.	Uttaranchal			01	2.14	01	1.14
17.	West Bengal	02	23.68	04	44.65	01	3.00
18.	Delhi	04	43.00	05	51.59	02	5.35
Total		19	169.88	30	625.19	16	599.22

*[English]***National Eligibility Test**

867. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to restore the National Eligibility Test (NET) for M.Phil and Ph.D Degree holders for appointment of teachers in colleges and universities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present shortage of teachers in universities and Colleges; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to restructure the NET in a bid to increase the pool of eligible candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) National Eligibility Test continues to be compulsory for appointment of Teachers as lecturers for those holding only a Post Graduate degree. However, candidates having Ph.D. degree in the concerned subject are exempted from the NET for Post Graduate level and Under Graduate level teaching. Similarly, Candidates with M.Phil degree in the concerned subject are exempted from the NET for Under Graduate level teaching.

(c) As per the information furnished by the UGC, there are 1676 teaching posts, and 4203 Non-Teaching Posts lying vacant in the Central Universities as on 31-3-2006.

(d) A National Eligibility Test Review Committee is revising the NET. Fresh steps to restructure the NET can be taken only after receiving the final report of the NET Review Committee.

Prevention and Punishment of Genocide and Crimes against Humanity Act, 2004

868. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has studied the Draft

Law on Prevention and Punishment of Genocide and Crimes against Humanity Act, 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such legislation is likely to be brought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) No, sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Allocation of Funds for Setting Up of Vocational Institutions

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

(a) the details of the amount spent on setting up of vocational/professional institutes during the last three years and till date, State-wise; and

(b) the number of Institutes operational as on till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Under the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at + 2 level, grants are being provided to State/UT Governments for introduction of the Vocational courses at + 2 level. There is no provision for releasing grants under the scheme for setting up of Vocational/professional institutes.

[Translation]

Establishment of New Industries

870. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released any fund at Central level to establish new industries in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target for the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the achievement made in this regard 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) Under the liberalised economic environment, investment decisions are taken by entrepreneurs based on techno-economic considerations which in turn depend on the initiatives of the State Governments in creating conducive environment by way of providing infrastructure facilities and other incentives. Central Government supplements their efforts to the extent possible. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is implementing the Growth Centre Scheme, Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, North-East Industrial Policy Package, Special Category States Package and Industrial Parks Scheme in this regard to promote industrial development.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Wage Revision of Farm Workers

871. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the long pending demand for the revision of wages for farm workers engaged in Central Silk Board;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon and the time by which the new wages are likely to be revised; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

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

(b) and (c) The matter is sub judice in the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka. Further action would be taken as per the orders of the Hon'ble court.

[Translation]

Urban Haats

872. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from the State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) including Uttar Pradesh to set up Urban Haat;

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

(c) the details of the proposals approved and the construction work started/likely to be started, State/UT-wise;

(d) the amount allocated/likely to be allocated in this regard, State/UT-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons for disapproving the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The details of proposal received during 2006-07 from the State Governments/Union Territories including from the State of Uttar Pradesh and the status position of these proposals are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) No State/UT-wise funds are allocated.

(e) No proposal received during 2006-07 has been disapproved.

Statement

Sl. No.	Details of Proposals received from	Name of State	Location	Amount involved	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority, Bihar	Bihar	Patna	Rs. 2.00 Crores	Approved in principle by the High level Screening Committee Meeting

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Jhansi Dev. Authority, Jhansi Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Rs. 2.00 Crores	do
3.	Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Dev. Corpn. Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Rs. 2.00 Crores	Approved in the High level Screening Committee Meeting. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs have already been sanctioned to the agency as 1st installment.
4.	Delhi Tourism and Transpor- tation Development Corpo- ration Ltd., New Delhi	Delhi	Dilli Haat Part-II	Rs. 2.00 Crores	Approved in the High level Screening Committee Meeting. A sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs have already been released to the agency as 1st installment.
5.	Meerut Dev. Authority, Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Rs. 2.00 Crores	Approved in the High level Screening Committee Meeting.

Concession to Handloom Weavers

873. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of representations received from the cooperative societies of the weavers and other organizations for giving more exemptions and concessions to the handloom weavers particularly in the backward and rural areas during each of the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of exemptions/concessions being given to the handloom weavers; and

(d) the number of handloom weavers of various States including Uttar Pradesh benefited during each of the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Several representations have been received from time to time from various handloom weavers organizations, including Handloom Co-operative Societies for extending benefits to the handloom weavers. The Government has

introduced various new Schemes like Health Insurance Scheme, Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana, Handloom Mark, Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme, Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme etc. for development of handloom sector during the X Plan period.

(e) The Government of India is also providing financial support as grant under the following schemes for development of Handloom Sector and welfare of handloom weavers:

- (i) Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY)
- (ii) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme
- (iii) Integrated Handloom Training Project (IHTP)
- (iv) Marketing Promotion Programme
- (v) Handloom Export Scheme
- (vi) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- (vii) Thrift Fund Scheme etc.

(d) Details of number of weavers benefited under the handloom schemes during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	340	35474
2.	Assam	246283	280623	295682
3.	Andhra Pradesh	58464	184550	160283
4.	Bihar	544	0	280
5.	Chhattisgarh	774	1283	3293
6.	Delhi	60	601	2417
7.	Gujarat	5903	3225	20432
8.	Goa	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	100	505	140
10.	Himachal Pradesh	940	600	4985
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1611	400	584
12.	Jharkhand	40	0	11220
13.	Karnataka	35542	71789	66295
14.	Kerala	42552	11065	11878
15.	Madhya Pradesh	370	5860	8434
16.	Manipur	40	1323	18928
17.	Maharashtra	768	775	6523
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	1071
19.	Mizoram	40	0	200
20.	Nagaland	11584	0	24893
21.	Orissa	21206	40981	65586
22.	Punjab	0	12700	0
23.	Pondicherry	60	0	0
24.	Rajasthan	7675	26294	10526

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Sikkim	0	0	120
26.	Tripura	610	340	1077
27.	Tamil Nadu	223405	294162	509623
28.	Uttar Pradesh	31848	23127	32897
29.	Uttaranchal	500	2068	4395
30.	West Bengal	2080	26173	35571
31.	Other Agencies	160	15353	90
Total		693199	1004137	1332897

Under the marketing Promotion Programme, individual weavers are assisted through their participation in the Craft Melas and around 1200 weavers participate in Delhi Haat every year to sell their products. Handloom weavers are also provided opportunity to market their products in the Exhibitions held at National and District Levels.

[English]

World Bank Assistance to National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Programme

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

(a) whether the World Bank is funding the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Programme in some States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such programmes are being launched;

(c) the fund provided by the World Bank to various States under the said programmes so far; and

(d) the details of various projects implemented under the said programme in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) The Government has drawn up a National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) to be implemented with

external assistance from the World Bank in all cyclone prone coastal States namely Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep and Daman and Diu with the aim to upgrade Cyclone Forecasting, Tracking and Warning System, Cyclone Risk Mitigation Investments and Capacity Building in Multi Hazard Risk Building in Multi Hazard Risk Management.

The concerned States/Union Territories have been advised to take up pre-project preparation activities for construction of Cyclone Shelter, coastal shelter, coastal shelterbelt plantation, mangrove re-generation and construction of coastal embankments. Presently, the participating States/UTs are in the process of preparing detailed investment proposals.

However, no funds have been provided by the World Bank and implementation of the project has not yet begun.

Certificate to NET/JRF Students

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the present criteria for issuing the certificate to the selected candidates appeared in National Eligibility Test/Junior Research Fellowship examination;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the UGC has declared NET/JRF examination result held during the month of December, 2006;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether UGC has issued certificate to the successful candidates; and

(g) if not, the reasons for delay for issuing the certificate to the successful candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir. As per the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, there is no proposal to change the present criteria for issuing the certificates to the candidates who qualify National Eligibility Test/Junior Research Fellowship examination.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Attack on Nithari Accused

876. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accused of kidnapping and murders of women and children in Nithari, Uttar Pradesh were fatally attacked by the advocates and anti-social elements in the court premises;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government against such persons and security personnel; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stop such incident in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Yes Sir, The accused were attacked inside the court complex in Ghaziabad by an unruly mob comprising of some advocates and others on 25-01-2007. In this regard case FIR No. 36/2007 u/s 147, 148, 149, 309 IPC has been registered by the Uttar Pradesh Police in Police Station Kavi Nagar, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh).

(b) and (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India, hence the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the State Governments. The State Governments are also primarily responsible for maintaining public order and thus providing an atmosphere in which everyone feels safe and secure.

Languages of Tribes

877. DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tribes having their own languages;

(b) the total number of those languages having their own scripts;

(c) whether these languages are being taught at matric, graduate and post-graduate levels;

(d) if so, the name of the languages along with tribals speaking them;

(e) whether any scheme being implemented for promoting these languages by the Union Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any tribal language is included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution;

(h) if so, whether the Kurukh is being spoken by one crore Scheduled Tribe population of Oraon;

(i) if so, whether the Government proposes to include the Kurukh language in the 8th Schedule to the Constitution; and

(j) if so, the time by when?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) As per the 1991 Census, 89 out of 114 classified languages may be regarded as tribal languages. A statement is enclosed. Out of these 89 tribal languages, 37 languages have established writing systems and are used in schools. 34 others are early writing stages but there is no information about their use in schools. There is no information of writing practices in 18 languages.

(c) and (d) 10 tribal languages are taught upto M.A. level—Angami (Tenyidie in Nagaland), Bodo (Assam), Khasi and Garo (Meghalaya), Mizo (Mizoram) and Santhali, Mundari, Kharia, Ho and Kurukh in Ranchi University, Jharkhand. Kokborok is also taught as a certificate course open only for graduates in Tripura University. Besides the above 11, Ao, Sema and Lotha in Nagaland are taught up to 10th standard. Hmar in Manipur

and Assam is taught at college level. Paite, Thadou-Kuki and Zou are also taught at matric level in Manipur.

(e) and (f) Yes. Santhali and Bodo are being taught by the Regional Language Centres of Central Institute of Indian Languages under the scheme of three language formula. Besides, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, under its Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Research and Training: Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)', provides funds to the TRIs in the States for conducting research on different aspects of tribal life which could include tribal languages.

(g) Santhali and Bodo are the two tribal languages included in the 8th Schedule.

(h) As per 1991 Census, the population of Kurukh speakers of the Oraon tribe is known to be 14,26,618.

(i) and (j) Does not arise.

Statement

Languages Considered as Tribal Languages (Alphabetically arranged)

Sl. No.	Name of Tribal languages	Script	Total Speakers
1	2	3	4
1.	Adi	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	158409
2.	Anal	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	12156
3.	Angami	Established Writing system—Roman script	97631
4.	Ao	Established Writing system—Roman script	172449
5.	Bhili/Bhilodi	In early stage of Writing—Devnagari, Gujarati script	5572308
6.	Bhotia	Established Writing system based on Tibetan	55483
7.	Bhumij	In early stage of Writing—Devnagari script	45302
8.	Bodo/Boro	Established Writing system—Devnagari script	1221881
9.	Chakhesang	Same as Chokri and Kheza	30985
10.	Chakru/Chokri	Established Writing system—Roman script	48207
11.	Chang	Established Writing system—Roman script	32478

1	2	3	4
12.	Deori	In early stage of Writing—Assamese script	17901
13.	Dimasa	In early stage of Writing—Roman, Bengali script	88543
14.	Gadaba	No information	28158
15.	Gangte	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	13695
16.	Garo	Established Writing system—Roman script, Earlier used Bengali	675642
17.	Gondi	In early stage of Writing—Devnagari and Indigenous script close to Dravidian languages	2124852
18.	Halabi	In early stage of Writing—Devnagari script	534313
19.	Halam	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	29322
20.	Hmar	Established Writing system—Roman script	65204
21.	Ho	Established stage of Writing—Devnagari script	949216
22.	Jatapu	No information	25730
23.	Juang	No information	16858
24.	Kabui	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	68925
25.	Karbi/Mikir	Established stage of Writing —Roman and Assamese script	366229
26.	Khandeshi	In early stage of Writing—Devnagari script	973709
27.	Kharia	Established stage of Writing—Devnagari script	225556
28.	Khasi	Established stage of Writing—Roman script. Earlier Bengali script	912283
29.	Khezha	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	13004
30.	Khiemnungan	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	23544
31.	Khond/Kondh	No information	220783
32.	Kinnauri	No information	61794
33.	Kisan	No information	162088
34.	Koch	In early stage of Writing—Assamese script	26179
35.	Koda/Kora	No information	28200
36.	Kolami	No information	98281
37.	Kom	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	13548

1	2	3	4
38.	Konda	No information	17864
39.	Konyak	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	137722
40.	Korku	In early stage of Writing—Devnagari script	466073
41.	Korwa	No information	27485
42.	Koya	No information	270994
43.	Kui	No information (Oriya may be in use)	641662
44.	Kuki	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	58263
45.	Kurukh/Oraon	In early stage of Writing—Devnagari script. Indigenous script also exists	1426618
46.	Lahauli	In early stage of Writing—Tibetan script	22027
47.	Lakher	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	22947
48.	Lalung (Tiwa)	In early stage of Writing—Roman script and Assamese script	33746
49.	Lepcha	Established system of Writing—based on Tibetan script	39342
50.	Liangmei	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	27478
51.	Limbu	Established Writing system—Tibetan script	28174
52.	Lotha	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	85802
53.	Lushai/Mizo	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	538842
54.	Malto	No information	108146
55.	Mao	Established system of Writing—Roman script	77810
56.	Maram	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	10144
57.	Maring	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	15268
58.	Miri/Mishing	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	390583
59.	Mishmi	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	29000
60.	Mogh	No information	28135
61.	Monpa	In early stage of Writing—Tibetan script	43226
62.	Munda	In early stage of Writing—Devnagari script	413894
63.	Mundari	Established system of Writing—Devnagari script	861378
64.	Nicobarese	In early stage of Writing—Modified Roman and Devnagari script	26261

1	2	3	4
65.	Nissi/Dafla	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	173791
66.	Nocte	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	30441
67.	Paite	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	49237
68.	Parji	No information	44001
69.	Pawi	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	15346
70.	Phom	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	65350
71.	Pochury	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	11231
72.	Rabha	In early stage of Writing—Assamese script, Roman also in use	139365
73.	Rengma	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	37521
74.	Sangtam	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	47461
75.	Santali	Established stage of Writing—Devnagari script, Bengali and Oriya scripts. Alchiki also used	5216325
76.	Savara	In early stage of Writing—Roman script and Oriya script	273168
77.	Sema	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	166157
78.	Sherpa	Established stage of Writing—based on Tibetan	16105
79.	Tangkhul	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	101841
80.	Tangsa	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	28121
81.	Thado	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	107992
82.	Tibetan	Established stage of Writing—Tibetan script	69416
83.	Tripuri	Established stage of Writing—Roman and Bengali script	694940
84.	Vaiphei	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	26185
85.	Wancho	In early stage of Writing—Roman script	39600
86.	Yimchungre	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	47227
87.	Zeliang	Same as Zemi and Liangmai	35079
88.	Zemi	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	22634
89.	Zou	Established stage of Writing—Roman script	15966

[English]

**Research and Development Activities in
Textile Sector**

878. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to concentrate more on research and development activities in textile sector;

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

(c) the details of the textile units/centres/institutes engaged in advanced research and development activities, State and union Territory-wise; and

(d) the assistance being provided/proposed to be provided by the Government to these units/centres/institutes, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (d) Innovation is the keyword for survival. Continuous innovation in technology, machinery, product or process is necessary to the industry to exploit fully the opportunities available in the world market. Also, industrial research is viewed today as a commercial operation to be justified solely by the usefulness of the results to the industry. Therefore, the Government fosters a policy regime which lays emphasis on supporting innovation, investment in research and development, support to generic research programmes of Textile Research Associations (TRAs) and encourage the industry to support the TRAs in order to cater to their technological needs. There are eight TRAs in the country as follows:

1. Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad (Gujarat).
2. Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai (Maharashtra).
3. South India Textile Research Association (SITRA) Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu).
4. Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh).

5. Man-made Textile Research Association (MANTRA), Surat (Gujarat).
6. Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai (Maharashtra).
7. Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (IJIRA), Kolkata (West Bengal).
8. Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane (Mumbai).

ATIRA, BTRA, SITRA and NITRA carry out consultancy, testing, training and Research and development in cotton and cotton/synthetic as well as cotton/natural fibre blends. MANTRA, SASMIRA work predominantly in synthetics. WRA and IJIRA carry out work in wool and jute respectively. The TRAs are industry promoted bodies and have been established during different periods. Government has been providing financial support to these TRAs, ever since their formation, in two shapes—(i) to meet their recurring expenditure for sustenance and (ii) for project related grants to undertake R and D projects. R and D projects are sanctioned by a Committee chaired by Additional Secretary and Financial Advisor. Government also provides separate grant for any consultancy work assigned to these TRAs. Government does not provide assistance to any other textile unit/centre/institute.

Malegaon Probe

879. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has decided to hand over the Malegaon probe to the CBI as reported in 'The Times of India' dated December 23, 2006;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether notification is required to be issued by the Union Government before re-registering the case;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the required notification is likely to be issued; and

(e) the fate of the trial of the case by the Court till such time the CBI probe is finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and

(b) As per available information, the Government of Maharashtra has decided to hand over the probe into Malegaon bomb blasts to the CBI. Referring a case for investigation to the CBI falls in the domain of the State Government.

(c) and (d) The required Notification has already been issued and the case papers have been handed over to the CBI on 21-02-2007.

(e) The Charge-sheet vide C.C. No. 23/2006 in this case was submitted by the Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS) of Government of Maharashtra on 21-12-2006 against 9 arrested accused in the Spl. MCOCA Court, Mumbai. The CBI has now initiated further necessary action in this case.

Creation of Smaller States

880. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is open to the concept of carving out smaller States like Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand etc. for betterment of administration, upkeep of law and order situation, protection of ethnic and cultural identity etc.;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received demands for creation of a separate State out of Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government to the said demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Government takes decision on the matter of formation of new States after taking into consideration all relevant factors. Article 3 of the Constitution provides for enactment of law for the formation of new States.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export Credit Guarantee Scheme

881. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector banks are not financing outside sanctioned limits for export through banks covered by Export Credit Guarantee Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a number of export cases have not been taken up due to lack of finance by public sector banks to small scale pharma units;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. (ECGC) provides Export Credit Guarantee covers to commercial banks and financial institutions who grant working capital finance at the Pre shipment as well as Post shipment stage to Indian exporters. The Pre shipment and Post shipment export credit facilities are sanctioned by commercial banks as per their internal procedure and RBI guidelines. The availing of export credit guarantees is purely a decision of the bank and there are many commercial banks including Public Sector Banks who do not avail the Export Credit Guarantee covers for their export accounts. No specific instance has come to the notice relating to Public Sector Banks of not financing exports outside the sanctioned limits by ECGC Scheme.

Vocational Education

882. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study by ASSOCHAM has revealed that India lags far behind the rest of world in the field of vocational training;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith other suggestions given by he ASSOCHAM; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make vocational courses more popular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) According to a press release dated

26-1-2007 by ASSOCHAM, only 2% student's population in the age group 15-25 are enrolled in Vocational Education and Training every year in India against 80% in Europe and 60% in East Asian nations like Malaysia, Korea and Taiwan. The release suggests that India needs to create institutions that impart vocational education and training, rather than focussing on setting up of conventional educational Centres.

(c) Existing Vocational courses are modified/updated/substituted and new vocational courses are added depending on the felt needs of the economy.

CBI Report on Kidnapping

883. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) report 714 gangs were involved in kidnapping for ransom across the country, 87 groups specializing in abducting minor girls for prostitution and 47 operating for kidnapping children and converting them to beggars;

(b) if so, the details of all such gangs, State-wise and action taken against gangs identified by CBI; and

(c) the details of gangs active in Delhi and NCR region and the number of children kidnapped during each of the last three years and the number of children out of them rescued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) As per the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) report,

714 gangs comprising of 4289 members were involved in kidnapping for ransom; 87 gangs comprising of 359 members were involved in the kidnapping of girls and women for prostitution and 14 gangs comprising of 57 members were involved in kidnapping of minors for begging.

(b) The details of all such gangs state-wise identified by CBI are given in the enclosed statement. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh schedule to the Constituion of India, hence the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the State Governments. However, the Union Government has from time to time issued advisories to the State Governments to give more focused attention to improving administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of crimes against all vulnerable section of the society. The Union Government also supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance for modernization of the State Police Forces in terms of weaponry, communication, equipment, mobility, training and other infrastructure under the scheme of Modernisation of the State Police Forces with a view to enhancing their capabilities to fight crime and maintain public order.

(c) As per the information complied, 92 gangs comprising of 337 members were involved in kidnapping for ransom in Delhi; 15 gangs comprising of 34 members were involved in kidnapping of girls/women for prostitution in Delhi and 1 gang comprising of 04 members was involved in kidnapping of minors for begging in Delhi. No separate data for the NCR region is maintained centrally.

Statement

The Details of Gangs involved in Kidnapping for Ransom, Abducting Minor Girls for Prostitution and Kidnapping Children for Begging

Ransom

Sl. No.	State/UTs/M.City	Total No. of Gangs	Total No. of Members	Prosecution launched
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	38	231	231

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bangalore	2	16	16
3.	Bihar	365	1,889	1,878
4.	Chennai	11	88	88
5.	Delhi	92	337	337
6.	Gujarat	55	384	281
7.	Haryana	3	45	26
8.	Hyderabad	3	42	42
9.	Jharkhand	2	95	95
10.	Manipur	1	7	7
11.	Maharashtra	9	40	33
12.	Meghalaya	1	3	3
13.	Mumbai	2	12	12
14.	Punjab	3	12	12
15.	Rajasthan	2	15	15
16.	Tamil Nadu	2	78	78
17.	Tripura	73	530	530
18.	Uttar Pradesh	42	433	309
19.	West Bengal	8	32	27
Total		714	4,289	4,020

Prostitution

Sl. No.	State/UTs/M.City	Total No. of Gangs	Total No. of Members	Prosecution launched
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad City	2	30	30
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	6	6

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	4	10	10
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	7	7
5.	Assam	25	104	104
6.	Cyberabad	1	7	7
7.	Delhi	15	34	34
8.	Haryana	1	3	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	4	4
10.	Karnataka	1	2	2
11.	Kerala	1	4	4
12.	Meghalaya	1	5	5
13.	Tamil Nadu	1	2	2
14.	Kolkatta	1	4	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6	27	27
16.	Maharashtra	12	67	67
17.	Mumbai	11	39	39
18.	Rajasthan	1	4	4
Total		87	359	359

Begging

Sl. No.	State/UTs/M.City	Total No. of Gangs	Total No. of Members	Prosecution launched
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	1	4	4
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1	6	6
3.	Maharashtra	1	4	4
4.	Mumbai	1	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Orissa	5	23	23
6.	Punjab	2	10	10
7.	Ahmedabad	2	4	4
8.	Surat City	1	3	3
Total		14	57	57

[Translation]

Families of Jawans Targeted by Terrorists

884. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the families of jawans in security and police forces are being targeted by the terrorists;

(b) if so, the total number of family members of jawans killed by terrorists during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints from the people of Kashmir valley that the terrorists are pressurised to provide food and lodging to them;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any strategy to ensure the safety of the jawans and to safeguard the people of Jammu and Kashmir from the pressure tactics adopted by the militants;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per available information, details of family

members injured and killed of the local police, CRPF, BSF and Army residing mostly in far flung areas of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three year are as under:—

Year	Injured	Killed
2004	09	28
2005	18	21
2006	08	12
Total	35	61

(c) and (d) This has been tactics of terrorists especially in the rural areas in the valley to make forced entry into residential houses during the night and demand food and shelter. Security Forces after getting information about presence of terrorist groups promptly cordon off the area and take action.

(e) to (g) The Government has been pursuing a counter terrorism strategy that inter-alia includes an intergrated dynamic counter infiltration posture, relentless operations against terrorists in the hinterland and winning the hearts and minds of the local populace. The security and intelligence agencies continually review their strategy and tactics to ensure that violence levels in the States remain checked. Adequate security arrangements are catered for in all Cantonments, Group Centres and Camps to ensure the security of Jawans and their families.

**Development of Handloom in
Madhya Pradesh**

885. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the development of handloom;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the time by which the same is likely to be approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (d) Submission of proposals under various schemes of the Government of India for the Handloom Sector is an on-going process by all the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh Government. Proposals received in conformity of guidelines are sanctioned on their merits. Otherwise, the proposals are returned back to the concerned State Governments. During the last financial year i.e. 2005-06, a sum of Rs. 89.75 lakh was released to Government of Madhya Pradesh under various schemes.

Regular Test of Minerals

886. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a special campaign for the regular inspection of minerals in various States particularly in the State of Chhattisgarh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b) As per available information, there is no proposal to launch a special campaign for the regular inspection of minerals in various States. However, under section 24 (1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, Indian Bureau of Mines undertakes regular inspections of mines emphasizing on conservation of minerals, systematic development of minerals and protection of environment.

[English]

FDI

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

(a) whether Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is likely to cross \$ 11 billion during the year 2006-2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how the same compare with corresponding figures for the last three years, sector-wise and industry-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in order to ensure a balanced growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into equity capital during the last three years are as under:

Year	Equity Capital inflow (US\$ billion)
2003-04	2.22
2004-05	3.22
2005-06	5.55
2006-07 (upto Dec. 2006)	9.23

Sector-wise statement of year-wise FDI inflows during April 2003 to December 2006 is enclosed.

(c) In order to have a balanced industrial development in the country, Government has offered concessions to both domestic and foreign investors, in the form of excise exemption, income tax exemption and investment subsidy for promoting industrial activities in the States of North East, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal. Development of industrially backward areas including in the hinterland and rural areas is a priority of the Government.

Statement

Financial Year-wise FDI inflows from April, 2003 to December, 2006

Sl. No.	Sector	(Amount in million)											
		2003-04 April-Mar		2004-05 April-Mar		2005-06 April-Mar		2006-07 April-Mar		Total		FDI in US\$	FDI in US\$
		FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Metallurgical Industries	1,460.60	31.75	8,809.50	192.30	6,808.39	153.04	6,781.08	148.24	23,859.56	525.34		
2.	Fuels (Power and Oil Refinery)	5,208.42	113.25	7,590.04	166.43	4,157.06	93.52	8,723.06	191.98	25,679.59	565.15		
3.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	1.97	0.04	23.40	0.54	0.00	0.00	149.85	3.25	175.22	3.83		
4.	Prime Movers other than Electrical	0.00	0.00	2.49	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.49	0.05		
5.	Electricals Equipment incl. S/W and Elec.)	24,493.21	532.46	32,805.83	722.37	64,990.63	1,449.07	65,463.78	1,428.74	187,753.46	4,132.65		
6.	Telecommunications	5,319.54	115.64	5,884.06	128.75	30,234.63	678.60	22,166.77	490.24	63,604.99	1,413.23		
7.	Transportation Industry	14,171.34	308.07	8,150.97	178.70	9,829.92	222.04	16,773.41	367.83	48,925.64	1,076.65		
8.	Industrial Machinery	139.26	3.03	407.36	8.89	1,875.21	42.80	739.49	16.25	3,161.32	70.96		
9.	Machine Tools	2,507.48	54.51	507.27	11.04	1,002.51	23.00	1,567.84	34.28	5,585.10	122.83		
10.	Agricultural Machinery	1.09	0.02	0.10	0.00	4,159.70	92.71	1,145.23	25.19	5,306.12	117.93		
11.	Earth-Moving Machinery	0.54	0.01	4.69	0.10	2,313.00	50.87	45.79	0.99	2,364.02	51.97		
12.	Miscellaneous Mechanicals and Engineering	1,000.65	21.75	567.26	12.34	2,262.07	51.26	2,303.36	50.04	6,133.34	135.40		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Commercial Office and Household Equipment	409.57	8.90	624.62	14.12	1,114.14	25.54	207.20	4.55	2,355.54	53.12
14.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	92.58	2.01	240.53	5.25	67.21	1.53	78.85	1.72	479.18	10.50
15.	Industrial Instruments	41.59	0.90	49.45	1.08	16.94	0.38	0.00	0.00	107.99	2.36
16.	Scientific Instruments	0.74	0.02	1.37	0.03	4.50	0.10	3.40	0.07	10.01	0.22
17.	Fertilizers	992.85	21.58	619.05	13.46	193.13	4.24	228.23	5.01	2,033.26	44.29
18.	Chemicals (other than Fertilizers)	936.90	20.37	9,086.75	198.07	19,790.58	446.55	6,719.62	147.13	36,533.84	812.12
19.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	13.55	0.29	276.16	6.30	0.00	0.00	126.03	2.72	415.73	9.31
20.	Dye-Stuffs	20.00	0.43	54.20	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.20	1.61
21.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	5,016.72	109.06	13,429.09	292.07	7,597.02	172.44	7,148.35	157.33	33,191.18	730.90
22.	Textiles (Includ. Dyed. Printed)	428.45	9.31	1,968.37	43.04	4,146.68	94.33	4,383.37	97.60	10,926.87	244.27
23.	Paper and Pulp including paper product	316.80	6.89	124.14	2.70	1,229.04	27.38	225.68	4.96	1,895.66	41.92
24.	Sugar	2.47	0.05	135.09	2.94	131.04	3.00	703.81	15.74	972.41	21.72
25.	Fermentation Industries	78.16	1.70	416.42	9.13	285.74	6.53	198.68	4.30	979.01	21.67
26.	Food Processing Industries	5,108.53	111.06	1,740.84	38.06	1,829.43	41.74	2,218.33	48.49	10,897.14	239.36
27.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	77.87	1.69	410.32	9.09	540.01	12.31	100.31	2.19	1,128.52	25.26
28.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	0.00	0.00	40.95	0.89	3,884.87	88.51	17.60	0.39	3,943.42	89.79

29. Rubber Goods	293.12	6.37	1,841.78	40.06	1,507.73	34.01	837.16	18.08	4,479.80	98.53
30. Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	321.81	7.00	20.26	0.44	48.88	1.11	351.44	7.71	742.40	16.26
31. Glass	241.15	5.24	384.74	8.36	35.42	0.81	64.26	1.43	725.56	15.85
32. Ceramics	67.82	1.47	1,230.86	26.79	250.25	5.59	1,985.78	44.48	3,534.71	78.33
33. Cement and Gypsum Products	440.40	9.57	7.30	0.16	19,698.17	452.08	9,520.07	209.62	29,665.93	671.43
34. Timber Products	5.00	0.11	3.12	0.07	4,656.42	106.85	0.00	0.00	4,664.54	107.03
35. Defence Industries	0.00	0.00	2.37	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.37	0.05
36. Consultancy Services	2,571.31	55.90	11,668.34	253.94	2,084.38	46.89	4,874.90	105.99	21,178.93	462.72
37. Service Sector	12,352.73	268.54	21,055.34	470.62	25,650.44	581.37	173,285.77	3,820.32	232,344.28	5,140.85
38. Hotel and Tourism	2,268.03	49.31	1,688.49	37.01	3,155.94	71.78	7,532.12	165.64	14,644.58	323.73
39. Trading	1,046.64	22.75	657.23	14.56	1,234.28	27.82	3,646.99	79.97	6,585.14	145.11
40. Miscellaneous Industries	13,191.08	286.76	13,997.05	307.71	19,078.29	429.91	71,063.84	1,567.58	117,330.27	2,591.96
41. Acquisition of Shares	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42. Advance of Inflow	18,807.56	408.86	24,851.48	540.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43,659.04	949.11
43. Stock Swapped	1,725.00	37.50	0.00	0.00	283.71	6.45	0.00	0.00	2,008.71	43.95
Grand Total	121,173.55	2,634.21	171,378.71	3,758.94	246,127.37	5,546.16	421,381.45	9,270.05	960,061.08	21,209.35

Note: 1. The Sector specific amount includes the Inflows Received through SIA/FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only.

2. Inflows through ADRs/GDRs/FCCBs, against FDI approvals have not been included.

3. Inflows Includes 'Equity capital Components' only.

[Translation]

Forensic Laboratories

888. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of forensic laboratories in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of forensic laboratories set up in the country as on date, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of forensic laboratories in the country; and

(d) if so, the details and steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to set up more forensic laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) All States and Union Territories have forensic science laboratories except Goa, Sikkim, Pondicherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep.

(b) At Central Government level.

Under Directorate of Forensic Science

— Central Forensic Science Laboratories—3
(Located at Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Kolkata)

— Government Examiners of Questioned Document—3 (Located at Hyderabad, Shimla and Kolkata)

Under Central Bureau of Investigations

— Central Forensic Science Laboratory—1
(Located at New Delhi)

At State/Union Territory level

— State/Union Territory Forensic Science Laboratories—28

— Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and District Forensic Science Laboratories—45

— Mobile Forensic Science Units—316

(State/Union Territory-wise information is given in the enclosed Statement)

(c) and (d) Under the scheme of Modernisation of the State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) funds are provided for procurement of equipments and construction of laboratory buildings including setting up of new laboratories on receipt of proposals from State Governments.

Statement

At State/Union Territory Level

Main/Regional/Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories

Sl. No.	State	Main FSL	Number of Regional RSLs	Number of Mobile Units
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	6	27
2.	Assam	1	Nil	25
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Nil	Nil
4.	Andaman Nicobar	1 (mini) FSL	Nil	Nil
5.	Bihar	1	1	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	2	6
7.	Delhi	1	Nil	10
8.	Gujarat	1	5	Nil
9.	Haryana	1	2	11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Nil	Nil
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	14
12.	Jharkhand	1	Nil	Nil
13.	Karnataka	1	4	17
14.	Kerala	1	2	17
15.	Maharashtra	1	4	11
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	3	38
17.	Manipur	1	Nil	Nil
18.	Mizoram	1	Nil	Nil
19.	Meghalaya	1	Nil	2
20.	Nagaland	1	Nil	10
21.	Orissa	1	2	19
22.	Punjab	1	Nil	Nil
23.	Rajasthan	1	1	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	9	35
25.	Tripura	1	Nil	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	70
27.	Uttaranchal	1	Nil	Nil
28.	West Bengal	1	2	2
Total		28	45	316

**Annual Growth Rate of Private
Security Sector**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to
state:

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

(a) whether annual growth rate of private security
sector has increased during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the average growth rate of the said sector during the last three years;

(c) whether there is a further potential of the growth of the said sector in the country; and

(d) if so, the likely growth rate of the said sector in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As no systematic assessment of growth rate of the private security sector has been done by any agency, this information is not available with Government.

(c) and (d) It is not possible to determine this in the absence of any such assessment.

National Identity Card/Smart Card

890. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to issue National Identity Card/Smart Card system to all the citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when the work on the said system is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) The Government of India proposes to issue Multi-purpose National Identity (smart) Card (MNIC) to the citizens of the country. The project envisages providing unique National Identity Number (NIN) to each person in the National Population Register. However, keeping in view the complexities involved both of the processes and technology, a pilot project has been under implementation on an experimental basis covering a population of 30.95 lakhs in the selected areas in 12 states and one union territory. Identity (smart) cards will be issued to the citizens of age 18 years and above under the pilot project.

The work of production and distribution of identity card has been awarded to Government Companies. As

per the revised time line given by them, the distribution of identity card will be completed by June, 2007.

The Government proposes to implement the scheme in the entire country after taking into account the experiences gained and lessons learnt from the pilot project.

[English]

Missing Bangladeshi and Afghan Nationals

891. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

SHRI AMITAVA NANDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Bangladeshi and Afghan nationals have gone missing in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 4,742 Pakistani nationals have also gone missing after a cricket match at Mohali (Punjab) taking advantage of the confidence building measures initiated as a part of Indo-Pak peace process;

(d) whether these missing persons are behind the terrorist activities in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to trace the missing foreign nationals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per the available reports, the number of Bangladeshi nationals who came to India and did not take exit within the period of validity of their visa, i.e. who overstayed upto 31-12-2005 is 12,338. Similarly, the number of Afghan nationals who overstayed upto 31-12-2005 is 11,845.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As per available information, during March, 2005, 2754 Pakistani nationals came to India from the Wagah Checkpost holding Special Cricket visas, valid for 9 days to watch the Indo-Pak cricket match in Mohali. Out of them, 11 did not return to Pakistan. There is no report about the indulgence of missing Pak cricket fans in terrorist activities.

(e) The State Governments/UT Administrations have been empowered under section 3 (2) (c) of the Foreigners

Act, 1946 to detect and deport foreign nationals illegally staying in India. Administrative instructions are issued from time to time requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations to detect and deport illegally staying foreigners.

[Translation]

Status of Children Education

892. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR:

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

(a) whether no change has taken place in the percentage of school going children in the age of 6-14 years group in the country in the last two years as revealed in the Annual Status Report on the status of education;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to bring in the percentage of the young children;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the expenditure status of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) till February 15, 2007, State-wise;

(f) whether the status of pending utilisation of

certificate under SSA is a problem for allocation of instalments;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether the Government has discussed this issue with Finance Ministry to be lenient on crucial issue of primary education;

(i) if so, whether the Government has formulated any policy for sending the children in the school who have deprived of primary education; and

(j) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (j) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a national programme implemented with the objective of universalization of elementary education. An independent national survey conducted by SRI-IMRB in July-October 2005 estimated 1.34 crore children out of school in the 6-14 age group. As per State Government reports, this number has come down to 70 lakh in March/April 2006. State wise details are given in the enclosed statement-I. The SSA is implementing context-specific strategies to address the educational needs of the children who are still out of school.

There was a problem of sanction of funds under SSA in August-September 2006 due to certain orders of the Ministry of Finance but that was resolved by October 2006. The position of sanction of funds to States/UTs under SSA upto 19-2-07 is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement

Status of Children Education

Sl. No.	State	Out-of-School Children 6-13 years as per SRI-IMRB Survey July-October, 2005	Out-of-School Children 6-14 years as per States data
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	165	302
2.	Andhra Pradesh	542,665	359,829
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23,036	38,079

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	536,220	375,820
5.	Bihar	3,176,624	2,315,362
6.	Chandigarh	3,086	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	254,736	168,435
8.	Daman and Diu	6,134	147
9.	Delhi	84,424	85,402
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
11.	Goa	1,155	0
12.	Gujarat	380,444	288,850
13.	Haryana	174,040	185,823
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,942	4,967
15.	Jharkhand	620,945	112,396
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,777	366,498
17.	Karnataka	119,517	160,513
18.	Kerala	23,242	18,398
19.	Lakshadweep	1,104	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,085,096	472,242
21.	Maharashtra	529,295	151,083
22.	Manipur	67,515	69,005
23.	Meghalaya	22,132	109,636
24.	Mizoram	1,558	4,305
25.	Nagaland	32,406	43,854
26.	Orissa	332,615	603,261
27.	Pondicherry	583	1,724
28.	Punjab	108,754	79,994
29.	Rajasthan	795,089	134,173
30.	Sikkim	3,803	6,300

1	2	3	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	193,418	108,227
32.	Tripura	5,121	17,305
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2,995,208	104,087
34.	Uttaranchal	116,680	5,612
35.	West Bengal	1,213,205	664,448
All India		13,459,734	7,056,077

Statement-II

*Grants released under SSA during 2006-07
(as on 19-2-2007)*

State/UT	Amount (Rupees in lakh)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	43245.56
Arunachal Pradesh	4109.92
Assam	36418.35
Bihar	107744.39
Chhattisgarh	50182.20
Goa	724.12
Gujarat	14806.97
Haryana	25647.12
Himachal Pradesh	6250.75
Jammu and Kashmir	22083.37
Jharkhand	51515
Karnataka	54206.98
Kerala	4382.00
Madhya Pradesh	110879.68
Maharashtra	52158.56

1	2
Manipur	9.24
Meghalaya	4294
Mizoram	3441.69
Nagaland	2315.2
Orissa	44010.95
Punjab	12879.92
Rajasthan	72809.82
Tamil Nadu	36329.65
Tripura	5330.01
Uttar Pradesh	206654.00
Uttarakhand	16934.00
West Bengal	61736.80
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	419.62
Chandigarh	300
Delhi	2930.24
Lakshadweep	87.47
Total	1054837.58
National Component	1115.04
Grand Total	1055952.62

Survey by NEPAU**893. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:****SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:**

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

(a) whether a recent survey conducted by the National Education Planning and Administrative University (NEPAU) revealed that Bihar is at the 35th position and Kerala is at the 1st position in terms of school education;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of each State of the country in this regard;

(c) the norms adopted in accordance with this survey in this regard; and

(d) the effective steps taken by the Government to stop the Central aid to those States found incapable in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) To assess progress of States and Union Territories towards the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE), an Educational Development Index (EDI) has been developed by National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA). State-wise ranking on a composite index for Primary and Upper Primary level of education on 2005-06 data is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The EDI has been developed on four broad parameters of access, infrastructure, teacher related indicators and elementary education outcomes.

(d) Capacity building of States/UTs through trainings and workshops has been undertaken, especially in components in which States are not performing well.

Statement**Education Development Index—State Ranking**

State/UT	Composite Index Ranking (Primary and Upper Primary)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20

1	2
Andhra Pradesh	8
Arunachal Pradesh	33
Assam	30
Bihar	35
Chandigarh	5
Chhattisgarh	22
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24
Daman and Diu	17
Delhi	2
Goa	18
Gujarat	13
Haryana	23
Himachal Pradesh	7
Jammu and Kashmir	16
Jharkhand	34
Karnataka	6
Kerala	1
Lakshadweep	10
Madhya Pradesh	29
Maharashtra	12
Manipur	21
Meghalaya	26
Mizoram	9
Nagaland	27
Orissa	28
Pondicherry	4
Punjab	14

1	2
Rajasthan	19
Sikkim	11
Tamil Nadu	3
Tripura	25
Uttar Pradesh	31
Uttaranchal	15
West Bengal	32

**Involvement of Delhi Police
Personnel in Crime**

894. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of corruption/criminal offences against Delhi Police personnel are on increase;

(b) if so, the number of Delhi Police personnel arrested in this regard including rape, kidnapping and extortion during each of the last three years, rank-wise, crime-wise and police station-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government against each personnel; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) 84 criminal and 27 corruption cases were registered against Delhi Police personnel in 2006 in comparison to 59 criminal and 27 corruption cases registered in 2005 which shows an increase in the criminal cases registered against police personnel in 2006 in comparison to the cases registered in the year 2005. Details of Delhi Police personnel arrested on the charge of corruption, rape, fraud, theft, kidnapping, murder etc. during the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 are given in the enclosed statement. The action taken against the police personnel involved in criminal and corrupt activities include initiation of departmental action, removal, dismissal, suspension, arrest and prosecution as per the law.

(d) The steps taken to prevent corruption 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

Involvement of Police Personnel in Crime

Year 2004

(I) Murder/Attempt to Murder

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
Narela	—	—	—	1	—	1

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
Nangloi	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mehrauli	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mayur Vihar	—	—	—	—	—	1

(II) Extortion/Robbery

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
Hauz Khas	—	—	—	—	2	1

(III) Cheating/Theft

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
SP Badli	—	—	—	—	1	—
Paschim Vihar	—	—	—	1	—	—
Karol Bagh	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lodhi Colony	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spl. Cell	—	—	—	1	—	—
New Friends Colony	1	—	—	—	—	—

(IV) Rape/Molestation

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
Dabri	—	—	—	—	1	—
Defence Colony	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bawana	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vikas Puri	—	—	—	—	—	3
Civil Lines	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kotwali	—	—	—	—	—	1

(V) Kidnapping

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
Amb. Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—

(VI) Hurt

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
Bhajan Pura	—	—	—	—	—	1
Najafgarh	—	—	—	—	1	1
Jaffar Pur Kalan	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dwarka	—	—	—	—	—	1
Adarsh Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Model Town	—	—	—	—	—	1
Preet Vihar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Janak Puri	—	—	1	—	—	—

(VII) Misc. IPC

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
Shakar Pur	—	—	—	—	1	2
Kashmeri Gate	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chanakya Puri	—	—	—	—	—	1
Roop Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Civil Lines	—	—	1	—	2	1+1**
Shahdara	—	—	1	—	—	—
Keshav Puram	—	—	—	—	—	1
SP Badli	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tilak Marg	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rohini	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kalkaji	—	—	—	—	—	1

**IV Class employee.

(VIII) Corruption

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
CBI	1	3	9	3	1	2
A.C. BR.	—	—	4	5	4	12

Year 2005**(I) Murder/Attempt to Murder**

Police Station	ACP	Insprs.	Sub-Insprs.	ASI	HC	Const.
Kanjhawala	—	—	—	—	1	1
Shahdara	—	—	1	1	—	1
New Usmanpur	—	—	—	1	—	—
Narela	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shalimar Bagh	—	—	—	—	1	—

(II) Extortion/Robbery

Police Station	ACP	Insprs.	Sub-Insprs.	ASI	HC	Const.
Parshant Vihar	—	—	—	—	—	1

(III) Cheating/Theft

Police Station	ACP	Insprs.	Sub-Insprs.	ASI	HC	Const.
Shastri Park Metro	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mukherjee Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Seelampur	—	—	—	—	—	1

(IV) Rape/Molestation

Police Station	ACP	Insprs.	Sub-Insprs.	ASI	HC	Const.
Sarai Rohilla (Railway)	—	—	—	—	—	1

(V) Kidnapping

Police Station	ACP	Insprs.	Sub-Insprs.	ASI	HC	Const.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(VI) Hurt

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
Saraswati Vihar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nand Nagri	—	—	—	—	—	1
Adarsh Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mukherjee Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Khajoori Khas	—	—	—	—	1	—

(VII) Misc.

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
Vivek Vihar	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kotwali	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hari Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Subzi Mandi	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rajouri Garden	—	—	—	—	—	1
J.P. Kalan	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prashant Vihar	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bhajanpura	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sultan Puri	—	—	—	—	—	1
New Usman Pur	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mehrauli	—	—	1	—	1	1
Nand Nagri	—	—	—	—	—	1
Naraina	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mahipal Pur	—	—	—	—	—	1
Welcome	—	—	—	—	—	1

(VIII) Corruption

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
CBI	—	1	6	—	—	1

Police Station	ACP	Insprs.	Sub-Insprs.	ASI	HC	Const.
A.C. BR.	—	—	4	4	2	6
Mansarovar Park	—	—	1	—	—	—

Year 2006**(I) Murder/Attempt to Murder**

Police Station	ACP	Insprs.	Sub-Insprs.	ASI	HC	Const.
Tilak Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Welcome	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nangloi	—	—	—	—	—	1+1**

** Class-IV employee

(II) Extortion/Robbery

Police Station	ACP	Insprs.	Sub-Insprs.	ASI	HC	Const.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1

(III) Cheating/Theft

Police Station	ACP	Insprs.	Sub-Insprs.	ASI	HC	Const.
IGIA	—	—	—	—	1	—

(IV) Rape/Molestation

Police Station	ACP	Insprs.	Sub-Insprs.	ASI	HC	Const.
Prashant Vihar	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rajouri Garden	—	—	1	—	—	—

(V) Kidnapping

Police Station	ACP	Insprs.	Sub-Insprs.	ASI	HC	Const.
—	—	—	—	—	1	—

(VI) Hurt

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(VII) Misc.

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
Bawana	—	—	—	1	—	2
Shakarpur	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dabri	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rohini	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mukherjee Nagar	—	—	—	—	1	—
Vasant Vihar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gokul Puri	—	—	—	—	—	1
Moti Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jafar Pur Kalan	—	—	—	1	—	—
Anand Pravat	—	—	—	—	1	—
Narela	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lodhi Colony	—	—	—	—	—	1
IGIA	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pt. Street	—	—	—	—	—	1
Geeta Colony	—	—	1	—	—	—
Alipur	—	1	—	—	—	—
Prashant Vihar	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kanjawala	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nand Nagri	—	—	—	—	—	1
New Usman Pur	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sarojini Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Najafgarh	—	—	—	—	1	—
Darya Ganj	—	—	—	—	1	—

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
Adarsh Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chanakya Puri	—	—	—	—	2	—
Model Town	—	—	—	—	—	1

(VIII) Corruption

Police Station	ACP	Inspers.	Sub-Inspers.	ASI	HC	Const.
CBI	1	1	2	3	2	1
A.C. BR.	—	—	1	4	3	2

*[English]***Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools**

895. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government including Kerala Government has submitted any proposal seeking financial assistance for the Government implementation of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS);

(b) if so, the time by when the funds are likely to be released, State-wise including Kerala; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

FATMI): (a) The Department of School Education and Literacy had introduced a Scheme "Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS)" during 1993-98 and a revised CLASS Scheme in 2001-02 to promote computer literacy in school in the country. A new Scheme of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) @ Schools has been launched in December 2004 by merging the revised CLASS Scheme and "Educational Technology" Scheme. 30 State/UT Governments including the Government of Kerala have approached this Department for seeking financial assistance under the ICT @ Schools Scheme.

(b) and (c) A statement indicating the details of financial assistance released to 30 State/UT Governments since launching of the ICT @ Schools Scheme is enclosed. An amount of Rs. 625 lakh has been sanctioned for Kerala State and an amount of Rs. 312.50 lakh has been released.

Statement

The number of Schools for which Financial Sanction has been accorded, Amount Sanctioned, Releases to various States/ UTs.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Schools Approved	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Adjustment of unspent balance of previous years (Rs. in lakh)	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Karnataka	480	2400.00	—	1200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Nagaland	200	1206.00	—	762.80
3.	Goa	230	1150.00	—	292.50
4.	Sikkim	103	621.09	—	270.00
5.	Daman and Diu	15	75.00	8.70	25.00
6.	Rajasthan	100	500.00	446.74	53.26
7.	Bihar	180	900.00	225.00	—
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	140	844.20	90.00	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	230	1150.00	575.00	—
10.	Punjab	200	1000.00	500.00	—
11.	Orissa	200	1000.00	500.00	—
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	154	928.62	19.50	444.81
13.	Mizoram	60	306.18	—	150.00
14.	Haryana	100	500.00	19.50	480.50
15.	Uttarakhand	25	150.75	—	75.00
16.	Kerala	125	625.00	—	312.50
17.	Tamil Nadu	125	625.00	310.40	2.10
18.	West Bengal	200	1000.00	—	393.17
19.	Andhra Pradesh	200	1000.00	299.72	200.28
20.	Chhattisgarh	100	500.00	2.30	247.70
21.	Gujarat	150	750.00	11.25	—
22.	Maharashtra	200	1000.00	337.50	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	200	1000.00	500.00	—
24.	Pondicherry	25	125.00	12.80	34.47
25.	Delhi	75	375.00	134.60	40.53
26.	Chandigarh	20	100.00	14.80	35.20
27.	Lakshadweep	12	60.00	21.60	8.40
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	30.00	6.56	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Tripura	125	753.75	—	376.88
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	60.00	30.00	—
Total		3992	20735.59	4065.97	5405.10

Closed Industries

896. SHRI ABDUL MANNAN HOSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revive and reopen the closed industries/factories by the Government in the country;

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

(c) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to revive/reopen these industries/factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Government of India enacted a special legislation, namely, the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) to determine sickness and expedite the revival of potentially viable units or closure of unviable units. The Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), considers revival of sick

industrial units registered with the Board under the provisions of SICA.

As per information received from the BIFR, 697 cases were registered with the Board during the last three years, i.e., from 1-1-2004 to 31-12-2006. During the same period, 129 cases were recommended for revival and 228 cases were revived. The State-wise list of the sick industries revived during the last three years is enclosed as statement.

Besides providing a policy regime that facilitates and fosters growth and development of industries, steps taken for revival of sick industrial units, *inter-alia*, include setting up of Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and issue of guidelines by Reserve Bank of India to banks for financial support and amalgamation of sick units with healthy units. Wherever feasible rehabilitation schemes are sanctioned for the revival of the units registered with the BIFR which, *inter alia*, include restructuring of the capital, induction of fresh funds by the promoters, Government assistance for public sector units merger with other companies, relief and concessions in the form of rescheduling of dues by Financial Institutions banks and Government and change of management.

Statement

State-wise list of cases revived by BIFR during 1-1-2004 to 31-12-2006

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of Units		
		2004	2005	2006
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	6	11
2.	Assam	—	—	1

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	—
4.	Delhi	—	6	10
5.	Goa	1	—	2
6.	Gujarat	3	6	11
7.	Haryana	3	1	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	2
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	1
10.	Karnataka	2	5	9
11.	Kerala	1	3	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	—
13.	Maharashtra	5	21	22
14.	Orissa	—	1	2
15.	Pondicherry	1	1	—
16.	Punjab	1	4	7
17.	Rajasthan	2	4	3
18.	Tamil Nadu	2	6	19
19.	Uttarakhand	1	—	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	—	5	4
21.	West Bengal	2	4	10
Total		29	76	123

Torture and Abuse of Maids

897. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of complaints received by the Government and the National Commission for Women regarding torture and abuse of maids provided by placement agencies;

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

(c) the number of registered placement agencies and the mechanism available for monitoring their functioning within the terms and conditions of the licences;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enact a law regulating the work and functioning of placement agencies for providing domestic maid/help under prescribed norms and also to provide mechanism for rehabilitation, setting up of monitoring infrastructure and provision for mandatory policy verification and record keeping of girls supplied as maids; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Women has informed that the details are not available with the Commission. However, the Commission has taken suo-moto cognizance of the issue of employment of maids by placement agencies and has held a preliminary meeting with various stakeholders in January, 2007.

(d) and (e) The Commission is discussing the issue with the stakeholders for the enactment of a legislation to regulate the work and functioning of the placement agencies.

[Translation]

**Capital Investment in Small
Scale Industries**

898. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA
DESHMUKH:

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

(a) the number of small scale industries closed during each of the last three years and current year, State and Union Territory (UT)-wise;

(b) the amount of capital invested in these closed industries and the amount of capital invested in all small scale industries during each of the last three years and current year, separately, State and UT-wise;

(c) the number of people who were employed in these closed industries during the said period, State and UT-wise;

(d) the number and details of various schemes launched by the Government to assist small scale sector;

(e) the details of the total grants/subsidies provided by the Government to small scale industries under various schemes during the said period, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(f) whether despite the existence of many schemes, the Government has been unable to prevent the small scale industries from closer;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTRY OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The information on year-wise closure of small scale industries (SSIs) is not maintained centrally. According to results of the Third All India Census of SSIs with reference year 2001-02, out of 22,62,401 SSI units registered upto 31-03-2001, 39 per cent (numbering 8,87,427) units were found closed. The State/UT-wise distribution of these closed units is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) Based on the results of the Third All India Census, our estimates of the State/Union Territory-wise fixed investment made by all the SSIs during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 (latest available) are given in the enclosed statement-II. Information on capital invested and people employed in the closed SSIs is not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) Promotion and development of SSIs is primarily the responsibility of State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations. To assist the States/UTs and supplement their efforts in this regard, the Central Government implements several schemes/programmes for promotion and development of SSIs. These, include, inter alia, (i) facilitating availability of credit mainly through public sector banks/institutions, (ii) assistance for (a) technology upgradation, (b) marketing, (c) integrated infrastructural development, (d) comprehensive need-based development of clusters, and (iii) entrepreneurship development.

Further, the Government has enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 to facilitate the promotion and development of micro, small and medium enterprises and enhancement of their competitiveness. The Act has come into effect from 2nd October, 2006. In addition to the assistance provided under specific schemes by the Central Government for promotion and development of SSI, direct

financial assistance or subsidy is provided to eligible SSI under various schemes which include:—

1. 15 per cent upfront capital subsidy on institutional finances upto Rs. 100 lakh for induction of well-established and improved technology in specified sub-sectors/products under the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme;
2. Reimbursement of charges for acquiring ISO 9000/14001 (or its equivalent) certification to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 75,000;
3. Subsidization of the fee charged by the rating agencies from the SSIs upto 75 per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 40,000, under the Performance and Credit Rating Scheme for SSIs;
4. Under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) scheme for SSI exporters, direct financial assistance is provided to SSI units, which include:
 - (i) reimbursement to individual exporters to the extent of 90 per cent of the cost to-and-fro air fare for participation in International trade fairs/exhibitions;
 - (ii) financial assistance of upto 25 per cent of the cost of production of overseas publicity material, limited to Rs. 15,000 in a financial year;
 - (iii) financial assistance of upto Rs. 2 lakh for commissioning specific market studies and assistance to SSI association for initiating/contesting anti-dumping cases, limited to 50 per cent of total cost or Rs. one lakh, whichever is less; and
 - (iv) reimbursement of 75 per cent of one-time registration fee paid by SSI units for obtaining bar coding registration.

The scheme-wise and State/UT-wise details of the grants/subsidy provided by the Central Government to SSIs are not maintained centrally.

(f) to (h) As a result of the efforts made through

these schemes/programmes, the SSI sector has continued to contribute significantly to the growth of gross domestic product, industrial production, employment generation and exports and has been consistently registering higher growth rates than the overall industrial sector.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory-wise Distribution of Closed SSI Units as per Third All India Census of Registered SSIs, 2001-02

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total No. of closed units
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38582
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	248
3.	Assam	10338
4.	Bihar	20525
5.	Chhattisgarh	27830
6.	Goa	2327
7.	Gujarat	39159
8.	Haryana	27546
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6509
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22709
11.	Jharkhand	13822
12.	Karnataka	46611
13.	Kerala	74832
14.	Madhya Pradesh	65649
15.	Maharashtra	54243
16.	Manipur	1226
17.	Meghalaya	1908
18.	Mizoram	1313
19.	Nagaland	129

1	2	3	1	2	3
20. Orissa		9708	1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		515
21. Punjab		82731	2. Chandigarh		1405
22. Rajasthan		36847	3. Dadar and Nagar Haveli		423
23. Sikkim		155	4. Daman and Diu		454
24. Tamil Nadu		127185	5. Delhi		8357
25. Tripura		1077	6. Lakshadweep		16
26. Uttar Pradesh		122282	7. Pondicherry		2586
27. Uttaranchal		12100	Union Territory—Total		13756
28. West Bengal		26080			
State—Total		833671	All India—Total		8,87,427

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise details of Estimated fixed Investment made by small scale Industries during
2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 (latest available)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	Fixed Investment (Rs. crore)		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1421	1496	1577
2.	Himachal Pradesh	790	795	826
3.	Punjab	12398	12697	12966
4.	Chandigarh	537	563	582
5.	Uttaranchal	1619	1697	1795
6.	Haryana	8285	8446	8586
7.	Delhi	7361	7587	7782
8.	Rajasthan	7388	7829	8308
9.	Uttar Pradesh	19530	20792	22212
10.	Bihar	2960	3089	3224

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Sikkim	12	13	13
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	33	34	37
13.	Nagaland	336	379	459
14.	Manipur	389	404	417
15.	Mizoram	132	140	149
16.	Tripura	345	329	333
17.	Meghalaya	154	164	176
18.	Assam	1227	1287	1364
19.	West Bengal	6008	6210	6411
20.	Jharkhand	664	696	734
21.	Orissa	2114	2126	2211
22.	Chhattisgarh	2172	2239	2317
23.	Madhya Pradesh	3828	4037	4244
24.	Gujarat	12283	13058	13804
25.	Daman and Diu	2740	3089	3576
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
27.	Maharashtra	30998	34260	36386
28.	Andhra Pradesh	13178	13614	14019
29.	Karnataka	9256	9724	10241
30.	Goa	705	729	777
31.	Lakshadweep	10	11	12
32.	Kerala	7689	7039,	7172
33.	Tamil Nadu	13005	13440	14662
34.	Pondicherry	604	636	685
35.	Andaman and Nicobar	49	51	55
All India		170219	178699	188113

*[English]***Car Industry**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that car industry has been expanding and increasing production for the past several years;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to curb the production capacity or stop production of cars for some years due to heavy traffic on roads;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) yes Sir. The passenger vehicles segment of the automotive industry has shown an average growth rate of 15% during past 5 years in terms of numbers.

(b) No Sir. Manufacturing of cars is exempt from Industrial licensing and approval of Project Approval Board is not required for capacity expansion.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Indian Education Fair

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

(a) whether the Government plans to organize 'Education Fair' throughout the country;

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

(c) the details of the appreciation received by the Government in organising the 'Indian Education Fair' held during January, 2007;

(d) whether the Government proposes to recruit candidates for different institutions from these fairs hailing from other States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such 'Indian Education Fair' has been organised during January, 2007 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Status of Primary and Upper Primary Education

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

(a) whether the Government had prepared ranking of the status of primary, upper primary and Higher Secondary education in States as reported in 'The Times of India' dated January 05, 2007;

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

(c) the names of the States and Union Territories at the bottom in the balance sheet of elementary, upper primary and Higher Secondary education ranking; and

(d) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to uplift the ranking of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) To assess progress of States and Union Territories towards the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE), an Educational Development Index (EDI) has been developed to rank States/UTs against key parameters of elementary education. State-wise ranking on a composite index for primary and upper primary level of education on 2005-06 data is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The last 4 States in the 2005-06 EDI for elementary level are Bihar, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal and for the Upper Primary level are Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) These States receive priority in allocation of funds under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. In addition, capacity

building of these States through trainings and workshops has been undertaken, especially in components in which these States are not performing well.

Statement

Education Development Index—State Ranking

State/UT	Composite Index Ranking (Primary and Upper Primary)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20
Andhra Pradesh	8
Arunachal Pradesh	33
Assam	30
Bihar	35
Chandigarh	5
Chhattisgarh	22
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24
Daman and Diu	17
Delhi	2
Goa	18
Gujarat	13
Haryana	23
Himachal Pradesh	7
Jammu and Kashmir	16
Jharkhand	34
Karnataka	6
Kerala	1
Lakshadweep	10
Madhya Pradesh	29

1	2
Maharashtra	12
Manipur	21
Meghalaya	26
Mizoram	9
Nagaland	27
Orissa	28
Pondicherry	4
Punjab	14
Rajasthan	19
Sikkim	11
Tamil Nadu	3
Tripura	25
Uttar Pradesh	31
Uttaranchal	15
West Bengal	32

Foreign Universities

902. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation to permit foreign universities to operate in India during the Indian Economic Summit held in November, 2006;

(b) if so, whether the Government has also announced to introduce a bill to protect HIV/AIDS/TB patients from discrimination at various organisations including educational institutions, hospitals etc.;

(c) if so, the details of other issues discussed and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the time by which these bills are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Government is considering a proposal to legislate on operations of foreign universities in India.

(b) The Government is consulting various State Governments and agencies on the proposed draft HIV/AIDS Bill.

(c) and (d) The proposed legislations are at a preliminary stage of consideration and hence the details of issues covered or the likely time by which the Bills are to be introduced cannot be indicated at this stage.

[Translation]

Committee on National Security

903. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee on National Security;

(b) if so, the objective of the said Committee;

(c) the composition of the said Committee and total number of meetings held till date; and

(d) the time by which the report is likely to be submitted by the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) No such Committee has been constituted by the Government.

[English]

Integrated Development Programme for Angora Wool

904. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched an "Integrated Development Programme for Angora Wool";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to encourage private breeding firms to increase wool production and productivity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) The Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur has been implementing an "Angora Wool Development Project" under the Integrated Wool Improvement Programme.

(b) The Angora Development Project was launched to promote angora development as a sustainable livelihood alternative and to increase value addition from angora for the farmers. The Project includes setting up of germplasm centres; setting up of Common Facility Centre; providing facilities for project development; design development and product diversification; setting up of commercially viable feed of production units and health labs and encouraging rabbit rearing, wool production and processing activities at the household level and marketing or programme for raw angora wool, wool blended yarns and finished products. So far 327 identified families have been provided benefits under the project since the year 2000-01.

(c) The project envisaged setting up one Common Facility Centre (CFC) for imparting training especially to rural women in grading, carding and blending of wool. This facility would also be utilized by the wool growers in these regions to process their product. It is proposed to provide 25% subsidy for each of the Centre i.e. Rs. 3 lakh each Common Facility Centre. Formation of such CFCs is open for NGOs and private breeders.

Pension to Teachers of Navodaya Vidyalayas

905. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal from teachers organization for introduction of pensionary schemes to the teachers of Navodaya Vidyalaya;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) the present status thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The introduction of pension scheme in NVS was earlier examined in the Government but was not found feasible.

Setting up of Higher Educational Council

906. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a higher education council to address the problems facing the higher education sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the government is planning to institute scholarships to identify and encourage meritorious and talented students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission have circulated the guidelines on setting up State Council of Higher Education to all Chief Ministers and the Governors of the States. State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have established Higher Education Councils.

(c) and (d) Two Scholarships namely (i) Post Graduate Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders in General and Honors courses at Undergraduate level and (ii) Post-Graduate Scholarship scheme for Single Girl Child have been introduced by the Central Government from the academic session 2005-06. The University Grants Commission is the nodal agency for implementing these schemes. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 2,000 per month for a period of two years (10 months per year).

[Translation]

Hostels for Working Women

907. SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:

SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment about the number of working women in the organized sector during the last three years;

(b) if so, the total number of working women hostels functioning in the country at present, State-wise including Bihar, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any study regarding shortage of working women hostels in the country, State-wise;

(d) if so, whether the Government has made any target to open new such hostels for the next Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise as reported in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated February 5, 2007;

(e) if so, the total number of hostels likely to be opened in the next Five Year Plan, State-wise, location-wise and year-wise; and

(f) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on each women's hostel, State-wise and year-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) According to Ministry of Labour and Employment's statistics there were 50.34 lakh women in the organized sector as on 31-12-2001.

(b) Ministry of Women and Child Development has so far sanctioned 874 working women's hostels in the country. The list of completed hostels State-wise and location-wise is available on the Ministry's website <http://www.wcd.nic.in>.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development has requested all State Governments and Union Territory

Administration to make a demand survey of working women's hostels in their States city/town/district-wise;

(d) to (f) Without specific references to any State or location, Ministry of Women and Child Development has sought an outlay of Rs. 500 Crores in the 11th Five Year Plan for sanctioning of 40 new hostels each year all over the country.

[English]

Proposal for Modernisation of Police Force

908. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI NARHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted any proposal for grant of funds to modernise the police force during 2006-07;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government to provide funds to States and share of the Union and State Governments in this modernisation plan;

(d) whether the Government has released the funds of its share to Andhra Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and time by when the said fund is likely to be released to Andhra Pradesh;

(g) whether the Government has received such proposals from other State Governments also; and

(h) if so, the details thereof alongwith the date of receipt of such proposals, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted their Annual Plan under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF)-2006-07, to the tune of Rs. 80.00 crore (Central share—Rs. 60.00 crore and State share—Rs. 20 crore). Proposals have also been received from the State for providing additional financial assistance to combat naxalism and also for mega city policing. The components included in the plan are arms and ammunition, construction of residential and non-residential buildings, forensic science equipment, training infrastructure, mobility etc.

(c) Under the MPF Scheme, the States have been categorized into 'A' and 'B' categories with 100% and 75% Central funding, respectively. Jammu and Kashmir and seven North Eastern States, viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura have been classified as 'A' category States in view of problems of insurgency, militancy or terrorism faced by them and the remaining 20 States fall in the 'B' category. Allocation of funds is decided on several other parameters like number of police stations, crime rate, utilization of funds released in the past etc.

(d) to (f) Out of the Central allocation of Rs. 60.00 crore, an amount of Rs. 58.44 crore has been released to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, till date, towards police housing, weapons, mega city policing etc.

(g) and (h) The Government has received proposals under the MPF Scheme from all the States. The State-wise details on the date of receipt of proposals are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Proposal for Modernization of Police Force

Sl. No.	Name of State	Date on which proposal has been received	Central allocation for 2006-07 (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	04-07-2006	63.00

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21-07-2006	13.00
3.	Assam	21-07-2006	54.00
4.	Bihar	21-07-2006	36.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	24-07-2006	31.23
6.	Goa	10-08-2006	1.00
7.	Gujarat	12-06-2006	40.00
8.	Haryana	24-07-2006	17.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14-07-2006	3.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	01-10-2006	82.00
11.	Jharkhand	12-06-2006	32.00
12.	Karnataka	27-07-2006	59.00
13.	Kerala	05-07-2006	23.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27-07-2006	40.00
15.	Maharashtra	26-07-2006	76.00
16.	Manipur	21-07-2006	20.00
17.	Meghalaya	03-08-2006	8.00
18.	Mizoram	03-08-2006	10.00
19.	Nagaland	21-07-2006	22.00
20.	Orissa	04-08-2006	23.00
21.	Punjab	21-07-2006	15.00
22.	Rajasthan	14-07-2006	39.00
23.	Sikkim	21-07-2006	3.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	18-06-2006	55.00
25.	Tripura	21-07-2006	16.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25-07-2006	89.77
27.	Uttaranchal	25-07-2006	5.00

1	2	3	4
28.	West Bengal	09-07-2006	24.00
Total			900.00 (*)

(*) Besides this, an additional amount of Rs. 167.13 crore has been allocated in Revised Estimates-2006-07 for various States.

**National Council of Educational Research
and Training Survey on Schools**

909. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA:

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) on infrastructure and standard of education in State-run-schools revealing the pathetic conditions prevailing in various institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The 7th All India School Education Survey (7th AISES) conducted by NCERT with reference date September 30, 2002 has also covered availability of infrastructure and facilities in schools such as—type of building, total number of rooms, covered area, drinking water, playground, backboard, furniture and ancillary facilities etc.

Another kind of survey conducted by NCERT relates to Baseline Achievement Survey under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at the end of class III in Language and Mathematics, at the end of class V in Language, Mathematics and Environmental Studies and at the end of class VII/VIII in Language, Mathematics, Science and Social Sciences. Achievement survey gives a picture of the progress of primary and upper-primary school education and the performance of students.

NCERT has released 'Provisional Statistics' based on 7th AISES in June 2005. It contains compilations of data/statistics that reveal status/condition of school education in India. These data are made use of for improvement of educational standards in schools.

Industrial Development Centres

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

(a) the details of Industrial Development Centres (IDCs) opened in the country particularly in Karnataka during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds provided by the Government to IDCs in the country during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the details of such centres likely to be opened in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Small Scale Industries administers Integrated Infrastructural Development (IID) Scheme. State-wise information regarding IID Centres approved in the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I. No IID Centre has been opened in Karnataka during the said period.

(b) The details of funds released to IID Centres during the same period are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The IID Scheme is demand driven and the initiative for setting up IID Centres has to be taken by State Governments.

Statement-I**State-wise number of IID Centres Sanctioned**

State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Assam	Kamrup, Jorhat	Nalbari	Dhemaji, Lakhimpur	—
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	Kawardha	—	—
Haryana	Barhi	—	—	—
Jammu and Kashmir		—	Kathua	—
Kerala	—	—	Pathanamthitta	—
Maharashtra	—	Satara	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch, Katni, Tikamgarh, Morena	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	Champhai
Nagaland	—	—	Kohima	—
Orissa	—	—	—	Balasore
Rajasthan	Kutch, Karuali, Pali, Baran, Bharatpur	Alwar	—	—
Tamil Nadu	Trichirapalli, Salem	—	—	—
Tripura	—	North Tripura	—	—
Uttaranchal	—	Dehradun, Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar	—	—
West Bengal	—	—	—	Tangra

Statement-II**Funds Released to IID Centres**

(Rs. in lakh)

State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	27.60	45.40	18.38	—

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	200.00	484.40	784.00	536.00
Chhattisgarh	—	—	110.52	—
Haryana	—	65.53	518.97	123.16
Himachal Pradesh	42.41	—	—	—
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	200.00
Karnataka	—	66.66	—	—
Kerala	170.00	274.57	176.96	68.92
Maharashtra	—	—	78.00	—
Madhya Pradesh	128.00	70.16	—	66.66
Mizoram	90.00	80.00	24.8	182.65
Nagaland	—	—	199.54	—
Rajasthan	—	96.43	97.16	—
Tamil Nadu	138.61	65.38	59.81	40.80
Uttarakhand	—	300.00	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	293.38	71.87	—	—
West Bengal	—	—	—	30.00

**Demand for Engineering Goods,
Gems and Jewellery**

911. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand has been increased for engineering goods, gems and jewellery in overseas markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether trade deficit and the exports of the country has increased during 2006-07;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of the targets fixed for 2006-07; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to curb the trade deficit and increase the exports of these items?

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

(b) The export of engineering goods during the last two financial years and the current till the period April-September is as follows:—

(In crores)

2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
69,181.67	84,943.73	59,053.67

The export of Gem and Jewellery for the last two

financial years and the current year till the period April-October is as follows:—

(In billion US\$)		
2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
13,761.77	15,546.58	9132.31

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. According to the latest data on trade available for the current year (April to December), the trade deficit was US\$ 42 billion compared with US\$ 32 billion for the same period last year. The increase in trade deficit during the current year is mainly on account of high price of crude oil and high growth of import of capital goods and raw-materials/intermediate products required to sustain the unprecedented growth in the Manufacturing Sector. The government is watchful of the situation but does not propose to artificially restrict imports to contain trade deficit as this may have an adverse impact on inflation.

(e) No sector-wise target has been fixed for 2006-07.

(f) Policy measures are announced by the Government from time to time including those contained in the Annual Supplement of the Foreign Trade Policy (2004-09). These measures are aimed to augment and sustain the current rate of export growth in line with India's comparative advantage and the emerging situation in the domestic and international market.

The Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC) and the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), representative bodies of these sectors, are promoting their products through advertisement, publicity

and participation in international fairs, organizing buyer-seller meets. The Government provides support to these EPCs for their activities under Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Schemes of the Department of Commerce.

Policy on Agriculture Export Zone

912. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to review the Agriculture Export Zone policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements made during the last three years, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to review the Agri Export Zone policy. A peer evaluation of the performance of the existing Agri Export Zones (AEZs) with a view to ascertain the reasons for shortfall in achievement of targets and suggest remedial action has been carried out.

(c) The AEZs envisage an investment of Rs. 1717.95 crore and exports valued at Rs. 11821 crore. The actual investment and exports, till date have been to the extent of Rs. 820.08 crore and Rs. 5340.08 crore respectively. Details are given below:

(Figures in Rupees in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	AEZ Projects	Actual Exports	Actual Investments	Projected Exports	Projected Investment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	West Bengal	6	85.65	59.28	1464.75	355.31
2.	Karnataka	4	1162.25	91.04	397.75	46.33
3.	Uttanchal	4	3.49	14.30	124.59	47.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Punjab		3	1523.83	49.48	2863.65	60.48
5. Uttar Pradesh		4	19.96	23.24	1307.32	130.99
6. Maharashtra		8	1051.15	365.32	535.74	161.98
7. Andhra Pradesh		5	492.00	53.72	767.03	172.51
8. Jammu and Kashmir		2	368.48	19.58	383.14	122.28
9. Tripura		1	0.00	7.62	31.64	15.66
10. Madhya Pradesh		5	75.42	60.80	1631.95	196.45
11. Tamil Nadu		4	33.90	28.78	356.64	75.68
12. Bihar		1	5.87	20.10	154.00	12.13
13. Gujarat		3	151.65	19.42	708.39	78.8
14. Sikkim		2	0.00	1.15	121.68	56.92
15. Himachal Pradesh		1	0.00	0.00	170.00	57.07
16. Orissa		1	1.76	0.00	143.97	6.03
17. Jharkhand		1	0.00	0.00	81.70	7.09
18. Kerala		2	212.00	3.10	320.00	56.11
19. Assam		1	2.17	3.15	40.83	17.53
20. Rajasthan		2	0.00	0.00	216.7	41.00
Total			5340.07	820.08	11821.47	1717.95

(Source: APEDA)

Agreement with ASEAN

913. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

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

(a) whether India and ASEAN have been unable to
agree on the negotiation list of products;

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

(c) whether a summit was held in Philippines
attended by India and ASEAN countries to discuss on
free trade pact;

(d) if so, the details of deliberations made in this
summit;

(e) whether there is a vast difference between India
and ASEAN countries in regard to free trade agreement;
and

(f) if so, the details thereof and consensus arrived
on the Summit in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (f) Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperative Agreement (CECA) between ASEAN and India was signed on 8th October 2003 in Bali, Indonesia. The negotiations for India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (FTA) are currently in progress. However, no final agreement has been reached.

The ASEAN-India Summit meeting was held on 14th Jan, 2007 at Cebu, Philippines where the modalities for reduction tariffs and size of the Negative Lists were discussed. The Negative List was finalised during this meeting.

The negotiations for India-ASEAN FTA are ongoing and both sides are discussing various aspects of the proposed Agreement, including the Negative Lists, Sensitive Lists and the modalities for tariff concessions offered by both sides.

District Level Exhibitions

914. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has organised District Level Exhibitions for promotion of products manufactured by entrepreneurs assisted under Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) during 2006-07;

(b) if so, the names and number of districts where the exhibitions were organised, State-wise;

(c) whether the KVIC has identified Districts in the country including Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States for holding exhibitions in 2007-08; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred for organising the exhibitions, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), as a part of backward-

forward support to Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) entrepreneurs, has organised 18 district level exhibitions so far during 2006-07.

(b) The State-wise list of District Level Exhibitions organised by KVIC during 2006-07 is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. KVIC has tentatively earmarked total number of Districts in different States/Union Territories (UTs) including Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States, where exhibitions are to be held under REGP during 2007-08. However, the names of the Districts are yet to be identified by the field offices of KVIC, which is being done considering the need, and potentiality of REGP in the respective States. A tentative list of total number of districts level exhibitions to be held in different States/UTs, along with expenditure likely to be incurred is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise list of District Level Exhibitions organised by KVIC during 2006-07

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Name of Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
2.	Karnataka	Tumkur
3.	Kerala	Ernakulam
		Tiruvananthapuram
4.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar
		Madurai
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
		Udhampur
6.	Punjab	Patiala
7.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai

1	2	3
	Sarguja	
	Bilaspur	
	Jagadalpur	
8. Manipur	Kakcilg	

1	2	3
9. Nagaland		Kohima
10. Mizoram		Aizal
11. Uttarakhand		Pauri Garewal
		Nalnital

Statement-II

Tentative list of State/Union Territory-wise District Level Exhibitions to be held under REGP and expenditure likely to be incurred during 2007-08

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total Number of Exhibitions	Amount (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Chandigarh	1	1.00
2.	Delhi	4	4.00
3.	Haryana	8	8.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	8	8.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	6.00
6.	Punjab	12	12.00
7.	Rajasthan	26	26.00
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2.00
9.	Bihar	16	16.00
10.	Jharkhand	8	8.00
11.	Orissa	10	10.00
12.	West Bengal	20	20.00
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	6.00
14.	Assam	10	10.00
15.	Manipur	6	6.00
16.	Meghalaya	6	6.00

1	2	3	4
17.	Mizoram	4	4.00
18.	Nagaland	6	6.00
19.	Tripura	4	4.00
20.	Sikkim	4	4.00
21.	Andhra Pradesh	20	20.00
22.	Karnataka	16.	16.00
23.	Kerala	10	10.00
24.	Lakshadweep	1	1.00
25.	Pondicherry	1	1.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	24	24.00
27.	Goa	2	2.00
28.	Gujarat	18	18.00
29.	Maharashtra	26	26.00
30.	Chhattisgarh	12	12.00
31.	Madhya Pradesh	20	20.00
32.	Uttarakhand	12	12.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	46	46.00
Total		375	375.00

[Translation]

Production of Copper

915. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many copper production units are lying closed in various States;

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

(c) the details of expenditure incurred by the Government on maintenance and wages of employees of such closed units;

(d) the action taken by the Government to re-open these closed copper production units including Ghatshila Copper Unit; and

(e) the reasons for delay in opening these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Mines does not centrally maintain any information on closed copper producing units in various states. So far Ghatshila Copper unit which is owned by M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Mines is concerned, it is operational.

*[English]***Sick Jute Mills**

916. PROF. M. RAMDASS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sick jute mills referred to BIFR;
- (b) whether these mills are eligible to avail assistance under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of JMDC incentive scheme for modernization of jute industry; and
- (e) the number of mills availed benefits under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) At present there are 36 Sick Jute Mills, out of which 31 Mills have been referred to Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. As per the guidelines of the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), a Mill is required to have healthy financial background for seeking assistance under the TUFS and therefore, a Sick Jute Mill referred to BIFR is not entitled to get any financial assistance under this scheme.

(d) JMDC Incentive Scheme for Modernisation of the Jute Industry came into effect from 8th July, 2002 to facilitate modernization and Upgradation of technology in existing jute mills, introducing new modernized technology in new mills in jute growing areas having inadequate jute processing facilities and establishing of new mills located in non-jute growing areas. The scheme is aimed at facilitating capital investment for Upgradation and/or modernizing technology in jute industry and for setting up new jute mills by providing 15%/20% incentive on the amount invested either from own sources or bank financing. The Scheme which was initially effective for three years was subsequently extended for a further period of three years beyond 7th July, 2005 or till the commencement of Jute Technology Mission, whichever is earlier.

(e) The total no. of mills benefited under this Scheme is 47 upto 1st March, 2007.

Export/Production of Tea

917. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the tea imported for re-export is according to the standards set by the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the adequate measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Tea (Distribution and Export) Control Order, 2005 has been issued by the Government prescribing strict norms for tea and stipulating that all teas, whether imported or exported, are required to conform to the specifications prescribed in the order which are in conformity with standards prescribed by the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(c) In order to ensure the quality of tea, the Tea (Distribution and Export) Control Order 2005, empowers the officials of the Board or any inspection agency duly approved/authorized by Tea Board to draw samples from tea consignments for purpose of ascertaining its conformity with the standards of quality of tea stipulated in the said Order. By these measures, the export/import of quality tea is ensured.

Small Scale Mines

918. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of small scale mines operating in the country at present, State-wise;
- (b) the contribution of such small scale mines to National Mineral Output of the country;
- (c) the extent to which such small scale mines provide employment to the local inhabitants in various States; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government proposes to control the poor environmental management and safety conditions rendered by such mining?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):

(a) to (c) As per Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, mines are grouped as either Category 'A' or Category 'B' mines. Category 'A' mines are such mines where operations are fully mechanized or where the number of average employment exceeds one hundred and fifty in all or seventy-five in workings below ground, or a mine where any of the mining operations is carried out with the help of heavy machinery. All other mines not coming under this definition are categorized as Category 'B' mines. Category 'B' mines contributed 18% to the total value of mineral production of non fuel, non atomic major minerals in 2005-06 and state-wise details of reporting category 'B' mines and average daily employment are given below:

State	Number of reporting mines	Average daily employment
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	305	4762
Assam	2	79
Bihar	6	68
Chhattisgarh	61	2273
Goa	19	925
Gujarat	387	7488
Haryana	1	3
Himachal Pradesh	25	429
Jammu and Kashmir	3	89
Jharkhand	109	2613
Karnataka	196	3932
Kerala	31	643
Madhya Pradesh	231	3994
Maharashtra	76	1579
Meghalaya	4	253

1	2	3
Orissa	137	8754
Rajasthan	228	2896
Sikkim	1	29
Tamil Nadu	149	2485
Uttar Pradesh	18	753
Uttarakhand	30	1059
West Bengal	9	258
Total	2028	45364

(d) The provisions of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules 1998 provide safeguards for protection of environment. As regards safety conditions in mining, as per information made available by Ministry of Labour and Employment the owner, agent and manager of each mine is required to comply with provisions of Mines Act, which is over seen by the officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety, and in case of non compliance, action as per law is taken against the mine's management.

Mining Lease to POSCO

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

(a) whether the Government has received an application form the POSCO to grant mining lease for steel plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Ministry of Steel has also sought the same mining lease for its Kudremukh project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Private Education

920. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a regulatory board exclusively for private education;

(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 (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Cotton Consumption

921. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total domestic consumption of cotton in the country during last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether consumption of cotton is likely to increase in the coming years;

(c) if so, the estimated production and consumption of cotton in 2006-07 and 2007-08; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAR): (a) The total domestic consumption of cotton in the country during the last three cotton years is (Oct.-Sept.) as under:—

(in Lakhs Bales of 170 kgs.)

Cotton Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Cotton Consumption		
	Mill Consumption SSI and Non SSI	Non Mill Consumption	Grand Total
2004-05	180.55	14.48	195.03
2005-06*	202.00	15.00	217.00
2006-07*	220.00	15.00	235.00

*Estimated (source: Cotton Advisory Board)

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The domestic textile industry is expanding through increase in spindle as well as upgradation through technological advancement which

may lead to increase in consumption of cotton in the coming years. The estimated production and consumption of cotton are given belows:—

(in Lakhs Bales of 170 kgs.)

Cotton Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Cotton Production	Cotton Consumption		
		Mill Consumption SSI and Non SSI	Non Mill Consumption	Grand Total
2006-07	270.00	220.00	15.00	235.00
2007-08	284.00*	236.00*	15.00	251.00

*As per the projection of the Working Group on Textiles and Jute for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012).

(d) The Government of India has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton in 2000 with an objective of improvement in the production, productivity and quality of indigenous cotton and reduction in the cost of cultivation in a Mission mode manner. Since 2003-04, the Government had commercially released drawing *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) cotton, which is pest resistant, to improve the cotton yield.

Sulabh International

922. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has blacklisted Sulabh International, a Non-Governmental Organisation as reported in 'Navbharat' dated 5 February, 2007;

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

(c) whether the New Delhi Municipal Council has also requested for implementation of this move to other Government offices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has blacklisted M/s. Sulabh International for its failure to satisfactorily operate, maintain and manage many of the toilet complexes, handed-over to it by the Corporation.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. No such request has been made by New Delhi Municipal Council.

Proposals for Foreign Direct Investment

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

(a) whether the Government has cleared several Foreign Direct Investment proposals recently in haste;

(b) if so, the details of the cleared proposals and pending proposals thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear the pending proposals with due consideration of domestic industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has not cleared any proposal for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in haste. The details of FDI proposals cleared in the last quarter after due consideration of relevant factors is indicated in the statement enclosed.

(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 in most sectors/activities allowed under the automatic route where no prior approval of the Government is required. Proposals requiring prior Government approval, including those where the foreign investor has an existing collaboration agreement with a domestic company, are considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) in a time-bound manner and through inter-ministerial consultations.

Statement

Country-wise Break-up for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Approved by FIPB during October, 2006 to December, 2006

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	No. of Approvals Financial Approved (in Rs.)	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment	%age with FDI approved
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Austria	1	0.44	0.00
2.	Bermuda	1	0.91	0.01

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Denmark	1	0.00	0.00
4.	France	3	3.48	0.03
5.	Germany	1	0.50	0.00
6.	Italy	3	4,005.75	29.96
7.	Japan	6	73.02	0.55
8.	Korea (South)	2	103.40	0.77
9.	Malaysia	2	2.24	0.02
10.	Mauritius	8	2,339.36	17.49
11.	NRI	7	4.80	0.04
12.	Netherlands	4	3.29	0.02
13.	Singapore	5	756.00	5.65
14.	Spain	1	0.00	0.00
15.	Sri Lanka	1	0.00	0.00
16.	Sweden	1	27.20	0.20
17.	Switzerland	1	0.50	0.00
18.	U.K.	2	55.83	0.42
19.	U.S.A.	6	824.67	6.17
20.	Unindicated Country	2	1,091.10	8.16
21.	Jordon	1	0.00	0.00
22.	FII's	3	4,080.00	30.51
Grand Total		62	13,372.50	

Detailed Break-up for FDI Approved by FIPB during October, 2006 to December, 2006

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Registra- tion No. and Date	Indian Company Name and Adress	Foreign Collaborator Name and Address	Foreign Equity (in Rs.)	%age of Foreign Equity
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	169	Pransa Enterprises,	MOSDORFER GmbH,	0.44	74.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
28 August 2006	C/o H.C. Shah and Associate 48-C, Gowalia Tank Road, 11/4, Mahavir Jain Vidhya 1st Floor, Mumbai-400 036	Austria,			
	Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 206 (31 October 2006)			Item of Manufacture: To under take the following Activities: Sourcing of Raw Material and other Supplies from Local Suppliers;	
Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity In Rs. crore : 0.44					
Country : Bermuda					
2. 67 06 March, 2006	Mandarin Oriental Limited C/o J. Sagar Associates, 84 E Lane C-6, Off. Central Avenue, Sainik Farms, New Delhi 110 062	Mandarin Oriental Ltd. Bermuda	0.91	100.00	
	Location: State Not indicated (State Not Indicated) Appr No. (Date): 201 (31 October 2006)			Item of Manufacture: To undertake the Business of Providing Management Services and Technical Consultancy in the Hotel and Tourism Industry and Developing, Implementing, Participating and or Investing in Hotel and Tourism Industry Projects etc.	
Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity In Rs. crore : 0.91					
Country : Denmark					
3. 522 03 August, 1994	Heidelberg India Pvt. Ltd. 208, Vilachery Main Road, Pallikaranai, Chennai 601 302	Heidelberg India Ltd., 2, Holbergsgade DK-1099 Copenhagen K Denmark	0.00	0.00	
	Location: Chennai (Tamil Nadu) Appr No. (Date): 435 (30 November 2006) Amendment due to Amendment/Addition/Deletion in Item of Manufacture			Item of Manufacture: Business of Establishing and Running Print Media Academy, Institution, Training Centre on a whole time basis to conduct Demonstrations/Open Houses, Organize Exhibitions, Seminars, Class Room Courses on Printing Technology etc.	
Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity In Rs. crore : 0.00					

2	3	4	5	6
Country : France				
4. 4 23 May, 2006	Fendi International S.A. C/o Thakker and Thakker A-320, Defence Colony, New Delhi Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 4 (30 November 2006)	Fendi International S.A.	0.00	51.00
			Item of Manufacture: Retail Trade of Fendi Products	
5. 147 25 August, 2006	Accor S.A., France, C/o Economic Laws Practice 405-406, 4th Floor, World Trade Centre, Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi-110 001. Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 217 (30 November 2006)	Accor S.A., France, directly and through its affiliate Accor Services Participa- tions S.A.S. (ASP).	2.07	100.00
			Item of Manufacture: M/s. Royal Images Direct Marketing Pvt. Ltd. (RID) is currently engaged in providing CRM services in the areas of customer loyalty, incentives and merchandising programs; channel incentive programs and employee motivation programs.	
6. 168 28 August, 2006	Exotech Plastics Private Limited, 1102, Mutha Road, Pirangut, Pune. C/o SKP Crossborder Contg. Pvt. Ltd. 12A, Suleman. Ch. 4, Batry St. Apollo, Mumbai Location: Pune (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 203 (31 October 2006)	MGI Coutier SA, France	1.41	50.00
			Item of Manufacture: Engaged in the Business of Plastic Injection Molding and Part Decorating for the Automotive and Truck Industry and Assembly of Small Electro-Mechanical Devices.	
Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity in Rs. crore : 3.48				
Country : Germany				
7. 453 29 July, 1998	Krishna Boysen Exhausts Private Limited (Now known as Boysen India Ltd.,) Vill. Habibpur, Noida,	Friedrich Boysen GMBH Internationale, Beleiligungen Germany	0.50	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Dadri Road, Surajpur, Greater Noida, Dist. G.B. Nagar, Uttar Pradesh			
		Location: Bangalore (Urban) (Karnataka) Appr No. (Date): 422 (30 November 2006) Amendment due to Change in Capital Structure			Item of Manufacture: Exhaust Systems complete with Mufflers, Exhaust Silencers, Catalytic Convertors and Pipes for all types of Internal Combustion Engines.
		Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity in Rs. crore : 0.50			
		Country : Italy			
8. 9	Rino Greggio Argenteries S.P.A. 11 August, 2006	C/o M/s K.R. Chawla and Co. 7th Floor, Kailash Bldg. 26, K.G. Marg, New Delhi 110 001	Rino Greggio Argenteries S.P.A. Via Tagliamento 5-35030 Selvazzano, Italy	0.00	51.00
		Location: State not Indicated (State not Indicated) Appr No. (Date): 9 (31 October, 2006)			Item of Manufacture: Retail Trading for Sale of all kind of Silverwar and other allied products including finished product etc.
9. 11	Ermenegildo Zegna Holditalia 11 October, 2006	SPA, 135 Marine Drive Mumbai 400 020	Ermenegildo Zegna Holditalia SPA, Italy	5.75	51.00
		Location: State not Indicated (State not Indicated) Appr No. (Date): 11 (31 December, 2006)			Item of Manufacture: Setting up of 'Single Brand' Zegna Retail Store in India for Marketing.
10. 34	Fiat India Automobiles Limited 18 January, 1997	34, Maker Chambers VI, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400 021	Fiat Auto S.P.A. Italy	4,000.00	0.00
		Location: Pune (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 188 (31 December, 2006) Amendment due to Change in Capital Structure			Item of Manufacture: Passenger Cars.
		Total Financial Cases : 3 Total Foreign Equity in Rs. crore : 4,005.75			
		Country : Japan			
11. 166	Honda Motor Co., Ltd. 31 August, 2006	C/o Honda Siel Cars India Plot No. A-1, Sector 40/4	Honda Motor Co. Ltd. (Honda), Japan.	15.00	100.00,

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Surajpur Kasna Road, Greater Noida Industrial Development Area			
		Location: Delhi (Delhi) Appr No. (Date): 214 (30 November, 2006)		Item of Manufacture: Management and control of spare parts operations, exports operations, other strategic business planning and management.	
12. 172	OCS Overseas Courier 31 August, 2006	Service Co. Ltd. C/o DSK Legal, 2, Palam Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi- 110 057	Overseas Courier Service Company Limited, Japan.	8.40	76.00
		Location: Delhi (Delhi) Appr No. (Date): 197 (31 October, 2006)		Item of Manufacture: To carry on the business of general carrier couriers, baggage transporters, forwarding and clearing, agents, packing and repacking agents of courier services in India and abroad	
13. 180	NSK Ltd. 07 Sep. 2006	C/o SR Battiboi and Co., 2nd Floor, The Capital Court, LSC Phase-III, OLOF Palme Marg, Munirka, New Delhi-67	NSK Limited Tokyo or through its affilia- tes/subsidiaries/ nominees.	41.25	75.00
		Location: Chennai (Tamil Nadu) Appr No. (Date): 194 (31 October, 2006)		Item of Manufacture: Manufacture of Huob Unit I, Magnetic Clutch Bearing (MCB) and Ball Bearing	
14. 191	Samvardhana Motherson Finance Limited, 18 Sep. 2006	C/o Price water house Cooper 11A, Sucheta Bhawan, 2nd Floor, Vishnu Digamber Marg, PER New Delhi.	Anest Iwata Corporation, Japan through its affiliates/ subsidiaries.	0.51	51.00
		Location: State not Indicated (State not Indicated) Appr No. (Date): 221 (30 November, 2006)		Item of Manufacture: Marketing and Sales of Spray Guns, Spray Gun, Spray Painting, Equipment, Paint Coating Equipment etc. Wholesale Trading of the Products.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
15. 207 27 Sep. 2006	Tatsuno Corporation, Japan C/o Mayur Batra and Co. 7, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110 001 Location: Maharashtra (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 218 (30 November, 2006)	Tatsuno Corporation, Japan		5.62	100.00
				Item of Manufacture: Manufacturing of General Equipment for Gasoline Stations including Gasoline Dispensing Pumps/Dispensers etc.	
16. 213 12 Oct. 2006	Orix Corporation, Japan C/o AZB and Partners, Express Towers, 23rd Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400 021. Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 231 (30 November, 2006)	Orix Corporation, Japan		2.24	49.00
				Item of Manufacture: To provide investment management and advisory services. (Fund and non-fund based Non-Banking Financial activities).	
Total Financial Cases : 6 Total Foreign Equity In Rs. crore : 73.02					
Country : Korea (South)					
17. 198 20 Sep. 2006	Mando Corporation, Korea. C/o Kochhar and Co. S-454, Greater Kailash-II New Delhi-110 048 Location: Chennai (Tamil Nadu) Appr No. (Date): 228 (30 November, 2006)	Mando Corporation, Korea		103.40	100.00
				Item of Manufacture: To Manufacture, Market, Distribute and Sell column-assisted electronic power steering (C-EPS) systems for Hyundai Motor India Limited and other Automobile Manufacturers in India. To import and assemble, and sell manual and/or power steering systems.	
18. 458 29 June, 1997	Hanil Lear India Pvt. Ltd., Seat Plant : Plot No. A6 and A7, Sipcot Industrial Park, Thandalam, Sriperumpudur Taluk, Kancheepuram Distt. Tamil Nadu-602 105	Hanil Ehwa Co. Ltd. South Korea		0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Location: Chengelpattu (Tamil Nadu) Appr No. (Date): 500 (30 November, 2006) Amendment due to Deletion/Amendment in any condition of the Approval Letter			Item of Manufacture: Automotive Components, Dash Pad, Door Trim, Head liner, Floor Carpet, Spare Wheel Cover (Made of Hard Board) Jute Felt.
		Total Financial Cases : 2 Total Foreign Equity in Rs. crore : 103.40			
		Country : Malaysia			
19. 230 20 Oct. 2006	Mitco Labuan Company Limited, Malaysia, C/o BMR and Associates 70, Great Eastern Centre, First Floor, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110 019.	Mitco Labuan Company Limited, Malaysia and/ or its affiliates/ Group companies.	2.24	100.00	
	Location: Delhi (Delhi) Appr No. (Date): 227 (30 November, 2006)				Item of Manufacture: Cash and Carry Wholesale Trading of various products which would include but not limited to Chemicals, Polymers and other general merchandise.
20. 565 06 June, 1995	Spice Communications Ltd., D-1, Sector-3, Noida- 201 301	Telekom Malaysia Berhand, Malaysia (through their wholly owned subsidiary, IMI India Ltd. Mauritius	0.00	73.78	
	Location: State not indicated (State not indicated) Appr No. (Date): 847 (31 December, 2006) Amendment due to Change in Foreign Technical Collaborator				Item of Manufacture: To provide Cellular Mobile Telephone Service.
		Total Financial Cases : 2 Total Foreign Equity in Rs. crore : 2.24			
		Country : Mauritius			
21. 140 21 July, 2006	Essar Telecom Investments Limited, Essar House 11, K.K. Marg, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 034	Essar Communications Limited, Mauritius.	230.00	99.14	
	Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 234 (31 December, 2006)				Item of Manufacture: Carry on the activities of investing in Telecom Companies.

1	2	3	4	5	6
22. 160 18 August, 2006	KSK Energy Ventures Limited 2nd Floor, Sony Apartment 19, Rebello Road Bandra (W) Mumbai-400 050 Location: Hyderabad (Twin Cities) (Andhra Pradesh) Appr No. (Date): 200 (31 December, 2006)	KSK Power Venture PLC (KPVP)		318.06	100.00
				Item of Manufacture: Business of promoting, developing, setting up and investing in multiple power plants across multiple states in India and downstream investment into power generating companies.	
23. 203 22 Sep. 2006	AES OPGC Holding, 4th Floor, Les Cascades Building, Edith Cavell Street, Port-Louis, Mauritius. Location: Chhattisgarh (Chhattisgarh) Appr No. (Date): 239 (31 December, 2006)	AES OPGC Holding, Mauritius and/or any other group affiliate entity of AES Corporation USA.		1,650.00	100.00
				Item of Manufacture: To set up a WoS in India to undertake a green field coal based power generation plant in the state of Chhattisgarh and to undertake coal mining for captive consumption.	
24. 209 03 Oct. 2006	Pacifica Infrastructure Company Private Limited C/o Pricewater House Cooper 11A, Sucheta Bhawan, 2nd Floor, Vishnu Digamber Marg, New Delhi Location: Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Appr No. (Date): 235 (31 December, 2006)	PAC (OMR) Ventures, Mauritius (Pacific Mauritius)		62.49	100.00
				Item of Manufacture: To hold downstream investments in E-Lights Techno Park Private Limited for construction of IT Park-To hold downstream investments in other Indian companies engaged in real estate sector which are compliant with the foreign direct investment policy.	
25. 217 13 Oct. 2006	e-Citi Infotech Developers Pvt. Ltd., C/o BMR and Associates, 1st Floor, The Great Eastern Centre, 70, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.	Horse-Shoe Capital, Mauritius.		0.01	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 230 (31 November, 2006)			Item of Manufacture: Carry on the activities of Telecommunication Infrastructure provider-Category I (IP-I)-Business of developing infrastructure and providing services by acquiring, developing, constructing, owning, leasing, managing and multi-tenating telecommunication.
26. 233 18 Oct. 2006	Dishnet Wireless Limited C/o Amarchand and Mangaldas and Suresh A. Shroff and Co. 216, Okhla Indl. Estate Phase-III, New Delhi-110 020	Global Communication Services Holdings Ltd. (GCSHL) (through M/s. Aircel Ltd.)	29.80	74.00	
	Location: Chennai (Tamil Nadu) Appr No. (Date): 210 (31 October, 2006)				Item of Manufacture: To undertake wireless internet services and CMTC in Unified Access Services etc.
27. 224 18 Oct. 2006	Aircel Cellular Limited C/o Amarchand and Mangaldas and Suresh A. Shroff and Co. 216, Okhla Indl. Estate Phase-III, New Delhi-110 020	Global Communications Services Holding Ltd., Mauritius. (through M/s. Aircel Ltd.)	49.00	73.99	
	Location: Chennai (Tamil Nadu) Appr No. (Date): 209 (31 October, 2006)				Item of Manufacture: Cellular Mobile Telephony Services.
28. 240 07 Nov. 2006	ESSAR Spacetel Pvt. Ltd. C/o Sundeep Kathuria-VP Corporate Regulatory C-48 Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110 020.	Hutchison Telecom (India) Ltd. Mauritius.	0.00	58.15	
	Location: Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu and Kashmir) Appr No. (Date): 222 (31 December, 2006)				Item of Manufacture: Cellular Mobile Telephone Services and Unified Access Service provider.
Total Financial Cases : 8 Total Foreign Equity In Rs. crore : 2,339.36					
Country : NRI					
29. 1 09 Jan. 2006	S.T.R. Associates and Co. 189-B/B-4, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi	Yalit Keram	0.39	50.00	
	Location: Delhi (Delhi) Appr No. (Date): 1 (30 November, 2006)				Item of Manufacture: Buying and selling of feature films rights.

1	2	3	4	5	6
30. 2 09 Jan. 2006	Shri Ganesh Pictures 189-B/B-4, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi-110 029. Location: Delhi (Delhi) Appr No. (Date): 2 (30 November, 2006)	Sushil Dewett		0.38	50.00
				Item of Manufacture: Buying and selling of feature films rights.	
31. 3 09 Jan. 2006	Lakshaya Entertainments P. Ltd. 189-B/B-4, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi Location: Delhi (Delhi) Appr No. (Date): 3 (30 November, 2006)	Sushil Dewett		0.39	50.00
				Item of Manufacture: Buying and selling of feature films rights.	
32. 4 09 Jan. 2006	Lakshaya Entertainments P. Ltd. 189-B/B-4, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi Location: Delhi (Delhi) Appr No. (Date): 4 (30 November, 2006)	Lalit Keram		0.38	50.00
				Item of Manufacture: Buying and selling of feature films rights.	
33. 11 06 Feb. 2006	International Speciality Ingredients, S-39, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi-110 027 Location: Delhi (Delhi) Appr No. (Date): 11 (30 November, 2006)	Lakhvinder Pal Singh		3.00	60.00
				Item of Manufacture: Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Formulations in various dosage forms of liquid external and oral etc.	
34. 21 11 Aug. 2006	Adventity BPO (I) P. Ltd. Adventity House, C-2, Wagle Indl. Estate MIDC, Thane (West), Mumbai-400 604 Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 21 (31 October, 2006)	Mr. Niket Patankar, 13, Larkspur Drive, Daytn New Jersey USA		0.26	14.88
				Item of Manufacture: Transfer by way of distribution of equity shares of adventry BOP India Pvt. Ltd. from the trustees of Resident Trust to Non-Resident Indians for knowledge processing outsourcing services and Transaction processing outsourcing services.	
35. 23 26 Oct. 2006	Core Project and Technologies Ltd. C/o Bajla, Iyer and Associates, 302-A, Poonam Chambers, Dr. Annie Besearn Road, Worli, Mumbai-400 018	Shekhar Iyer, 570, Brookline Drive Marietta Georgia, USA NRI		0.00	24.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Location: Gurgaon (Haryana) Appr No. (Date): 23 (31 December, 2006)			Item of Manufacture: Acquisition of 24% of the equity share capital in enterprise computing services, Inc. USA
Total Financial Cases : 7 Total Foreign Equity In Rs. crore : 4.80					
Country : Netherlands					
36. 10	Mitsui Automotive Investment	Mitsui Automotice	0.00	51.00	
18 August 2006	B.V. C/o Mayur Batra and Co., 7, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110 001	Investment B.V.			
	Location: Delhi (Delhi) Appr No. (Date): 10 (30 November, 2006)				Item of Manufacture: To carry on the business of retail trade of Toyota make car in India etc.
37. 153	Reed Elsevier Overseas BV	Reed Elsevier	1.53	50.00	
21 August 2006	C/o Mulla and Mulla and Craigie Blunt and Caroe Mulla House, 51 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Mumbai-400 001	Overseas BV, Netherlands			
	Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 202 (31 October, 2006)				Item of Manufacture: Publishing and Information activities.
38. 163	Diageo Highlands Holding BV,	Diageo Highlands	1.55	50.00	
21 August 2006	Netherland. C/o M/s. Corporate Law Gr. 1106-1107, 11th Floor, Kailash Building, 26 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110 001.	Holding BV, Netherlands			
	Location: Jullundhar (Jalandhar) (Punjab) Appr No. (Date): 207 (31 October, 2006)				Item of Manufacture: Manufacturing Indian made foreign liquor (IMFL) which includes Distilling, rectifying and belending of spirits, ethyl alcohol production from fermented materials.
39. 178	Overture Services Europe B.V.	Overture Services	0.01	100.00	
05 Sep. 2006	Netherland. C/o Archer and Angel K-4, South Extension-II New Delhi-110 049	Europe B.V. Netherlands			

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 196 (31 October, 2006)			Item of Manufacture: To offer Internet Telephony and Communication Service in India
		Total Financial Cases : 4 Total Foreign Equity In Rs. crore : 3.29			
		Country : Singapore			
40. 164	GFK Healthcare Asia	GFK Healthcare Asia	0.50	100.00	
21 August, 2006	C/o M/s. DSK Legal, 2, Palam Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-110 057.	Pte. Ltd., Singapore.			
	Location: Calcutta (West Bengal) Appr No. (Date): 198 (31 October, 2006)				Item of Manufacture: Engaged in the business of conducting Customer Research, in several fields, including in the field of marketing and sales etc.
41. 171	The Walt Disney Co. (South East Asia) P. Ltd., C/o RSM and Co., Ambit RSM House, 449, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400 013	The Walt Disney (Sea) P. Ltd. Singapore, either directly or through its designated persons subsidiaries or affiliates	1.00	100.00	
	Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 215 (30 November, 2006)				Item of Manufacture: Carry on the activities of owning and operating general entertainment television channel targeted at Kids with permission to uplin from India.
42. 179	Solitaire Capital India	Solitaire Capital	511.50	100.00	
07 Sep. 2006	S-38, Greater Kailash-II New Delhi-110 048.	Investments Pvt. Ltd. Singapore			
	Location: State not Indicated (State not Indicated) Appr No. (Date): 199 (31 October, 2006)				Item of Manufacture: To make down- stream investment in real estate activities permitted under press note 2 (2005 series)
43. 226	DFS Venture Singapore Pte. Ltd., Singapore, C/o Pricewater House Cooper Sucheta Bhawan, (Gate 0.2, 2nd Floor) 11-A, Vishnu Digamber Marg, New Delhi-110 002.	DFS Venture Singapore Pte. Ltd. Singapore and/or its sub- sidiaries or associate companies.	18.00	100.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Location: Delhi (Delhi) Appr No. (Date): 225 (30 November, 2006)		Item of Manufacture: To undertake the business of duty free shops at Delhi International Airport in India.	
44. 227 18 Oct. 2006	DFS Venture Singapore P. Ltd., Singapore, c/o Pricewater House Cooper P. Ltd. Sucheta Bhawan, (Gate 0.2, 2nd Floor) 11-A, Vishnu Digamber Marg, New Delhi-110 002.	DFS Venture Singapore P. Ltd. and/or its subsi- diaries or associates companies	225.00	100.00	
	Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 226 (30 November, 2006)			Item of Manufacture: To undertake the business of duty free shops at Mumbai International Airport in India.	
Total Financial Cases : 5 Total Foreign Equity In Rs. crore : 756.00					
Country : Spain					
45. 3 02 May, 2006	Lladro Commercial S.A. C/o Amar Aggarwal, M/s. SPA Agencies (I) P. Ltd., 164/3, Lado Sarai, New Delhi-110 030	Lladro Commercial S.A.	0.00	52.00	
	Location: State not Indicated (State not Indicated) Appr No. (Date): 3 (31 October, 2006)			Item of Manufacture: To establish a network of retail boutiques for marketing the single brand product under the name and style of "Lladro".	
Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity In Rs. crore : 0.00					
Country : Sri Lanka					
46. 6 31 May, 2006	Damro furniture P. Ltd., 150 (Old No. 319) Arcot Road, Kodambakkam, Chennai-600 024	Damro Exports P. Ltd.	0.00	51.00	
	Location: Chennai (Tamil Nadu) Appr No. (Date): 6 (31 October, 2006)			Item of Manufacture: Retail trading of Damro Brand Product includes knock down furniture etc.	
Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity In Rs. crore : 0.00					

1	2	3	4	5	6
Country : Sweden					
47. 206 26 Sep. 2006	Volvo Bus Corporation, C/o AZB and Partners, 67-4, 4th Cross, Lavelle Road, Bangalore-560 001. Location: Bangalore (Urban) (Karnataka) Appr No. (Date): 219 (30 November, 2006)	Volvo Bus Corporation, Sweden.	27.20	7.00	Item of Manufacture: To carry on the business of development, Assembly manufacture, exort and sale of bus and coach bodies based on the design of Volvo Bus cotrpn. etc.
Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity in Rs. crore : 27.20					
Country : Switzerland					
48. 173 01 Sep. 2006	Rofima Holding AG, C/o Little and Co, Central Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Mumbai-400 023 Location: Maharashtra (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 208 (31 October, 2006)	Rofima Holding AG, Switzerland.	0.50	100.00	Item of Manufacture: Business of sub-contracting of the manufacturing of sealing locking labelling etc.
Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity in Rs. crore : 0.50					
Country : U.K.					
49. 214 12 Oct. 2006	INGA Advisors Private Limited A-404, Neelam Centre, Hind Cycle road, Worli, Mumbai-400 030. Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 232 (31 December, 2006)	Collins Stewart Ltd., U.K.	5.83	50.00	Item of Manufacture: To carry on the activities as under: Non-fund based investment banking, advisory services for mergers and acquisition etc.
50. 225 18 Oct. 2006	Standard Chartered Investments and Loans (I) Ltd. 90, Mahatma Gandhi Road, 1st Floor, Fort Mumbai Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 211 (31 October, 2006)	Standard Chartered Bank U.K. (SCB)	50.00	100.00	Item of Manufacture: NBFC activities.
Total Financial Cases : 2 Total Foreign Equity in Rs. crore : 55.83					

1	2	3	4	5	6
Country : U.S.A.					
51. 106 02 April 2006	Brightstar Corp., USA C/o Ernst and Young Pvt. Ltd. 18th, Floor, Express Tower Nariman Point, Mumbai-400 021 Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 88 (31 December, 2006) Amendment due to Amendment/Addition/Deletion in item of Manufacture.	Brightstar Corp., USA either directly or through any of its subsidiaries/affiliates.	0.00	0.00	Item of Manufacture: To undertake wholesale trading on a cash and carry basis through its wholly owned subsidiary, M/s. Brightstar Telecom India Private Limited.
52. 156 14 August, 2006	Hilton International Company, USA. C/o Luthra and Luthra 103, Ashoka Estate, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110 001. Location: State not indicated (State not indicated) Appr No. (Date): 236 (31 December, 2006)	Hilton International Company, USA.	773.10	26.00	Item of Manufacture: Hotel and serviced apartments under the Hilton.
53. 185 11 Sep. 2006	Beekman Helix India Consulting Pvt. Ltd., C/o Pricewater House Coop- ERS P. Ltd., 11-A, Sucheta Bhawan, 2nd Floor, Vishnu Digamber Marg, New Delhi Location: Delhi (Delhi) Appr No. (Date): 216 (30 November, 2006)	Beekman Helix India Partners LLC, USA.	45.00	100.00	Item of Manufacture: Downstream investment in Indian companies engaged in real estate sector.
54. 205 26 Sep. 2006	NABS Inc. Pondicherry 16/4A, II Street Pasumpon Nagar, Moolakulam, Pondicherry-605010. Location: Pondicherry (Pondicherry) Appr No. (Date): 220 (30 November, 2006)	NABS Inc., New York, USA.	5.00	100.00	Item of Manufacture: Trading of items sourced from small scale sector.
55. 216 13 Oct. 2006	Fox Channels (India) Pvt. Ltd. Star House, Dr. E. Moses Road, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai-400 011	Fox International Channels (US) Inc., USA.	1.57	100.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Location: Delhi (Delhi) Appr No. (Date): 229 (30 November, 2006)			Item of Manufacture: Undertaking television broadcasting business of non 'news and current affairs' television channels. Its activities would include but will not be limited to buying/licensing content, creation of in-house programming, aggregating content, making chann.
56. 624 13 Oct. 2000	Yahoo Web Service India Pvt. Ltd. C/o Archer and Angel, K-4, South Extension Part-II, New Delhi-110 049	Yahoo Inc., USA Location: Bangalore (Urban) (Karnataka) Appr No. (Date): 543 (30 November, 2006) Amendment due to Deletion/Amendment in any condition of the Approval Letter		0.00	0.00
		Location: Bangalore (Urban) (Karnataka) Appr No. (Date): 543 (30 November, 2006) Amendment due to Deletion/Amendment in any condition of the Approval Letter			Item of Manufacture: Computer software and software services.
Total Financial Cases : 6 Total Foreign Equity in Rs. crore : 824.67					
Country : Unindicated Country					
57. 47 06 Feb. 2004	ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited, ICICI Band Towers, 8th Floor, South Tower Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai-400 051, India.	NRI, PIO and other Overseas investors.		1,090.00	75.00
		Location: Bangalore (Urban) (Karnataka) Appr No. (Date): 193 (30 December, 2006) Amendment due to Increase in Equity			Item of Manufacture: NBFC
58. 202 22 Sep. 2006	Shantha Biotechnics Limited 3rd floor, Serene Chamber Road No. 7, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500 034.	H.E. Shaikh Ghassan I Shanker, Dr. Mark Glassey, Dr. Mikhel McKnight, Smitja Medenica, David Powell, Olga Prodanovic		1.10	88.19
		Location: Hyderabad (Twin cities) (Andhra Pradesh) Appr No. (Date): 213 (30 November, 2006)			Item of Manufacture: to carry on the activities of research, development, manufacturing and marketing of recombinant-DNA based bio-tech products and other bio-generics.
Total Financial Cases : 2 Total Foreign Equity in Rs. crore : 1,091.10					

1	2	3	4	5	6
Country : Jordan					
59. 554 16 Sep. 1998	Aramex India Pvt. Ltd., Plot # A 60/61, MIDC 1st Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400 093 Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 569 (30 November, 2006) Amendment due to Deletion/Amendment in any condition of the Approval Letter	Aramex International Limited, Jordan	0.00	0.00	Item of Manufacture: Domestic/local customers of Aramex India will send the Goods from India to their concern/parties located outside India.
Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity in Rs. crore : 0.00					
Country : Fil's					
60. 199 20 Sep. 2006	Urban Infrastructure Venture Capital Ltd. Skyl House, 209 Bank Street Cross Lane, Fort, Mumbai Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 237 (31 December, 2006)	NRIs and Foreign Investors.	2,484.00	90.00	Item of Manufacture: Making investment in the areas/sectors which are permitted for 100% automatic investment such as urban infrastructure sector encompassing construction of residential and commercial premises including business centers, IT Parks and Offices.
61. 201 21 Sep. 2006	Peninsula Realty Fund C/o RSM and Company, 3rd Floor, Habitat India, Tower-I, E-3, Kutub Institutional Area New Delhi-110 016. Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 238 (31 December, 2006)	Various Overseas Investors such as reputed Institutional Investors, non- resident individuals including non-resident Indian, foreign corporate through a	1,596.00	100.00	Item of Manufacture: Investments in construction development projects which are compliant with the FDI policies of the Government of India and all other appli- cable laws and regulations.
62. 243 09 Nov.	Reliance Telecom Limited H Block 1st Floor, Dhirubhai	Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIS) Non-	0.00	74.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
2006	Ambani Knowledge City, Navi Mumbai-400 710	Resident Indians (NRIs) through M/s. Reliance Communi- cations Ltd.			
	Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No. (Date): 224 (30 November, 2006)			Item of Manufacture: Telecommuni- cation Business.	
Total Financial Cases : 3 Total Foreign Equity In Rs. crore : 4,080.89					

[Translation]

Universalisation of Secondary Education

924. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR:

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

(a) whether any scheme for secondary education of the pattern of Universalisation of elementary education "Sarva Shiksha" is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented;

(c) if not, the schemes proposed to be adopted by the Union Government for imparting secondary education to those who have undergone universalisation of elementary education;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating on a Central scheme for the expansion of secondary education in all the States including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

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

(g) whether the Government of all the States presented any scheme to the Union Government in this regard, State-wise; and

(h) 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 (f) Various centrally sponsored schemes, such as, Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC), ICT @ School and Scheme for Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel facilities for Girl Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools (Girls' Hostel Scheme) are being implemented at present in the secondary education sector. A concept paper for implementing a scheme on universalisation of access to and improvement of quality of secondary education throughout the country has been prepared, with the objective to provide access to secondary schools within a reasonable distance of habitation, to improve the quality of education at the secondary stage and to reduce disparity.

(g) No, sir.

(h) Does not arise.

[English]

Illegal Mining

925. SHRI JUAL ORAM:

SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the State Governments to frame rules and to set up Task Force for prevention of illegal mining;

(b) if so, the details of the steps so far taken by various States in this regard; and

(c) the extent to which illegal mining in various States has been curbed thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far 14 States have framed rules under Section 23-C of the MMDR Act, 1957 and 19 States have constituted Task Force.

(c) As per available information for the period from 01-7-2005 to 31-12-2006 State Governments have detected 40495 cases of illegal mining of major/minor minerals involving an area of 14577.11 hectares, 1180 FIRs have been lodged and 6415 court cases have been filed, out of which 5531 cases have been decided and a total of Rs. 53.36 crores has been realized as fine.

FDI In Sensitive Sectors

926. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether there is any threat to National Security from Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of certain countries in certain sectors as reported in the 'Times of India' dated February 14, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing system does not have a mechanism for examining comprehensively funds coming to sensitive sectors;

(d) if so, whether a high level secretaries panel has requested the National Security Council to prepare guidelines for areas to be watched;

(e) if so, the details of sectors identified as sensitive sectors; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to address the security concerns at the screening level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the news

item in the daily Times of India of February 14, 2007. All aspects of National security are of paramount concern of the Government.

(c) Government has put in place a liberal Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy under which FDI is permitted on the automatic route in most sectors/activities and no prior Government approval is required. The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000, incorporating the FDI policy, indicates the countries from where investment is not permitted. Proposals requiring prior Government approval are considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), an inter-ministerial body, which takes into account all factors, including security related issues.

(d) to (f) All concerns of National security sensitivity are being constantly addressed suitably.

Free Trade with ASEAN

927. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any progress in the negotiations for free trade with ASEAN;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of trade in terms of rupees with an ASEAN at present;

(d) the projected volume of trade in rupee terms after achieving free trade with the ASEAN;

(e) whether there is a work going on to establish road and rail links with the ASEAN via Myanmar; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM)—India Consultations were held on 11th January, 2007 at Cebu, Philippines followed by the ASEAN—India Summit meeting on 14th January, 2007 at the same place. During these meetings, it has been decided that both sides will require further consultations to negotiate a FTA.

(c) During 2005-06, India's exports to ASEAN were Rs. 45,641,788 and the imports stood at Rs. 66,040,888.

(d) As no final agreement has been reached, it is not possible to project the volume of trade.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

New Law of FCRA

928. SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing law on Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) has been substituted by a new law;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the law provides any investment guidelines for NGOs similar to the guidelines contained in Section 11(5) of the Income Tax Act, 1961;

(d) if so, the detail thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether NGOs registered with FCRA need to obtain permission from the Ministry of Home Affairs if it merges or amalgamates with another NGO not registered under FCRA; and

(g) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Foreign Contribution Regulation Bill, 2006 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha on 18-12-2006. The bill has referred by the Rajya Sabha to the Standing Committee for examination. Salient features of the Bill are as follows:

- (i) consolidate the law to regulate, acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality and prohibit use of the same for any activities detrimental to the national interest;
- (ii) prohibit organizations of political nature, not being political parties from receiving foreign contribution;

(iii) bring associations engaged in production or broadcast of audio news or audio visual news or current affairs through any electronic mode under the purview of the Bill;

(iv) prohibit the use of foreign contribution for any speculative business.

(v) cap administrative expenses at fifty per cent of the receipt of foreign contribution.

(vi) exclude foreign funds received from relatives living abroad.

(vii) make provision for intimating grounds for refusal of registration or prior permission under the Bill.

(viii) provide arrangement for sharing of information on receipt of foreign remittances by the concerned agencies to strengthen monitoring.

(ix) make registration valid for five years with a provision for renewal for a further period of five years at a time;

(x) provide for suspension and for cancellation of registration after due enquiry and giving reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(xi) make provision for compounding of certain offences.

(c) to (e) The present Law does not provide any investment guidelines for NGOs. However in the draft Bill, it is proposed to prohibit use of foreign contribution for any speculative business.

(f) and (g) Under the present Law, any association which is not registered under FCRA can seek prior permission from Ministry of Home Affairs for receiving foreign contribution.

Fresh Investments

929. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there were numerous hurdles in the ways of fresh investments;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to simplify the procedures for clearances and approvals in a bid to remove the bottlenecks in the ways of larger investment and higher growth; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to expedite fresh investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Government of India interacts with the industry at various forums. Studies by the international organizations as well as Government of India have brought out challenges for investments implementation as infrastructural bottlenecks, taxation regime and quality of delivery of Government services including certain State Governments' specific issues.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has under taken various initiatives on continuous basis to address these concerns. E-Governance, MCA-21, Investment Policy liberalization, Single Window Systems by State Governments, Taxation Reforms including online filing; large tax payers unit, single window for payment of income tax and corporate tax, ICE-Gate for online filing of custom and excise documents, Right to Information Act 2005 and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act 2006 are some of the major steps to remove procedural bottlenecks in the way of investment and higher growth. National Highway Development Programme, Accelerated Power Development Programme, Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, Bharat Nirman (for Rural Development), Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (for education), Policy for Private Participation in Telecommunication Sector, National Maritime Development Programme, Public Private Partnership in Civil Aviation, Setting up of India Infrastructural Finance Ltd. for viability gap funding and Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 are major initiatives for social and physical infrastructure improvements. As a result, GDP has been growing at an increasing pace from 7.5% in 2004-05 to 9.2% in 2006-07. Additionally investments as a percentage of GDP also rose handsomely from 28% in 2003-04 to 33.8% in 2005-06.

[Translation]

Online Registration

930. CH. MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government introduces online registration of education institutes to get CBSE affiliation for the Board Examination for the years 2007-2008 and 2008-2009;

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

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced on-line submission of applications for seeking affiliation with the Board for the academic session 2007-08. Subsequently, on-line submission of application for registration has been made compulsory for the academic year 2008-09.

(b) State-wise details of on-line registration of applications for affiliation for the academic sessions 2007-08 and 2008-09 are annexed as Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Schools from which applications have been received on-line by CBSE for the session 2007-08

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Applications received
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	3

1	2	3
3.	Assam	25
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
5.	Bihar	70
6.	Chandigarh	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	30
8.	Delhi	57
9.	Foreign Schools	13
10.	Gujarat	41
11.	Haryana	151
12.	Himachal Pradesh	27
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	7
14.	Jharkhand	29
15.	Karnataka	56
16.	Kerala	241
17.	Madhya Pradesh	105
18.	Maharashtra	59
19.	Manipur	7
20.	Mizoram	1
21.	Nagaland	2
22.	Orissa	17
23.	Punjab	118
24.	Rajasthan	104
25.	Sikkim	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	26
27.	Tripura	2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	227
29.	Uttarakhand	46

1	2	3
30.	West Bengal	16
Total		1529

Statement-II

State-wise number of Schools from which applications have been received on-line by CBSE for the session 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Applications received
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	3
3.	Assam	6
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
5.	Bihar	20
6.	Chandigarh	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	6
8.	Delhi	42
9.	Foreign Schools	10
10.	Gujarat	13
11.	Haryana	25
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	6
14.	Jharkhand	13
15.	Karnataka	22
16.	Kerala	37
17.	Lakshadweep	1

1	2	3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	14
19.	Maharashtra	10
20.	Manipur	5
21.	Orissa	8
22.	Punjab	20
23.	Rajasthan	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	10
25.	Uttar Pradesh	64
26.	Uttarakhand	10
27.	West Bengal	8
Total		404

[English]

**Priority to Women and Children in
the Eleventh Five Year Plan**

931. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give priority for the development of Women and Children in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the facilities to be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The overall development of Women and Children with emphasis on Empowerment of Women, Gender Justice, Protection of Child Rights and expansion of ICDS will be thrust areas.

Central Detective School in Kerala

932. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for establishing a unit of Central Detective School in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when this unit is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) A proposal was received from the Government of Kerala for setting up of a Central Detective Training School in Kerala. The matter was examined and it has been decided that it will not be feasible to establish a Central Detective Training School in Kerala without having a detailed study.

[Translation]

Palana Yojana

933. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to start "Palana Yojana" for destitute/neglected girl children in the Eleventh Five Year Plan as reported in 'Dainik Jagaran' dated February 19, 2007;

(b) If so, whether any assessment has been made by the Government in regard to such girl children;

(c) whether there has been increase in number of such girl children during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the said scheme is likely to be implemented in all rural/urban areas;

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

(f) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The Government has proposed an 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme', which has various components, and 'Cradle Baby Scheme' or 'Palna' is one of them. The proposed Integrated Child Protection Scheme is under consideration for the 11th Five Year Plan.

(b) to (f) A national decline from 945 to 927 in the number of girls per 1000 boys, aged 0-6, between 1991 and 2001 indicates the seriousness of the problem. The Integrated Child Protection Scheme envisages setting up Cradle Baby Reception Centres in each district. These Cradle Baby Reception Centres will be linked to Cradle Points at Primary Health Care Centres, Hospitals/Nursing Homes, Swadhar Units, Short Stay Homes and in the office of the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) to receive abandoned babies. The Cradle Baby Reception Centre shall function from the premises of State Adoption Agency (SAA) equipped with all basic facilities for infants. The primary objective of these Reception Centres shall be to rescue the girl child and look after her with due care and affection till she is given in adoption. Each State Adoption Agency (SAA) shall install one cradle at the doorstep to receive such babies.

Export of Onion

934. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government has banned export of onion to control the price rising;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(e) the details of loss of Foreign Exchange incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT

OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The desirability of a ban on export of onion in the wake of rising prices was assessed by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in the year 2005. The course of action did not find favour as exports were already lower in the year while supply of the commodity was not likely to be adversely affected inspite of adverse weather conditions.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Asbestos Mining

935. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA BANGARU LAXMAN:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Bureau of Mines has conducted any study on the health hazards of asbestos mine workers in Rajasthan;

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

(c) the details of action taken by the Government on such recommendations; and

(d) the time by which ban on leasing and renewal of lease of asbestos mine is likely to be lifted?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):

(a) to (d) An S and T Project titled 'Study of Pollution Level in Asbestos Mines and processing plants in Rajasthan' was undertaken by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office of the Ministry. The Study recommended that subject to imposition of safeguards on pollution level in work environment, the ban imposed on grant and renewal of mining leases and expansion of mining may be lifted.

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. IBM in consultation with Central Pollution Control Board and Directorate General

of Mines Safety has been asked to work out these safeguards. At present the ban on mining of asbestos has not been lifted.

[Translation]

Central Social Welfare Board

936. SHRI ATMA SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance with the working of the Social Welfare Boards constituted in all the States under the Central Social Welfare Boards;

(b) if so, whether the State Social Welfare Boards are allocating the grants/amount under all the schemes properly to the Institutions/NGOs during each of the last three years including current year, State-wise;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the grant approved and the names of the Institutions/NGOs provided grant and the names of the schemes under which grant was provided by the State Social Welfare Board including Haryana Social Welfare Board during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore and the action taken against the officers found guilty of irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The performance of the State Social Welfare Boards working under the Central Social Welfare Board and State Governments are reviewed

from time to time by the Inspection Team of the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Governments.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Social Welfare Boards are allocating the grants/amount under all the schemes properly to Institutions/NGOs.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The aided institutions are regularly visited by the field officers posted in State Social Welfare Boards and programmes implementations are monitored. Action is taken against the defaulting NGOs and the field officers if found guilty/misreporting.

[English]

Export of Cotton Clothes to USA

937. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any decline in export of cotton clothes to United States of America (USA) as compared to neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka etc. during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to boost the export of cotton clothes to USA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) No, Sir. The exports data of cotton clothes to USA from India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka during last three calendar years are as under:

(Value US Million \$)

	2004	2005	2006
India	1613.40	2306.67	2635.84
Bangladesh	1239.17	1684.55	2185.88
Sri Lanka	895.14	1062.57	1131.02

Source: US Department of Commerce (The office of Textiles and Apparel)

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

In order to strengthen the Indian textile industry to meet the emerging global competition, Government has been taking a series of measures which, inter-alia, include:

- (i) To improve the productivity and quality of cotton for manufacture and export of competitive downstream textile products, Government has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC). The Mission has achieved success in increasing the productivity and reducing the contamination through upgradation of cotton market yards and modernisation of Ginning and Pressing factories.
- (ii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was launched to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of textile industry both in the organised and unorganized sector. The Scheme has been further fine tuned to increase the rapid investments in the targeted sub-sectors of the textile industry. The cost of machinery has been further brought down by reducing the customs duty on imports.
- (iii) For speedy modernisation of the textile processing sector, Government has introduced w.e.f. 20-04-05, a credit linked capital subsidy scheme @ 10% under TUFS, in addition to the existing 5% interest reimbursement.
- (iv) For small scale textile and jute industrial units, Government has enhanced, the rate of Credit Linked Capital Subsidy (CLCS) from 12% to 15% w.e.f. 13-01-05.
- (v) In order to facilitate modernisation of the Powerloom Sector, Schemes such as High-tech Weaving Parks, Modernisation and Strengthening of Powerloom Service Centers, Group Workshed Scheme and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme @ 20% have been introduced. Also, the Government has enhanced, w.e.f.

13-01-05, the capital ceiling for machinery from Rs. 60.00 lakh to Rs. 100.00 lakh under 20% capital subsidy scheme-TUFS.

- (vi) To provide the textile industry with world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units meeting international environmental and social standards, a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) based Scheme known as the "Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)" has been introduced in Aughst 2005.
- (vii) In 2004-05 Budget, the entire textile sector, except for man-made fibre and filament yarn was provided optional exemption from excise duty. In 2005-06 Budget, Central Value-added Tax (CENVAT) on Polyester Filament Yarn has been reduced from 24% to 16%. These modifications in fiscal levies aim at attracting more investments for modernization of textile sector.
- (viii) To facilitate import of state of the art machinery to make our products internationally competitive In post quota regime, in 2005-06 Budget, the customs duty on textile machinery has been brought down to 10% except 23 machinery appearing in List 49 which attracts Basic Customs Duty (BCD) of 15%. The concessional duty of 5% continues to be at 5% on most of the machinery items.
- (ix) In 2005-06 Budget, 30 items of knitting and knitwear have been de-reserved. This would facilitate setting up of large sized modernized units for meeting the international competition.
- (x) Government has launched the Debt Restructuring Scheme w.e.f. Sept., 2003 with the principal objective to permit banks to lend to the textile sector at 8-9% rate of interest.
- (xi) In order to cater to the growing skilled manpower requirements at shop floor level, Government is providing assistance for strengthening existing and opening new Apparel Training and Design Centres (ATDCs).
- (xii) Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct

Investment in the textile sector under automatic route.

(xiii) Government has de-reserved readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from SSI sector so that large scale investments may be encouraged in these sectors.

(xiv) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) has been set up to provide the leadership role in sensitizing the industry to the concept of value addition by inducting trained professionals to manage the industry. This has resulted in an increased demand for trained professionals in various sectors servicing the industry.

Diamond Trade

938. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government regarding annual turnover in diamond trade during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal for setting up of Diamond Design Institute for good quality production of diamond;

(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 (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Most of the diamonds processed in the country are exported. The State-wise export turnover during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto August, 2006) is as follows:—

Sl.No.	State	Value of Export (in thousand Rs.)		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto August, 2006)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64	352	—
2.	Bihar	—	742	—
3.	Daman and Diu	—	843	—
4.	Delhi	3102	3911	166
5.	Goa	—	33573	—
6.	Gujarat	93353	1351	563
7.	Haryana	—	—	114
8.	Karnataka	9536	588	1605
9.	Kerala	—	1577	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	241	—	—
11.	Maharashtra	464688733	513212155	189839927

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Meghalaya	137	—	—
13.	Punjab	—	5201	—
14.	Rajasthan	278135	330056	249028
15.	Ramil Nadu	25741	13782	2096
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1136	784	1559
17.	Uttarakhand	—	3939	—
18.	West Bengal	1766	15109	—
19.	Unspecified	963231	481298	10232
Total		466065175	514105261	190105290

Source: DGCI and S

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) At present Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, Indian Institute of Gem and Jewellery, Mumbai, Gemological Institute of India, Mumbai and Indian Gemological Institute, New Delhi are imparting training in diamond processing in the country. Besides, setting up of any such institute doesn't require any specific approval of the Government.

Plan Panel Cuts on HRD

939. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision on plan panel cuts on Human Resource Development Schemes as recommended by Oversight Committee;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to cope up the shortfalls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Subject to approval by Parliament of the Plan budget for 2007-08, resources

recommended by the Oversight Committee would become available for expansion in capacity as provided under the Central Legislation for reservation in admission to weaker sections of the society.

(c) Does not arise.

Assam Problem

940. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approach to counter terrorism had to be multi-dimensional as opposed to a purely military solution as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' dated 13 January, 2007;

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

(c) the action so far taken by the Government to address the political, social and economical problems since the inception of the outlawed outfit 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The Government's policy is to hold dialogue, pursue socio-economic development programmes, modernize and

strengthen the police/security forces and to tackle the activities of the militants with the help of forces to protect properties, limbs and lives of innocent people.

(c) The Government has taken various action to address the socio-economic and political problems of the State. This inter alia includes Suspension of Operations (SoO) with three militant outfits viz. United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS), Dima Halam Daogah (DHD) and National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB); categorization of Assam as special category State for Central Assistance; sanction of Rs. 1,187 crore for 247 projects between 1998-99 to 2006-07 out of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). Enhanced autonomy has been granted to the three Autonomous Council under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India in the State of Assam. Special package for socio-economic infrastructure has also been given for the Bodoland Territorial Areas District (BTAD).

Inclusion of Castes in ST List

941. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed and procedure followed for including a particular community or caste into the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from different States for inclusion of various castes and communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the names of such Tribes, State-wise;

(d) the details of action taken by the Government in this regard as on date; and

(e) the details of castes included in the schedule of Scheduled Tribes during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The criteria fixed for inclusion of a community in the list of Scheduled Tribes are:—

- (i) Indications of primitive traits;
- (ii) Distinctive culture;
- (iii) Geographical isolation;
- (iv) Shyness of contact with the community at large; and
- (v) Backwardness.

The communities fulfilling the above criteria are considered for being notified as STs, in accordance with the modalities approved by Government in June 1999, for deciding claims for inclusion in and exclusion from the lists of STs.

(b) to (d) Yes Sir, the Ministry has received proposals from different State Governments, UT Administrations and other agencies for inclusion, exclusion, modifications etc. of various groups and communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes. A list of the proposals received in the Ministry, State-wise, is enclosed as statement. The proposals received have been processed as per the approved modalities.

(e) No community has been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes during the last three years.

Statement

State-wise number of Proposals

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Proposals
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24
3.	Assam	113
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
5.	Bihar	35
6.	Jharkhand	43
7.	Chandigarh	17

1	2	3
8.	Delhi	1
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
10.	Daman and Diu	2
11.	Goa	13
12.	Gujarat	14
13.	Haryana	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
16.	Karnataka	54
17.	Kerala	59
18.	Lakshadweep	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	35
20.	Chhattisgarh	11
21.	Manipur	28
22.	Meghalaya	17
23.	Maharashtra	90
24.	Mizoram	7
25.	Nagaland	24
26.	Orissa	88
27.	Pondicheery	11
28.	Punjab	13
29.	Rajasthan	18
30.	Sikkim	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	70
32.	Tripura	12
33.	Uttar Pradesh	37
34.	Uttanchal	22

1	2	3
35.	West bengal	20
Total		1016

*Caste/Community-wise data on representation is not maintained.

[Translation]

Reservation for OBCs

942. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recommendations of the Moily Committee the Government proposes to introduce evening shifts in all the prominent colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how it will help in implementation of OBC reservation policy;

(c) whether there is widespread criticism of the move;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken to solve the likely problems in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There is no such proposal as the manner of 'capacity expansion', in the light of the recommendations of the Oversight Committee and the provision of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 is left to the respective Central Universities.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Anti-Dumping Duties

943. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the commitments fixed by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties to check dumping and mechanism in place of the information, liaison and investigation in this regard;

(b) the number of cases investigated by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties during each of the last three years and current year;

(c) the number of cases in which anti-dumping tariff has been imposed;

(d) whether the Government is going to take measures to check dumping; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) In order to counteract trade distortion caused by dumping/subsidy and the consequential injury to the domestic industry, the Government has set up the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) to conduct anti-dumping/anti-subsidy investigations and make recommendations to the Central Government for imposition of anti-dumping or countervailing measures, wherever appropriate. Applications alleging dumping and injury submitted by the domestic industry are processed as per the procedure and within the time limits specified under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended and the Rules framed there under. DGAD may also initiate suo-moto investigations if it is satisfied from the information received from the commissioner of Customs appointed under the Customs Act, 1962 or from any other source that sufficient evidence exists as to the existence of dumping, injury to the domestic industry and causal link between the two.

(b) The number of anti-dumping cases initiated for investigation during the last three calendar years and the current year is as under:

Year.	No. of cases
2004	10
2005	11
2006	10
2007	3

(c) From 1994 till date anti-dumping duty has been imposed in 156 cases. The same is currently in force in 93 cases.

(d) and (e) Anti dumping investigations are initiated on the basis of application filed by the domestic industry alleging dumping, injury and causal link between dumping and injury. The DGAD investigates the existence and degree of dumping, identifies the dumped article and submits provisional and/or final findings to the Central Government recommending where appropriate, the amount of anti-dumping duty to be levied.

Setting up of New Offices of All India Council for Technical Education

944. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government in regard to setting up of new offices of All India council for Technical Education;

(b) the number of new offices of All India Council for Technical Education set up by the Union Government in the country during last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up some offices of All India Council for Technical Education in the country especially in the districts of Punjab; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Clause 14(1) of AICTE Act, 1987 provides establishing of four Regional Committees having their offices at Kanpur, Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata. Further as per the Clause 14(2) of the Act, the Council may, if it considers necessary, establish such other Regional Committees as it may think fit. Subsequent to coming into force of the Act, the Council has also established following new Regional Offices at:

1. The Central Regional Committee with its office at Bhopal
2. The North-Western Regional Committee with its office at Chandigarh

3. The South Western Regional Committee with its office at Bangalore

4. The South Central Regional Committee with its office at Hyderabad

During last three years, the Council has established a new South Central Regional Committee with its office at Hyderabad. At present there is no proposal to establish any other Regional Committee/Office in the country including the districts of Punjab.

[English]

Export of Seafood

945. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's seafood exports have gone up

considerably inspite of anti-dumping duty imposed by certain countries;

(b) if so, the amount earned through its exports during 2006-07 and the share of Karnataka in exports of seafood, country-wise; and

(c) the action plan of Government to persuade those countries which are continuing with levy of anti-dumping duties on our exports to withdraw these duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, overall seafood exports from India have been increasing. The export of seafood products amounted to US\$ 1393.06 million during 2006-07 (upto December, 2006) and the share of seafood exported from Karnataka ports was 1.81 per cent of this. The value of export of seafood products to some of the major countries during 2006-07 (upto December 2006) was as follows:—

Value in million US Dollars (Provisonal)

Country	Over all Exports	Of which, exports from Karnataka Ports	% Share
Japan	235.69	5.77	2.45
USA	239.39	1.71	0.71
European Union	452.84	3.14	0.69
China	189.60	9.75	5.14
South East Asia	101.60	3.79	3.73
Middle East	55.02	0.48	0.87

(c) The matter has been taken up in the Indo-US Trade Policy Forum apart from the consultations initiated under the dispute settlement mechanism of WTO. The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and the Seafood Exporters Association of India (SEAI) have also been defending the interests of Indian shrimp industry.

Technology Mission on Indian Silk

946. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Core Team working on the Technology Mission for Indian Silk (TMIS) has submitted its document; '

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the document is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Central Silk Board (CSB) has submitted a document called "Technology Mission for Indian Silk", which was found unsatisfactory by the Government and the same has been returned to CSB for modifications in consultations with the State Governments.

[Translation]

Coin Melting

947. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has received any complaints of melting of Indian currency coins in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Delhi Police registered five cases of coin melting during the year 2006. 18 persons were arrested in connection with

these cases. Out of five cases, three cases are pending trial and investigation is in progress in two cases. No such case has been registered during the year 2007 (upto 15th February).

[English]

Drop Out Rates

948. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dropout of students belonging to Scheduled Tribes living in mineral rich States is increasing rapidly during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the reasons therefore; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of dropout rates for ST students as furnished by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 are given in the enclosed statement. The rates do not indicate an increase in the dropout rates in most of the States.

Statement
Dropout Rates of ST Students in classes I-V, I-VIII and I-X
2002-2003

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Classes I-V			Classes I-VIII			Classes 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	63.29	68.71	65.82	78.59	84.34	81.09	84.70	89.32	86.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.92	44.99	44.41	67.12	64.28	65.85	72.47	75.06	73.62
3.	Assam	59.49	52.88	56.72	68.49	73.42	70.60	76.52	74.19	75.52
4.	Bihar	66.60	65.39	66.13	82.43	85.57	83.73	89.01	90.24	89.89
5.	Chhattisgarh*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	36.13	43.10	39.32	58.26	67.04	62.30	78.45	82.33	80.22
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16.23	21.70	18.95	26.79	37.43	31.90	32.36	50.54	41.10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.48	39.16	41.76	73.79	79.29	76.14	79.59	80.62	79.95
11.	Jharkhand*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Karnataka	1.79	10.77	6.13	52.73	58.65	54.53	63.87	64.96	64.36
13.	Kerala	2.20	5.96	4.01	33.63	40.03	36.73	58.16	49.71	54.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51.90	50.51	51.30	65.56	70.16	67.47	78.56	87.42	82.15
15.	Maharashtra	28.79	40.23	34.21	61.03	66.43	63.54	71.90	82.12	76.66
16.	Manipur	37.57	52.74	45.23	62.70	61.56	62.18	78.54	78.54	78.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Meghalaya	61.42	59.29	60.36	81.11	80.30	80.71	87.05	86.74	86.90
18.	Mizoram	55.90	54.90	55.43	59.89	56.34	58.20	76.89	73.37	75.23
19.	Nagaland	37.38	37.01	37.21	42.81	44.19	43.47	67.72	67.91	67.81
20.	Orissa	58.03	53.50	56.28	77.45	79.12	78.12	84.38	85.84	84.97
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	50.61	59.87	54.31	52.58	73.17	60.27	78.44	87.24	81.17
23.	Sikkim	48.52	38.69	43.84	73.20	64.03	68.89	87.21	85.32	86.34
24.	Tamil Nadu	27.24	21.01	24.41	56.98	54.36	55.80	74.43	77.48	75.79
25.	Tripura	58.08	61.31	59.60	78.45	80.33	79.31	85.31	87.22	86.17
26.	Uttar Pradesh	31.19	30.02	30.69	36.97	36.45	36.75	47.38	69.01	56.36
27.	Uttaranchal*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	West Bengal	53.70	59.26	55.54	60.73	42.42	55.81	61.76	75.86	67.16
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19.34	15.34	17.56	35.55	26.59	31.42	62.92	54.72	59.40
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23.21	41.31	31.52	47.96	67.99	56.86	78.55	81.69	79.86
32.	Daman and Diu	6.13	1.41	4.01	28.83	48.94	38.94	64.83	71.43	67.57
33.	Delhi	68.75	71.43	70.04	72.30	72.55	72.42	76.67	74.51	75.89
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.92	20.34	25.47
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	India	50.82	52.10	51.37	66.86	71.17	68.67	78.35	82.97	80.29

*Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state.

Dropout Rates of ST Students in classes I-V, I-VIII and I-X
2003-2004

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Classes I-V			Classes I-VIII			Classes 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	63.29	68.47	65.76	76.80	82.49	79.33	82.81	87.57	84.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.58	48.37	48.48	68.07	68.12	68.09	75.88	77.70	76.69
3.	Assam	61.30	53.20	57.80	71.80	75.26	73.25	77.92	75.63	76.94
4.	Bihar	62.28	59.51	61.22	81.71	84.39	82.84	88.14	90.41	89.05
5.	Chhattisgarh*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	36.18	43.10	39.35	66.45	68.66	67.41	80.21	82.93	81.45
8.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.87	10.79	10.83	14.07	26.69	20.29	44.65	48.31	46.41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.48	39.16	41.76	41.77	50.35	45.45	73.07	77.65	75.03
11.	Jharkhand*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Karnataka	4.88	4.96	4.92	53.81	56.80	55.19	59.62	63.92	61.61
13.	Kerala	6.13	9.46	7.75	33.49	37.54	35.45	56.86	49.71	53.43
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35.26	38.91	36.89	56.80	61.61	58.80	71.23	79.28	74.51
15.	Maharashtra	34.42	42.82	38.38	59.12	65.14	61.91	70.51	82.44	76.18
16.	Manipur	38.77	54.99	46.96	62.11	60.91	61.56	78.98	78.98	78.98
17.	Meghalaya	56.76	54.43	55.60	76.32	76.21	76.27	87.22	86.12	86.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Mizoram	55.57	54.82	55.21	64.58	62.59	63.64	71.90	66.98	69.55
19.	Nagaland	35.36	34.49	34.95	60.88	57.58	59.34	66.81	67.90	67.33
20.	Orissa	59.58	63.19	61.20	76.49	76.56	76.52	83.30	84.01	83.58
21.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	52.19	38.31	47.80	70.42	79.63	74.00	78.77	87.04	81.53
23.	Sikkim	25.25	-1.13	12.60	58.18	40.44	49.74	76.94	71.79	74.52
24.	Tamil Nadu	16.82	12.00	15.37	48.76	3.54	32.73	66.68	55.08	61.49
25.	Tripura	58.06	61.25	59.56	79.75	82.04	80.82	85.71	87.38	86.47
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25.68	19.40	23.11	34.03	31.75	33.07	46.01	60.69	52.11
27.	Uttaranchal*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	West Bengal	67.76	51.55	62.41	84.89	78.68	83.05	80.72	71.60	78.80
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.58	5.47	2.97	24.16	28.02	26.03	60.10	41.60	51.52
30.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	28.17	45.01	35.99	43.54	65.37	53.42	76.77	82.78	79.45
32.	Daman and Diu	-3.88	3.48	-0.41	26.01	38.65	31.81	76.41	77.06	76.69
33.	Delhi	78.66	82.72	80.62	79.62	81.42	80.49	77.81	79.81	78.83
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.10	3.03	-10.68	8.12	-1.38	48.04	37.55	42.98
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India		49.13	48.67	48.93	69.04	71.43	70.05	77.92	81.16	79.25

*Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state.

Dropout Rates of ST Students in classes I-V, I-VIII and I-X
2004-2005

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Classes I-V			Classes I-VIII			Classes 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	51.27	56.94	54.04	76.57	81.46	78.81	81.16	85.11	82.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.91	47.74	47.83	68.03	66.58	67.37	73.38	74.89	74.05
3.	Assam	58.65	50.15	54.98	74.17	77.41	75.53	78.15	75.89	77.18
4.	Bihar	59.16	62.99	60.82	76.27	76.10	76.20	88.02	90.29	88.96
5.	Chhattisgarh*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	50.04	47.26	48.80	64.47	70.19	67.08	72.45	76.61	74.36
8.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.11	6.67	3.40	11.55	22.48	17.01	37.84	43.07	40.35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.00	79.49	71.79
11.	Jharkhand*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Karnataka	9.42	6.36	7.97	44.39	51.28	47.56	62.38	64.09	63.17
13.	Kerala	4.43	4.25	4.34	21.11	23.51	22.28	55.40	50.18	52.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17.36	7.35	13.07	45.37	51.44	48.04	74.57	80.22	76.92
15.	Maharashtra	28.24	36.98	32.35	54.86	62.43	58.42	73.57	83.64	78.26
16.	Manipur	46.12	56.27	51.00	57.69	56.53	57.16	72.27	72.07	72.18
17.	Meghalaya	54.17	47.36	50.80	70.68	68.40	69.55	82.00	82.87	82.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Mizoram	50.77	48.68	49.79	68.39	63.85	66.28	69.21	63.80	66.64
19.	Nagaland	39.71	37.71	38.78	44.78	44.81	42.93	68.66	68.86	68.75
20.	Orissa	58.67	58.54	58.62	80.18	79.88	80.06	83.00	83.61	83.24
21.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	53.72	59.51	56.22	66.27	73.74	69.14	70.24	83.80	75.30
23.	Sikkim	30.51	18.27	24.47	52.14	36.05	44.49	73.02	61.74	67.72
24.	Tamil Nadu	12.41	10.00	11.67	44.12	23.74	35.31	65.00	53.13	59.68
25.	Tripura	57.27	60.59	58.84	79.83	83.11	81.40	85.09	87.06	85.99
26.	Uttar Pradesh	27.13	16.29	22.70	23.14	23.50	23.29	50.42	57.41	53.32
27.	Uttaranchal*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	West Bengal	48.93	47.71	48.40	81.06	73.01	78.47	89.55	83.41	87.90
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.34	7.94	7.62	24.76	20.67	22.87	55.92	47.09	51.85
30.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	25.35	42.31	33.34	50.82	69.10	59.01	70.10	79.13	74.11
32.	Daman and Diu	1.62	0.80	1.28	38.20	38.42	38.30	76.51	81.34	78.94
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.72	33.61	23.37
34.	Lakshadweep	1.03	8.24	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.05	19.08	19.07
35.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	India	42.55	42.04	42.32	64.97	67.09	65.87	77.75	80.66	78.97

*Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state.

Standard Decline in Engineering Colleges

949. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many engineering colleges functioning in the various States particularly Southern States facing problems of shortage of qualified staff;

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

(c) whether admission to M.E. and M. Tch. courses have been declined.

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any survey has been conducted by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Foreign Direct Investment in Service Sector

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

(a) whether the Government has permitted Foreign Capital Investment in Service Sector;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been made by the Government regarding the impact of Foreign Investment in Service Sector;

(c) the contribution of Service Sector in economic development of the country;

(d) whether protests have been made against the decision of allowing foreign investment in Service Sector; and

(e) if so, the main points of the protest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No agreement has been made by the Government regarding impact of foreign investment in service sector.

(c) As per the Economic Survey 2006-07, Service contributed 68.6% of the overall average growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the last five years between 2002-03 and 2006-07. During 2006-07, Services contributed 55.1% of the GDP.

(d) and (e) A decision on a policy matter could evoke divergent views. Government strives to address various concerns found to be legitimate in an ongoing process of decision making.

Disaster Management Institute, Bhopal

951. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Government of Madhya Pradesh for developing Disaster Management Institute, Bhopal;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Proposals were received in this Ministry from the Government of Madhya Pradesh initially for creation of a faculty of Natural Disaster Management in the Disaster Management Institute (DMI), Bhopal and subsequently for strengthening of the said faculty and designating the Institute as a "Centre of Excellence" for mitigation and management of earthquake disaster. Besides, the Government of Madhya Pradesh also forwarded a proposal for designating DMI, Bhopal as a Regional Training Centre for imparting training on Incident Command System for disaster management.

Financial assistance for operation of a faculty of

disaster management comprising a Professor, a Research Officer and a Personal Assistant was extended to DMI, Bhopal since 1996 under a scheme which was operated for the benefit of all the States by the Ministry of Agriculture till May, 2002 and thereafter continued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In August, 2004 the amount of Central assistance for the faculty was enhanced to cover the expenditure on strengthening of the faculty. The Institute is presently utilizing the assistance for meeting the expenditure on the salary of one post of Professor and three posts of Associate/Assistant Professors. In September, 2005, DMI, Bhopal was also designated by the Ministry of Home Affairs as the Regional Training Centre for imparting training in Incident Command System and additional assistance is being extended to it for discharging this responsibility.

[English]

Encroachment of Forest Land by BALCO

952. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Chhattisgarh has brought into light misuse of revenue and encroachment of forest land by the management of BALCO, Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total area of land allotted to BALCO at the time of disinvestment; and

(d) the details of the action being taken by the Union Government to make this land free from encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Handloom Weavers

953. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of weavers in each State and Union Territory as per the latest handloom census;

(b) the details of the recommendations of High Level Committee constituted to evolve a financial package for handloom weavers;

(c) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations; and

(d) the details of assistance provided/likely to be provided by the Government to handloom weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) The number of weavers in each State and Union Territory as per the latest handloom census is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The salient features of the financial package recommended for the handloom sector by the High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Managing Director, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), which is under consideration of the Government, are as under:

- (i) Restructuring/Categorization of Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies (PHWCSs) as viable, potentially viable and non-viable units. Broad parameters for categorizing the PWCS have been evolved.
- (ii) Cleansing of the balance sheet of Apex and Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies (viable and potentially viable) with adequate fund support from Government.
- (iii) Organization of weavers outside the cooperative fold/members of non-viable/defunct PWCSs/Weavers in areas of weak cooperative structure into Handloom Weavers Group (HWGs) in handloom clusters adopting the concept of Joint Liability Group.
- (iv) Waiver of overdue interest and overdue loans of Weavers/PWCSs/Apex Societies as on 31st March, 2006.
- (v) Financing the credit needs of handloom

weavers/societies at 7% rate of interest with interest subvention to NABARD and banks from Government of India.

- (vi) Establishment of a "Handloom Development and Equity Fund (HDEF)" in NABARD for providing equity, promotional and development support to agencies connected with the handloom sector. Government of India may provide an initial contribution of Rs. 50.00 crore. NABARD may make initial contribution of Rs. 10 crores and annual contributions as decided by the Board of Directors. Other banks and State Governments would also be requested to contribute to the fund later.

- (vii) Master weavers have to be brought into the system by recognizing their role as catalyst for weavers' development and arrangements to be made to finance them through banks.

- (viii) An MoU to be signed by the major stakeholders, viz. Government of India, State Government and NABARD.

(d) The Government of India is implementing a number of schemes to enhance production, productivity and efficiency of the handloom sector and to enhance the income and socio-economic status of the weavers by upgrading their skills and providing infrastructural input and marketing support. The main developmental schemes are Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana, Integrated Handloom Training Project, Marketing Promotion Programme, Mill Gate Price Scheme, Workshop-cum-Housing Scheme, Weavers' Welfare Scheme and Handloom Export Scheme. Further more, new schemes of Integrated Handloom Cluster Development (IHCD), Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojna and Health Insurance Scheme have been launched in the year 2005-06 while Handloom Mark and Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) Scheme have been launched in the year 2006-07.

Under the various handloom Schemes, the details of amount released during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Amount released (In Rs. crores)
2003-04	206.42
2004-05	230.35
2005-06	254.87

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Weavers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	228007
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30134
3.	Assam	1259878
4.	Bihar	45424
5.	Chhattisgarh	10130
6.	Delhi	2977
7.	Goa	14
8.	Gujarat	21350
9.	Haryana	5076
10.	Himachal Pradesh	47901
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	20773
12.	Jharkhand	26718
13.	Karnataka	71238
14.	Kerala	32093
15.	Madhya Pradesh	12882
16.	Maharashtra	38985
17.	Manipur	425580
18.	Meghalaya#	#

1	2	3
19.	Mizoram#	#
20.	Nagaland	81827
21.	Orissa	104676
22.	Pondicherry	3155
23.	Punjab	5956
24.	Rajasthan	37348
25.	Sikkim**	**
26.	Tamil Nadu	319600
27.	Tripura	137669
28.	Uttar Pradesh	221127
29.	Uttaranchal	9077
30.	West Bengal	270911
Total All India		3470506

Data not received from Meghalaya and Mizoram.

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

[English]

Recognition for Teachers' Colleges by NCTE

954. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

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

(a) whether any liberal policy has been adopted by National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) for recognizing the self financed Primary Teacher Colleges;

(b) if so, whether a 'No Objection Certificate' from the concerned State is necessary for giving recognition to self financed Primary Teachers Certificate Colleges by the National Council of Teachers' Education (NCTE);

(c) whether NCTE is giving recognition to self

financed Primary Teachers Certificate Colleges without the 'No Objection Certificate' in many States, particularly in Gujarat;

(d) if so, the number of colleges that have been given recognition without NOC for the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(e) the number of colleges which have been recognized on production of NOC during the last three years, State-wise;

(f) whether it is creating a severe unemployment problem among trained teachers in various States, particularly in Gujarat; and

(g) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government to stop the problem in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No Sir, there is no distinction in respect of self financed and government institutions for recognizing teacher training institutions/courses.

(b) The NCTE Notification No. 9-18/2002/NCTE dated 13-11-2002 stipulated that an institution seeking recognition for a course or training in teacher education and/or seeking increase in intake shall be accompanied by a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the State or Union Territory in which the institution is located. Application without NOC/endorsement of the State Government/UT shall not be processed by the concerned Regional Committee of NCTE.

Vide Notification No. F 53-3/2003—NCTE (N and S) dated 1-1-2004 the requirement of NOC from State/UT Governments was relaxed for a period of three years from 5-1-2004 to 4-1-2007 in respect of B.Ed institutions already recognized by NCTE for starting Elementary Teacher Education Programme, existing Elementary Teacher Education institutions for increasing intake in the course, and any other institution for starting a course or training in Pre-School Teacher Education/Nursery Teacher Education.

NCTE has since issued new regulations vide notification No. F. 49-42/2005-NCTE (N and S) dated 13-1-2006, which stipulate that a written communication along with a copy of the application form submitted by the

institution shall be sent to the State Government/UT Administration concerned. On receipt of the communication, the State Government/UT Administration shall within 60 days furnish its recommendations on the applications to the office of the Regional Committee. If the recommendation is negative, the State Government/UT Administration shall provide detailed reasons/grounds thereof, which could be taken into consideration by the Regional Committee while deciding the application. If no communication is received from the State Government/UT Administration within the stipulated 60 days, it shall be presumed that the State Government/UT Administration concerned has no recommendation to make.

(c) The position in respect of requirement of NOC to institutions in Gujarat is same as that in other states of the country.

(d) and (e) The number of institutions which have been granted recognition by the NCTE in different states

during the last three years upto March 2006, including the state of Gujarat, is given in the enclosed statement. All the institutions which had applied before the NCTE Regulations of January, 2006 were required to produce either NOC or endorsement from the concerned State Government except those which were covered by the Notification of January, 2004 dispensing with the requirement of NOC in certain cases.

(f) No assessment has been made regarding unemployment problem amongst trained teachers in various states by the NCTE. However, the applications received in the office of the Regional Committees are required to be considered strictly in the light of relevant provisions of NCTE Act, Rules and Regulations framed by the NCTE in such matters from time to time.

(g) NCTE will be asked to undertake a state-wise location mapping of private and government Teacher Education Institutions in order to rationalize the distribution of institutions in a need based manner.

Statement

Number of Institutions recognized by NCTE

Name of the State/UTs	As on		
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02	02	02
Andhra Pradesh	393	414	437
Arunachal Pradesh	02	03	07
Assam	28	39	68
Bihar	28	30	38
Chandigarh	06	07	07
Chhattisgarh	41	50	59
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	02	02	04

1	2	3	4
Delhi	53	67	76
Goa	04	06	08
Gujarat	338	442	585
Haryana	71	87	92
Himachal Pradesh	45	47	50
Jharkhand	20	27	57
Karnataka	280	771	1102
Kerala	171	319	428
Lakshadweep	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	166	220	240
Maharashtra	592	645	881
Manipur	06	06	14
Meghalaya	09	10	11
Mizoram	04	04	04
Nagaland	07	07	07
Orissa	87	87	88
Pondicherry	07	13	72
Punjab	49	68	138
Rajasthan	123	129	211
Sikkim	04	04	04
Tamil Nadu	156	325	719
Tripura	05	07	09
Uttarakhand (Uttaranchal)	*	14	49
Uttar Pradesh	457	651	782
West Bengal	43	47	57

*Figures for the State of Uttaranchal (Uttarakhand) for the year 2003-04 included in the figures for the State of Uttar Pradesh.

**Women Team on UN Peace
Keeping Mission**

955. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether women team from Para Military Forces is being posted on UN peace keeping mission to Liberia as reported in '*The Times of India*' dated January 19, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the lives of such personnels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) A contingent of 105 Women and 20 Men have already been deployed on UN Peace keepign Mission to Liberia on 30-1-2007.

(c) (i) The Contingent Member have been adequately trained to respond to any contingency and have been provided with sophisticated weapons, improved body protectors and bullet-proof jackets and bullet-proof vehicles.

(ii) UN provides them anti-mines vehicles in the mission area, as and when required.

(iii) They have been vaccinated as preventive measure. A medical team alongwith medicines, life saving drugs and equipments have also been provided to the Contingent.

[Translation]

Auto Industry

956. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a scheme for the promotion of manufacture of vehicles and manufacture of auto parts in the domestic sector to reduce import of auto-parts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether import of auto-parts is more than the exports if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is inviting foreign companies in the field of vehicle manufacturing also;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any action plan is being formulated to provide facilities to the domestic auto-part manufacturing industry;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the time by which this plan/scheme is likely to be formulated and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government has formulated an Automotive Mission Plan (AMP) 2006-2016 which was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 29-01-2007. The vision of the AMP 2006-2016 is "To emerge as the destination of choice in the world for design and manufacture of automobiles for more than 10% of the GDP and providing additional employment to 25 million people by 2016."

(c) As per available Import-Export data it is seen that value of exports of auto parts from India is more than the imports during last three years.

(d) and (e) The automotive industry is delicensed and even 100% FDI is allowed under the automatic route in the automotive sector.

(f) and (g) The Automotive Mission Plan 2006-2016 envisages for promotion of Research and Development, strengthening of infrastructure, Human Resources Development, growth of demand for production and export and environmental and safety concerns to realize

the Automotive Industry including the auto component industry.

(h) Steps have been taken to implement the vision of AMP in a time bound manner.

[English]

Use of Foreign Funds by Political Parties in Election

957. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of candidates and political parties have spent foreign funds in the recent Assembly elections;

(b) if so, the details and action taken against such candidates and political parties; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, various NGOs in India are permitted to receive foreign contribution from foreign sources for bona fide activities in cultural, economic, educational, social or religious fields. Registration or prior permission to receive foreign funds under the Act is granted after due verification of activities and antecedents of office bearers of NGOs. Foreign funds are received through legal banking channels and are open to scrutiny and inspection. It is further stated that the political parties are not permitted to receive foreign contribution under the said Act.

Women Literacy

958. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

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

(a) the details of the comparative status with regard to women literacy in each of the last three years; State-wise including Karnataka;

(b) the details of the new schemes being formulated and implemented by the Government, details State-wise including Karnataka;

(c) the funds allocated and released by the Government during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the funds utilised thereon, State-wise; and

(e) the ratio of women to the national poverty and illiteracy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The literacy data in the country is compiled by the Registrar General of India decennially. Statement-I showing State-wise female literacy rates as per Census 2001 is enclosed.

(b) No new schemes for female literacy have been formulated. The schemes of Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) Post Literacy Programme (PLP) and Continuing Education Programme (CEP) being funded by National Literacy Mission (NLM) cover both men and women. TLC provides basic literacy to illiterates in the age group 15-35, PLP reinforces literacy skills of the neo-literates and CEP provides life long education opportunities. 597 districts have been covered under various literacy programmes. In addition, NLM has taken up special female literacy programme in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Jharkhand covering around 52 lakh women. As reported by some States, specific initiatives for improving the women literacy rate have been taken up. Rajasthan has organized 'Mahila Shikshan Shivirs' under which women are imparted literacy in specially set up fifteen days camps. Nearly 17,000 such camps have been organized over the last three years benefiting nearly 4.28 lakh women.

The programmes launched by State Government of Karnataka are 'Kalike Galike (Learn and Earn). Punaschethana (Rejuvenation Programme), Mini Literacy Project, Sakshara Sanmaana, Literacy through Students and Camp Based Literacy covering 3,08,631, 1,00,497, 21,435, 13,329, 1,80,500 and 1,65,000 women respectively.

(c) Under the Schemes of NLM, funds are not

released to State Governments and Union Territories Administrations, but directly to district/State level registered societies and voluntary agencies. There is no State-wise allocation of funds and grants are released depending upon the project proposals received from the implementing agencies. Statement-II indicating the amount released to these agencies during last three years, State-wise, is enclosed.

(d) The funds released for implementation of various literacy programmes, are to be utilized during the time duration approved for the project and unspent balance, if any, is either carried forward/adjusted to the next phase of literacy programme or refunded after its completion.

(e) Separate estimates of poverty ratio with regard to female poor are not available. However, as per 2001 census, against the national illiteracy rate of 35.16% the women illiteracy rate is 46.3%.

Statement-I

*Comparative statement of female literacy rate
(as per Census 2001)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Female Literacy rate
1	2	3
	India	53.7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.5
3.	Assam	54.6
4.	Bihar	33.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	51.9
6.	Goa	75.4
7.	Gujarat	57.8
8.	Haryana	55.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	67.4

1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.0
11.	Jharkhand	38.9
12.	Karnataka	56.9
13.	Kerala	87.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50.3
15.	Maharashtra	67.0
16.	Manipur	60.5
17.	Meghalaya	59.6
18.	Mizoram	86.7
19.	Nagaland	61.5
20.	Orissa	50.5
21.	Punjab	63.4
22.	Rajasthan	43.9
23.	Sikkim	60.4
24.	Tamil Nadu	64.4
25.	Tripura	64.9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	42.2
27.	Uttaranchal	59.6
28.	West Bengal	59.6
29.	Chandigarh	76.5
30.	Delhi	74.7
31.	Pondicherry	73.9
32.	Daman and Diu	65.6
33.	Andaman and Nicobar	75.2
34.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	40.2
35.	Lakshadweep	80.5

Statement-II*Status of grants released under the Schemes of NLM during the last three years*

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Grant released during		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2466.87	1124.60	2485.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	147.97	100.44
3.	Assam	109.57	184.23	103.73
4.	Bihar	873.65	1168.67	1048.37
5.	Chhattisgarh	37.67	546.24	387.33
6.	Goa	12.14	16.08	26.80
7.	Gujarat	1749.54	742.57	1121.58
8.	Haryana	101.61	446.25	461.88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87.97	40.65	70.02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	350.39	153.09	158.96
11.	Jharkhand	175.84	220.84	1169.97
12.	Karnataka	1451.01	2774.54	2071.06
13.	Kerala	657.46	742.16	498.70
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2125.51	3199.81	635.50
15.	Maharashtra	507.26	591.14	3314.32
16.	Manipur	168.60	172.88	157.80
17.	Meghalaya	50.91	194.11	33.35
18.	Mizoram	31.70	15.00	18.73
19.	Nagaland	168.42	152.68	24.97
20.	Orissa	795.43	791.77	669.47
21.	Punjab	76.29	48.02	470.26

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	2204.11	2332.96	972.20
23.	Sikkim	7.50	0.00	36.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	1062.84	1846.28	1268.76
25.	Tripura	76.43	344.86	31.14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2120.67	2335.75	3208.66
27.	Uttarakhand	113.26	287.49	891.64
28.	West Bengal	4077.72	1753.03	2017.65
29.	Chandigarh	67.24	149.06	28.61
30.	Delhi	203.31	127.03	133.87
31.	Pondicherry	32.63	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	11.74	11.74	17.01

ISI Activities in Punjab

959. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISI is trying to revive militancy in Punjab as reported in '*The times of India*' dated December 27, 2006;

(b) if so, whether the Government has recently arrested terrorists and seized arms, ammunition and explosive therefrom;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring a white paper on ISI activities in the country;

(e) if so, the time which it is likely to be made public; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities of ISI in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Important leaders of Sikh militant outfits such as Babbar Khalsa International (BKI), Khalistan Commando Force/ Panjwar (KCF/P), Khalistan Zindabad Force (KZF) and International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF) continue to be sheltered in Pakistan.

(b) and (c) A recovery of 11 kg REX, 11 detonators, 4 hand grenades, 11 timer devices, 2 pistols with 4 magazines, 100 cartridges etc. has been made from the arrest of Paramjit Singh Dhadi and his two associates, all members of ISYF/R Jalandhar, Punjab on December 23, 2006.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view (d) above.

(f) The Government has been pursuing a well coordinated and multi pronged approach to tackle the activities of ISI by strengthening border management to check illegal cross border activities, gearing up intelligence machinery, close interaction and coordination between different agencies of the Centre and the State Governments for neutralizing plans of militant and ISI/anti national elements, modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system, action against the espionage elements under the Official Secrets Act etc.

[Translation]

Mining Disputes

960. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a separate autonomous body for the arbitration of mining disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said body is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (c) The issue of arbitration of mining disputes, as a part of the National Mineral Policy, is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls

961. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing rice annually to the States including Andhra Pradesh under the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for providing 9 kgs. Of Jowar or ragi to adolescent girls who are now being given 6 kgs. of rice; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the Government is providing foodgrains (Rice or wheat) to States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh, for implementation of Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) in 51 identified districts across the country. Statement indicating State-wise allocation of food grain in 2006-07 is annexed.

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

Statement

Allocation of food grains released under Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) in 2006-07

(in MTs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Food grains allocated (2006-07)	
		Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9350	000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.2	
3.	Assam	253.6	
4.	Bihar		550
5.	Chhattisgarh	900	
6.	Goa	92.8	
7.	Gujarat	643.3	
8.	Haryana		604.16

1	2	3	4
9. Himachal Pradesh		1200	792.47
10. Jammu and Kashmir		136.1	
11. Jharkhand			654.86
12. Karnataka		6030	
13. Kerala		501	
14. Madhya Pradesh			600.49
15. Maharashtra		1299	
16. Manipur		200	
17. Meghalaya		37.1	
18. Mizoram		90	
19. Nagaland		590	
20. Orissa		1950	
21. Punjab			752.35
22. Rajasthan		500	1539.86
23. Sikkim		100	
24. Tamil Nadu		4100	
25. Tripura		1420	
26. Uttar Pradesh		500	1012.47
27. Uttaranchal		390	
28. West Bengal		10140	
29. Andaman and Nicobar		190	
30. Chandigarh			112.78
31. Daman and Diu			
32. Dadar and Nagar Haveli		350	
33. Delhi			159.56
34. Lakshadweep		6.2	
35. Pondicherry		34.7	
Total		41000	6779

Recognition to Private Universities

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

(a) the criteria fixed for granting recognition to private universities;

(b) the number of recognised private universities functioning in the country as on date, State-wise;

(c) the private universities where inspections were made to grant continuity to the recognition alongwith the dates of the inspections; and

(d) the universities, particularly in West Bengal, that have complied with and not complied with all the prescribed conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) For consideration for inclusion under Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, Private universities are required to fulfill the norms and conditions prescribed in University Grants Commission (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. Besides, the guidelines of the Supreme Court of India in Prof. Yashpal matters are also kept in view by the University Grants Commission.

(b) The number of recognised Private Universities, State-wise, as on 28-2-2007 is as under:

(i) Gujarat	3
(ii) Himahal Pradesh	1
(iii) Punjab	1
(iv) Tripura	1
(v) Uttar Pradsh	2
(vi) Uttranchal	3

(c) A Statement is enclosed.

(d) No such proposal has been received by the University Grants Commission from any Private University in West Bengal, during 2006-07.

Statement

List of Private Universities wherein proper inspections were made to grant continuity to the recognition alongwith the dates of inspections

Sl. No.	Name of Private Universities	Date of Inspection
1.	Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	21st August 2004
2.	Nirma University of Science and Technology, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	15th May, 2004
3.	Ganpat University, Mehsana, Gujarat	17th and 18th October, 2005
4.	Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar, Punjab	17th and 18th October, 2006
5.	Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI), Agartala, Tripura	14th and 15th July, 2006
6.	Integral University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	2nd September, 2004
7.	University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun, Uttranchal	21st May, 2004
8.	Institute of Chartered Financial Analysis of India (ICFAI), Dehradun, Uttranchal.	20th May, 2004

[Translation]

Disparity between SEZs and Non-SEZs

963. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR:

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

(a) whether there is any disparity between the industrial units functioning in the Special Economic Zones and the industrial units functioning in the non-SEZ areas on account of promotion policy of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of financial incentives provided to both the said categories of industries by the Government during 2005-2006;

(d) the number of industrial units operating in the country as on December, 2006, category-wise;

(e) the extent to which the SEZ have their impact in overall industrialisation;

(f) whether FDI is permitted in SEZs; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The industrial units functioning in the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) are governed by the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005 operationalized from 10th February 2006 which offers a special package of fiscal incentives. However, while the domestic units pay Central Excise duty on their products, the SEZ units are required to pay the import duties for their domestic clearances.

(c) As per the Revenue foregone statement placed along with the Finance Bill 2007, the revenue foregone in exemptions provided to the SEZs in the year 2005-06 was to the tune of Rs. 2070 crores while the amount of revenue foregone under various export promotion schemes in respect of non-SEZ industries was Rs. 36520 crores.

(d) 1016 SEZ Units were functional as on 31st December, 2006. As per latest available information in Economic Survey 2006-07, 1,29,074 factories were functional in organized manufacturing sector.

(e) During first year of the implementation of the SEZ Act, investment to the tune of Rs. 13,435 crores has been made in the SEZs and 18,457 additional jobs have got created.

(f) and (g) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permitted for development of SEZs and setting up units in SEZs except prohibited sectors viz. arms and ammunition, explosives, defence aircraft and warships, atomic substances, narcotic and psychotropic substances and hazardous chemicals, distillation and brewing of alcoholic drinks; cigrattes/cigars and manufactured tobacco substitutes.

Review of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

964. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA
DESHMUKH:

SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is reviewed regularly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Hon'ble Prime Minister has issued directions in January, 2007 to all State Governments for regular review of this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of States who are not following the directions; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is reviewed regularly by holding periodic meeting with Secretaries of the State Government/UTs and through field visits of the officers of the Ministry from time to time.

(c) and (d) Expressing concern over the status of implementation of the ICDS Scheme, the Hon'ble Prime Minister in a letter addressed to all the Chief Ministers, has impressed upon them the need to set up an institutionalized review process at their level after carrying out a detailed assessment of the Scheme in their States; lay special emphasis on the programme status in areas with concentration of minority communities and preponderance of Scheduled Castes and Tribes; adequately empower Panchayati Raj Institution (PRLs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to monitor and supervise the working of these centers; make line officials firmly accountable for their actions and report on a quarterly basis on further developments in this sector.

(e) and (f) Reply from most of the States/UTs to the aforesaid letter is awaited.

Rajiv Gandhi Shishu Griha

965. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Government is meeting the State-wise requirement of creches (Bal Griha) in the country;

(b) if so, whether all the schemes announced for the year 2006-07 in respect of children below six years of age are going on;

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

(d) whether the Union Government has obtained the

details in regard to expenditure and schemes from the States for the first six months of the current year, State-wise;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the total number of creches opened under Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Creches are opened by Central Social Welfare Board through State Social Welfare Boards in all the States. Creches are also opened through Indian Council for Child Welfare and Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh all over the country.

(b) During the year 2006-07, no new scheme in respect of children below 6 years was announced.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

(f) The total number of creches sanctioned under Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme so far is 30,902 creches which include creches opened under earlier creche schemes.

[English]

Residential Quarters for Soldiers

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to construct residential quarters for soldiers posted in border areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also any proposal to increase the number of officers and personnel guarding the borders;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when the said proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) While posted on the borders CPF personnel are

provided barrack accommodation. Family accommodation is provided at Battalion headquarters and higher formations for the force personnel and separated families, keeping in view the requirements of health care, education etc.

(c) The strength of the border guarding force is augmented from time to time after assessing the requirement at the borders.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Setting Up of National Institutes of Technology

967. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

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

(a) the criteria fixed for setting up of National Institutes of Technology (NITs);

(b) the number of such institutes functioning in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open some NITs in the States during the current year;

(d) if so, the details of places selected for the purpose, State-wise;

(e) the time by which these institutes are likely to be set-up;

(f) whether recent controversy over Knowledge Commission may create obstacles in the upgradation and development of such educational institutes;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) In the year 2003,

Government of India decided to take over 17 Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) and upgrade them as National Institutes of Technology (NITs). Thereafter, on the request from the respective State Governments, three more Engineering Colleges namely Bihar College of Engineering—Patna, Government Engineering College—Raipur and Tripura Engineering College—Agartala were upgraded as National Institutes of Technology (NITs) in the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively.

Presently 20 NITs, one each in following States are functioning in the Country:

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) to (e) In principle approval has been accorded to convert Manipur Institute of Technology, Imphal to NIT. There is no other proposal under consideration of the Government.

(f) to (h) Government is not aware of any such controversy.

Violation of Agreements

968. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to check cases of violation of contractual obligation between India and foreign companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the companies against whom such actions have been taken during the last three years; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check recurrence of such violations in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Under Section 8(1)(b) of Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act 1992, if Director General of Foreign Trade

has reason to believe that any person, i.e. an Indian company/firm, has made an export or import in a manner gravely prejudicial to the trade relations of India with any foreign country or to the interests of other persons engaged in imports or exports or has brought disrepute to the credit or the goods of the country, Director General may call for the record or any other information from the person and may, after giving to that person a notice in writing informing him of the grounds on which it is proposed to suspend or cancel the Importer-Exporter Code (IEC) Number and giving him a reasonable opportunity of making a representation in writing, suspend for a period as may be specified in the order, or cancel the IEC Number granted to that person.

(c) and (d) During last 3 years (Calendar years 2004, 2005 and 2006), only in one case of Brilliant International, Mumbai, IEC number was suspended for a period of one month. Suspension or cancellation of IEC Number ensures that the company/firm is not able to transact any import and/or export business.

[English]

New Schemes for Agro and Rural Industries

969. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch new schemes in Agro and Rural Industries Sector for the upliftment of the rural population;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it would be beneficial for Agro and Rural Industries?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details and benefits of the new schemes in Agro and Rural Sector are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

1. **Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme for Khadi Weavers and Artisans:** This is a scheme exactly identical to the one under implementation in the Ministry of Textiles.

2. Scheme for enhancement of productivity and competitiveness of khadi industry and Artisans: This aims to provide financial assistance to 200 of the 'A plus' and 'A' category Khadi institutions in a Public Private Partnership mode to release increase value addition to Khadi product, readymade garments, muslin khadi, setting up of common facility centre, need based dying and printing facilities besides ensuring better wages to artisans along with skill upgradation.

3. Package for developing infrastructure of Khadi institutions including nursing fund for weak institutions: This scheme envisages replacement of looms and charkhas for increasing production of khadi and to expand employment base. The scheme involves renovation of sales outlets also.

4. Restructuring of REGP: This scheme is going to be a comprehensive proposal which seeks to merge the major employment generation scheme viz. PMRY and REGP.

5. Rejuvenation, modernisation and technology upgradation for coir industry: The Scheme has two components. First is the rejuvenation and modernisation part. Increasing the utilisation of husk, better conversion rate of husk into coir products and providing additional employment to at least 50,000 new workers are some of the targets.

The second part is to promote 5 mega clusters, one each in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa.

Accreditation for Educational Institutions

970. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to make mandatory its assessment of teachers, students, infrastructure and academic environment in all colleges, universities and institutions of higher learning as reported in *The Hindu* dated February 12, 2007;

(b) if so, whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has decided to change the grading system from the present nine-point scale to a four grade system for assessment and accreditation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the UGC in this regard;

(e) the details of colleges, universities and institutions of higher learning operating in different parts of the country without accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC); and

(f) the action taken by the Government/UGC in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The existing framework of assessment and accreditation by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is presently under review of the University Grants Commission and the Government of India. So far, the NAAC has assessed and accredited 131 Universities and 3074 Colleges details with regard to which is available on the website, www.naacindia.org.

[Transition]

Engineering Institutions

971. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:

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

(a) whether All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) conducts surprise inspection in the Engineering Education Institutions together information whether the engineering institutions are working as per norms;

(b) if so, the number of inspections conducted by AICTE during the last two years;

(c) the number of engineering institutions found not functioning as per the prescribed norms; and

(d) the action taken against those institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The All India Council for Technical Education conducts surprise/scheduled inspections of technical education institutions in order to ensure the compliance of norms and standards laid down by the Council or on the basis of observations of Appraisal Committee. Number of inspections conducted during 2005-06 and 2006-07 were 1058 and 359 respectively.

(c) and (d) The number of institutions found violating AICTE norms during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 were 77 and 38 respectively, which were put under "Reduced Intake" or "No Admission" category or "Conditional Approval Category".

[English]

Palladium Trade

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

(a) the share of gold jewellery in the world jewellery market is on the verge of decline in the coming years as Palladium makes its entry in the market as white metal;

(b) whether the Palladium is traded and used in the country for making jewellery;

(c) if so, its estimated stocks in the country at present; and

(d) the estimated annual turnover of Palladium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Demand for Palladium as an alternative metal for jewellery fabrication is rising internationally in recent years. About 1.2% of jewellery in the world market is made of Palladium as of now. Gold and diamond jewellery continue to dominate the world jewellery market.

(b) to (d) There is no reliable information on use of Palladium in the country for making jewellery. The import and export data of Palladium for last three years is as under:—

Year	Import of Palladium			Export of Palladium		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto August, 2007)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto August, 2007)
Value in Million US\$	6.97	6.28	7.81	0.34	0.02	0
Quantity in Thousand kgs.	1.56	1.00	0.79	0.14	NA	0

Source: DGCI and S

Assessment of Pupils by NCERT

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

(a) whether the recent recommendations of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) on assessment of pupils for the forthcoming UNESCO's E-9 Ministerial review meeting is likely to make

children's performance evaluation process in school more competent as reported in 'The Times of India' dated January 08, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NCERT has drawn blue print to judge students' performance more efficiently; and

(d) if so, the guidelines issued by the NCERT in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) had organised an International Workshop on Learning Assessment at the Primary Level of Education from 28-30 November, 2006 in order to share innovative international practices on assessments and national level experiences. NCERT is in the process of developing a Source Book on Learning Assessment at the Primary Level based on the vision envisaged in National Curriculum Framework-2005. NCERT has constituted five sub-groups in the areas of Languages, Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Art, Craft and Aesthetics in Education and issues across the Curriculum, which will form an integral part of the source book.

(c) and (d) The draft Source Book is expected to be ready for field trailing in June 2007, and subsequently will be further enriched from responses in the field. Thereafter, guidelines will be developed for adoption/adaptation by state education department.

[Translation]

Bangladeshis in Voter List of Delhi

974. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has directed the Union Government to identify the Bangladeshi Nationals living illegally in the National Capital and bar them from voting in any election;

(b) if so, the numebr of Bangladeshi Nationals identified and their names deleted from the electoral rolls so far; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bar the Bangladeshi Nationals from voting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) According to the Election Commission of India, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated 28-09-2005 passed in W.P. (C) No. 3170 of 2001 Chetal Dutt Vs. Union of India

and others and C.W.P. No. 2925 of 99 Rambilas and another Vs. Union of India and others directed the Election Commission of India to submit as to what methodology the Commission will evolve so that in the electoral rolls the names of only the Indian Citizens appear. Identification and deportation of Bangladeshi national living illegally in Delhi is a continuous process. The office of Chief Electoral Officer, Delhi receives from Office of Foreigners' Regional Registration Office (FRRO), Delhi the lists of foreign nationals identified and deported from NCT of Delhi from time to time. The Chief Election Officer then initiates action to delete the names of foreign national so received from the FRRO from the electoral rolls if they appear in the rolls. So far, the names of 226 Bangladeshi national identified by the FRRO, Delhi have been deleted from the electoral rolls in Delhi by different Electoral Registration Officers after following the due procedure.

Agriculture Export Zone

975. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
DR. M. JAGANNATH:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI B. MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved/cleared Agriculture Export Zones (AEZs) in the country;

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

(c) the details of those AEZs cleared/approved but not started their function; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) 60 Agri Export Zones (AEZs) have been sanctioned in 20 states. Though, investments and exports have not taken place in some, developmental activities are taking place. MoU in the case of Darjeeling Tea in West Bengal has not been signed as yet. Performance of all the AEZs is given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	AEZ Project	Actual Exports	Actual Investments	Projected exports	Projected investment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	West Bengal	Pineapple	0.20	54.50	127.00	35.59
		Lychee	3.30	0.93	27.85	10.44
		Potatoes	3.72	0.15	381.00	36.65
		Mango	74.00	3.58	103.15	31.18
		Vegetables	4.43	0.12	152.00	28.80
		Darjeeling Tea	0.00	0.00	673.75	212.65
2.	Karnataka	Gherkins	960.19	87.34	35.25	10.95
		Rose Onion	182.06	0.13	50.00	6.10
		Flowers	20.00	3.57	312.50	29.28
		Vanilla	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.90
3.	Uttanchal	Lychee	2.45	3.72	38.20	8.70
		Flowers	0.04	10.19	28.28	13.76
		Basmati rice	0.00	0.39	14.54	6.33
		Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	1.00	0.00	43.57	18.81
4.	Punjab	Vegetables	0.03	35.75	129.00	26.77
		Potatoes	2.80	8.46	393.75	10.41
		Basmati Rice	1521.00	5.27	2340.90	23.30
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Potatoes	7.00	0.97	555.50	10.42
		Mangoes and Vegetables	0.47	13.95	170.82	44.71
		Mangoes	12.49	7.85	71.00	36.11
		Basmati Rice	0.00	0.47	510.00	39.75
6.	Maharashtra	Grape and Grapewine	287.00	110.17	68.47	3.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mango (Alphonso)	123.00	36.86	145.59	35.12
		Kesar Mango	12.17	3.43	44.19	18.56
		Flowers	18.00	168.00	75.00	17.89
		Onions	588.00	38.33	154.49	32.24
		Pomegranate	20.24	1.53	48.00	14.98
		Banana	0.02	6.99	52.55	13.45
		Oranges	2.72	0.01	77.28	26.24
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Mango Pulp and Fresh vegetables	426.44	38.19	252.00	53.68
		Mango and Grapes	18.29	12.74	59.69	57.21
		Mango	2.75	2.65	48.59	17.89
		Gherkins	44.52	0.14	313.00	20.05
		Chilli	0.00	0.00	93.75	23.68
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Apple	55.18	5.44	292.74	85.35
		Walnuts	313.30	14.14	90.40	36.93
9.	Tripura	Organic Pineapple	0.00	7.62	31.64	15.66
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Potatoes, Onion and Garlic	15.99	42.64	126.19	49.45
		Seed Spices	38.43	4.55	85.10	31.93
		Wheat (Duram)	21.00	4.71	1155.00	86.42
		Lentil and Grams	0.00	0.00	235.75	18.65
		Oranges	0.00	8.90	29.91	10.0
11.	Tamil Nadu	Flower	33.40	22.47	158.76	24.85
		Flowers	0.50	5.50	109.88	15.88
		Mangoes	0.00	0.81	85.00	24.60
		Cashewnut	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.35
12.	Bihar	Lychee, Vegetables and Honey	5.87	20.10	154.00	12.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Gujarat	Mango and Vegetables	1.65	5.77	92.64	33.72
		Value added Onion	150.00	13.67	234.25	35.08
		Sesame Seeds	0.00	0.00	381.50	10.0
14.	Sikkim	Flowers and Cherry Pepper	0.00	1.15	45.08	32.31
		Ginger	0.00	0.00	76.60	24.61
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Apples	0.00	0.00	170.00	57.07
16.	Orissa	Ginger and Turmeric	1.76	0.00	143.97	6.03
17.	Jharkhand	Vegetables	0.00	0.00	81.70	7.09
18.	Kerala	Horticulture Products	212.00	3.10	163.00	29.87
		Medicinal Plant	0.00	0.00	157.00	26.24
19.	Assam Ginger	Fresh and Proceseed	2.17	3.15	40.83	17.53
20.	Rajasthan	Corlander	0.00	0.00	55.20	12.63
		Cumin	0.00	0.00	161.50	28.37
Total			5340.07	820.08	11821.47	1717.95

(Source: APEDA)

(d) A peer evaluation of the performance of the existing Agri Export Zones (AEZs) with a view to ascertain the reasons for shortfall in achievement of targets and suggest remedial action has been carried out. An action plan, based on the findings which includes constitution of the State Level Coordination Committee and Monitoring Committee and nomination of Nodal agencies for the AEZ has been laid down.

[English]

Domestic Violence Act

976. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States/UTs those who implemented the provisions of Domestic Violence Act;

(b) whether some of the States/UTs have made their own rule for implementation of the above Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) From the information so far received from the State Governments and UTs, the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Government of NCT of Delhi and Lakshadweep have confirmed appointment of Protection Officers under the Act. Governments of Bihar, Goa,

Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur and Punjab have reported that necessary action is being taken in this regard.

(b) and (c) The Act not provide for the State Governments and UT Administrations to frame rules under it.

Training for Teachers

977. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI ANADRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the various States have requested to fix two years training period for teachers to provide quality education for all;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir. In fact, the teacher training programmes in Elementary sector i.e. C.Ed and D.Ed and some other programmes like C.P.Ed and M.P.Ed are already of two years duration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has framed regulations to prescribe various parameters and norms for quality teacher education programme. Every teacher education institution has to fulfil the norms and standards prescribed by NCTE in terms of infrastructural facilities, teaching and other faculties, instructional facilities etc. to improve the standard of teacher education. Further, specific norms and standards have been framed for each teacher education programme giving details of various requirements like duration of the programme, working days, eligibility, admission procedure, qualification of teacher educators, terms and conditions of service, infrastructural, instructional and other amenities for running a particular teacher education programme.

Strengthening of Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation

978. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved any project for restructuring and strengthening of Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and total cost of the project;

(c) the share of State Government and Union Government therein; and

(d) the details of the amount earmarked, sanctioned and released/likely to be released by the Government therein?

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

(b) to (d) The Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation (KHDC) has been sanctioned a project under strengthening of Handloom Organizations component of Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY) with a total project cost of Rs. 40.00 crore consisting of Rs. 20 crore each of Central and State share. Out of Rs. 20.00 crore of Central share, a sum of Rs. 10.00 crore has already been released in favour of the Corporation through the State Government in May, 2005. Similarly, the State Government has also released its matching share to the Corporation. Balance will be considered for release when the Corporation fulfills other conditions stipulated for the purpose under the scheme.

Crime Mapping System

979. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce crime mapping system in the country;

(b) if so, the details and salient features of the said system;

(c) the extent to which such system is likely to be helpful in checking crimes in the country; and

(d) the details of financial assistance likely to be provided to States for setting up of such a system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Disaster Management Coordination

980. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Coordination Forum for effective management of disasters and their aftermath;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the effective measures being taken by the Government to overcome these deficiencies;

(d) whether there is any proposal to make the coast guard the nodal agency to coordinate the activities of the Forum;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) To facilitate effective management of disasters, the Disaster Management Act, 2005 inter-alia provides for institutional mechanism at the national, state and district levels. At the National Level, these include National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with the responsibility of laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management; National Executive Committee (NEC) with the responsibility for implementing the policies and plans of the NDMA and ensuring the compliance of directions issued by the Central Government for the purpose of disaster management in the country; and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) with the responsibility for planning and promoting training and research in the

area of disaster management, documentation and development of national level information base relating to disaster management policies, prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures.

The Government has constituted NDMA, NEC and NIDMA in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. However, Indian Coast Guard continues to be the nodal agency for combating oil pollution in the sea and the Central Coordination Authority for National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan.

Abolition of Cess

981. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to abolish Textile Committee Cess on readymade garments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the abolition of this cess is likely to improve the competitiveness of the textile industry particularly of readymade garment in the global market; and

(d) the further steps taken or being taken by the Government to help textile industry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the Government has exempted the readymade garments from levy of Textiles Committee Cess vide Notification No. 52(E) dated 7-1-2007.

(c) Contribution of Readymade garments in the total collection of Textile Cess has been about 33%. Its exemption from Textiles Committee cess is likely to rationalise the tax and cess burden on the Indian textile industry and improve its competitiveness in the global market in the post-quota regime.

(d) Other steps taken by the Government for the development of textiles industry include:

(i) Rationalisation of fiscal duty structure to attract investment and modernization;

(ii) Strengthening of Technology Upgradation Fund

Scheme (TUFS) and extending it to decentralized powerlooms and handlooms sectors;

- (iii) De-reservation of woven readymade garments, knitting, and hosiery from the ambit of SSI Sector to achieve economy-of-scale;
- (iv) Initiating the "Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks" (SITP) by merging two schemes viz: "Apparel Park for Export Scheme" and "Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS) to develop infrastructure at potential growth areas;
- (v) Adoption of cluster based approach to strengthen handicrafts and handlooms clusters;
- (vi) Establishment of yarn depot throughout the country to make available raw material to weavers at affordable prices;
- (vii) Strengthening of Technology Mission for Cotton to improve the productivity and quality of the cotton, which is the main raw material for textiles industry;
- (viii) Annoucement of first comprehensive National Jute Policy to promote holistic growth of jute sector.

[Translation]

Supply of Iron Ore

982. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small steel manufacturing companies are not getting the supply of iron ore;

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

(c) the names of the companies given mines of iron ore on lease in Jharkhand.

(d) the norms adopted by the Government to fulfil social and economic obligation for the cause of oustees of these mines; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check that such norms are being fulfilled properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) The supply of iron ore is guided by market forces and data on availability of iron ore to various sectors is not centrally maintained in Ministry of Mines.

(c) State being owner of minerals grant mineral concessions. Prior approval of Ministry of Mines is required only in respect of minerals specified in the First Schedule of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, which includes iron ore also. The names of the applicants in whose favour prior approval for grant of mining lease for iron ore in Jharkhand has been conveyed by Ministry of Mines during 1-1-2004 till 28-2-2007 are as under:—

- (i) M/s. Balaji Industrial Products Ltd.
- (ii) M/s. Niranjana Hi-Tech Ltd.
- (iii) M/s. A.M.L. Steel and Power Ltd.
- (iv) M/s. Prasad Group Resources Pvt. Ltd.
- (v) M/s. Rungta Mines Ltd.
- (vi) M/s. Electorsteel Castings Ltd.
- (vii) M/s. Sunflag Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.
- (viii) M/s. Balmukund Sponge and Iron Ltd.

(d) and (e) As per information given by Ministry of Rural Development, Government has formulated the National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families—2003 (NPRR-2003). This Policy lays down minimum provisions to be given to displaced people/oustees and will be applicable to projects displacing 500 families or more enmasse in plain areas or 250 families or more in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme Blocks and areas mentioned in Schedule V and VI to the Constitution of India. The Resettlement and Rehabilitation grants and benefits envisaged in the Policy are applicable to all Project Affected Families. The information regarding rehabilitation and shifting of families affected due to developmental projects is not maintained centrally.

**Construction of Slaughter
House in Delhi**

983. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct modern slaughter house in Gazipur under Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) the time by which it is likely to be functional; and

(c) the total funds likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Municipal Corporation of Delhi is constructing a modern slaughter house at Ghazipur, Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 200 crore. The slaughter house is likely to start functioning by the end of the year 2007.

[English]

Industrial Growth

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

(a) the Industrial growth registered during each of the three quarters of the current year, sector-wise; and

(b) the comparative corresponding growth 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) and (b) The industrial growth, measured by the Index of Industrial Production, during each of the three quarters (April-June, July-September, October-December) of the current year (2006-07) and the corresponding period of the last three years (sector-wise) is given below:

Quarterly Sector-wise Industrial Growth Rates (In %)

	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Overall Industry
1	2	3	4	5
2003-04				
Quarter 1	5.6	6.0	4.2	5.7
Quarter 2	2.9	7.6	1.8	6.6
Quarter 3	4.4	8.0	4.2	7.3
2004-05				
Quarter 1	5.7	8.1	5.9	7.7
Quarter 2	4.6	9.3	9.6	9.0
Quarter 3	4.9	10.0	3.8	9.1
2005-06				
Quarter 1	4.3	11.2	7.7	10.4
Quarter 2	-2.1	7.8	2.0	6.5
Quarter 3	-0.8	8.1	4.8	7.1

1	2	3	4	5
2006-07				
Quarter 1	3.6	11.7	5.3	10.5
Quarter 2	2.6	13.0	8.1	11.8
Quarter 3	5.6	10.8	9.2	10.2

Promoting Industries in Rural Areas

985. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the scope of promoting industries in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to generate greater employment potential by promoting industries in the rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) To develop and promote village industries, including agro industries, in the rural areas of the country, the Government has been implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). Under REGP, village industries are set up based on project proposals prepared by the applicant-entrepreneurs, for which technical assistance is provided to them by the KVIC and the State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs). However, separate assessment regarding the scope of promoting industries in rural areas is not conducted under this programme. Also, the Government has requested the Planning Commission to set up an Experts Committee to undertake a study for identifying industrially backward districts in the country so as to facilitate employment generation through industrial development in these areas. Employment generated under REGP during 2002-03 to 2006-07 is as under:

Year	Employment generated (In nos.)
2002-03	361,005
2003-04	471,458
2004-05	530,025
2005-06	567,676
2006-07*	257,091

*As on 31-1-2007.

Terrorist Targets on Atomic Research Centres

986. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Atomic Research Centres have become the targets of the terror outfits;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the safety of these vital installations of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) There is information that they are likely to be the targets of the terror outfits.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the details.

(c) The Government has taken various steps to provide approximate security to such installations, the details of which, in the public interest, cannot be disclosed.

Shrimp Exports

987. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problems being faced with the anti-dumping duties imposed by United States of America on Indian Shrimp Exporters; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect the interest of the Indian Shrimp exporters?

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

(b) The issues pertaining to anti-dumping duty on Indian Shrimp exports have been discussed in Indo-US Trade Policy Forum and the consultations have been held with USA on related Customs Bond issue, under the disputes settlement mechanism of WTO. The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and the Seafood Exporters Association of India (SEAI) have also been defending the interests of Indian Shrimp industry.

District Industry Centres

988. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to revamp the District Industry Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has been mooted in this regard for the year 2007-08; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

Survey of Transparency International, 2005

989. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Transparency International, 2005 on Indian Police;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) No such report on Indian Police by the Transparency International has been made available to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Improvement in Marketing
Infrastructure of Cotton**

990. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned any amount to improve marketing infrastructure and modernize ginning and pressing factories under the Technology Mission on Cotton;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to empower to Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) to decide about Minimum Support Price (MSP) in States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government of India sanction funds for Mini Mission-III (improvement in marketing infrastructure) and Mini Mission-IV (modernization of ginning and pressing factories) under Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) together, on all India basis and not State-wise and Union Territory-wise. The projects are sanctioned on first come

basis provided they fulfil the terms and conditions for sanction. The State-wise and Year-wise details of funds

released to Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMC) under Mini Mission-III and IV are as under:

Sl. No.	State	2003-04			2004-05			2005-06		
		MM-III	MM-IV	Total	MM-III	MM-IV	Total	MM-III	MM-IV	Total
1.	Punjab	—	—	—	55.88	—	55.88	57.12	55.80	112.92
2.	Haryana	253.26	—	253.26	61.58	—	61.58	67.89	—	67.89
3.	Rajasthan	65.26	—	65.26	38.06	—	38.06	45.66	—	45.66
4.	Madhya Pradesh	109.59	—	109.59	122.05	—	122.05	280.90	23.57	304.47
5.	Gujarat	438.57	1355.88	1794.45	128.72	551.68	680.40	234.00	529.80	763.80
6.	Andhra Pradesh	437.00	20.00	457.00	286.43	54.00	340.43	57.43	99.59	156.89
7.	Karnataka	124.89	40.00	164.89	108.64	2.70	111.34	18.97	0.00	18.97
8.	Tamil Nadu	125.21	0.00	125.21	46.19	0.00	46.19	14.54	31.00	45.54
9.	Orissa	22.70	0.00	22.70	53.33	20.00	73.53	43.06	0.00	43.06
10.	Maharashtra	322.79	475.79	798.58	214.74	928.89	1143.63	683.69	355.72	1039.41
	Total	1899.27	1891.67	3790.94	1115.82	1557.27	2673.09	1503.13	1095.48	2598.61
	Contingencies			118.07	—		90.32			127.15
	Grand Total			3909.01	—		2763.71			2725.76
	Funds Released During 2006-07				Mini-Mission-III	980.53				
	(Upto 31st January 2007)				Mini-Mission-IV	1541.71				
					Contingencies	103.59				
	Total					2625.83				

(c) and (d) No Sir. The Government of India has nominated the Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) as the nodal agency for conducting MSP operations in cotton. As and when Kapas prices touch the MSP level, the CCI is mandated to procure cotton offered at MSP declared

by the Government of India without any quantitative restriction. The MSP of cotton is announced by Government of India on the recommendations of the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), Ministry of Agriculture.

Promotion of Hindi Through Prasar Sabha

991. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to popularise Hindi language particularly in the non-Hindi speaking areas/States especially in Tamil Nadu through Hindi Prasar Sabha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of students enrolled by the above Sabha during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the projection made for the next three years, State-wise?

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

Directorate, a subordinate office of the Ministry has been implementing the scheme of Financial Assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organizations for the promotion of Hindi. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to all the branches of Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha located in various States, at Chennai, Tiruchirapally, Ernakulam, Dharwar and Hyderabad for the implementation of their various Hindi programmes. The details of the grants released to the various branches of the Sabha are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The state-wise details of the total number of students enrolled in the various branches of the Sabha are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Under the scheme, financial assistance is considered to the VHOs on year-to-year basis. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Chennai has submitted various new schemes for the promotion and development of Hindi for the next financial year i.e. 2007-2008 through their respective branches.

Statement-I

Grants released to Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Chennai for their various branches during the last three years under the scheme of financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the promotion of Hindi

(Amount in Rs.)

Various branches of DBHP Sabha	Grants released to the various branches of DBHP Sabha in last three years		
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
1	2	3	4
1. Chennai			
(i) P.G. Center	35,30,560	36,09,200	39,10,360
(ii) City Scheme	14,00,550	17,58,750	21,28,950
(iii) National Research Library	1,44,600	2,10,000	1,91,100
(iv) Ooty	—	1,67,550	3,78,900

1	2	3	4
2. Tiruchirapally	37,51,050	42,23,850	48,67,800
(i) Pondicherry	1,66,350	1,67,250	2,41,500
3. Ernakulam	17,36,821	20,18,582	22,24,604
(i) Lakshadweep	78,375	1,21,571	1,26,075
4. Dharwad	50,60,475	54,33,000	55,37,400
(i) Goa	3,51,650	3,44,700	3,73,200
5. Hyderabad	38,31,690	42,07,815	43,48,920

Statement-II

The details of total number of students enrolled in the various branches of Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Chennai during the last three years

Various branches of DBHP Sabha	Students enrolled in last three years in each branch of the Sabha		
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
1. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Chennai	32,939	35,824	37,101
2. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Tiruchirapally	1,25,397	1,20,078	78,312
3. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Ernakulam	14,019	14,123	7,213
4. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Karnataka, Dharwar	77,179	72,216	76,816
5. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	25,639	47,202	42,228

[Translation]

Electricity and Water Connections by NDMC

992. CH. MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by New Delhi Municipal

Council (NDMC) for providing electricity and water connections to the people who have encroached upon the Government's land in New Delhi area including D.I.Z. area, Gole Market, New Delhi;

(b) the total revenue received from the electricity and water connections provided to people living in clusters

and houses of G-point constructed on encroached land during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for providing permanent electricity and water connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The criteria adopted by New Delhi Municipal Council is to provide temporary electric connections to the 38 jhuggi-jhopri clusters, identified in its area. No individual water connections are provided to clusters, but, depending upon the requirement, public hydrants/hand pumps are installed.

(b) New Delhi Municipal Council has not received any revenue from the residents of these clusters as no electricity and water connections have been given so far and it does not charge for water supply from public hydrant.

(c) Since these jhuggi-jhopri clusters are temporary in nature, New Delhi Municipal Council has decided to provide only temporary electric connections and water through hydrants/hand pumps to them.

[English]

No Habitation Zone

993. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Security Force (BSF) has suggested for creation of a "No Habitation Zone" of 150 yards along the Indo-Bangladesh Border for effective surveillance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to rehabilitate the population of villages involved in checking trans-border crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. As Bangladesh Rifles has been obstructing the erection of border fencing within 150 yards of Indo Bangladesh Border, BSF has suggested the relocation of 149 villages having population of about 90,000 to construct fencing in such areas in consultation with the concerned State Governments. Presently, the Government of India does

not have any scheme nor is there any plan to start such rehabilitation/relocation of such villages.

[Translation]

Industries Closed

994. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the industries of some areas in the country are getting more affected in the current year due to shortage of power during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of such small and large industries which have been closed, State-wise;

(c) whether some industries have been transferred from Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh to other States;

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

(e) whether the Government has given any financial assistance to continue such industries; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Shortage of industrial power is one of the causes that adversely impacts industrial development in different parts of the country.

(b) The Labour Bureau, Shimla under Ministry of Labour and Employment collects information on closure of industrial units covered by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. As per the information received from the Labour Bureau., 193 units were closed permanently during 2004 and 82 during 2005. State-wise numbers are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Relocation of industrial units is a continuous process. Industries are relocated for various reasons such as better availability of raw material, power, infrastructure, etc. Information on relocation of industries is not centrally maintained.

(e) and (f) There are no specific Central Government Schemes to provide financial assistance to continue such industries. Besides providing a policy regime that facilitates and fosters growth and development of industries, steps taken for revival of sick industrial units, *inter-alia*, include setting up of Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and issue of guidelines by Reserve Bank of India to banks for financial support and amalgamation of sick units with healthy units. Wherever

feasible feasible rehabilitation schemes are sanctioned for the revival of the units registered with the BIFR with, *inter alia*, include restructuring of the capital, induction of fresh funds by the promoters, Government assistance for public sector units, merger with other companies, relief and concessions in the form of rescheduling of dues by Financial Institutions, banks and Government and change of management.

Statement

State-wise list of Industrial units closed

Sl.No.	State	2004		2005	
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	—	1	—	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
4.	Assam	—	—	—	—
5.	Bihar	—	1	—	—
6.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—
7.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
9.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—
10.	Goa	—	1	—	2
11.	Gujarat	—	32	—	7
12.	Haryana	—	4	—	2
13.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	—	—
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	1	—	—
15.	Jharkhand	—	3	—	1
16.	Karnataka	—	9	—	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Kerala	—	8	—	1
18.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
19.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—
20.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—
21.	Manipur	—	—	—	—
22.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
23.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—
24.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
25.	NCT of Delhi	—	—	—	—
26.	Orissa	—	2	—	—
27.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—
28.	Punjab	—	—	—	1
29.	Rajasthan	—	1	—	—
30.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—
32.	Tripura	1	99	—	45
33.	Uttar Pradesh	5	22	1	13
34.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—
35.	West Bengal	—	2	—	—
Total		6	187	1	81

*[English]***Funds for Welfare of Tribes**

995. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the central share of each scheme sponsored by the Government for the Welfare of Tribals;

(b) whether the State Governments have urged the Union Government to raise the share of the Central Government for implementing and achieving better results of tribal welfare schemes as reported in 'The Hindu' dated February 19, 2007;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides

assistance under various schemes/programmes for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes. The

central share under each scheme of the Ministry is as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Central share (%)
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan	100
2.	Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	100
3.	Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students	100
4.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	50
5.	Establishment of Ahsram Schools in Tribal Areas	50
6.	Grant to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)	50
7.	Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching and Allied Scheme and Award for exemplary service	
	(a) Grant-in-Aid to NGOs	90
	(b) Coaching and Allied	100
8.	Vocational Training centres in Tribal Areas	100
9.	Educational Complexes in Low Literacy Pockets for development of women literacy in Tribal areas	100
10.	Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)	100
11.	Grant-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce	100
12.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development	
	(a) NSTFDC	100
	(b) STDCs	49
13.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students	100
14.	Exchange of visits by tribals	100

(b) to (d) During the review meeting of State Secretaries in-charge of Tribal Development/Welfare held on 13 February 2007 and the Conference of State's Ministers in-charge of Tribal Welfare/Development held on 14 February 2007 in New Delhi, some of the State

Governments had requested for raising the central share for implementing the schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The funding pattern under various schemes is decided by the Planning Commission.

*[Translation]***Gold Mines**

996. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether new gold mines have been found in some States of the country;

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

(c) whether the biggest deposits of gold have been found in Rajasthan;

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

(e) the estimated value of gold likely to be excavated every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) As per the information available with Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), no new gold mines have been found in the country. However, on the basis of regional exploration, Geological Survey of India (GSI) has identified some good prospects for gold in Andhra Pradesh (Anantapur, Cuddapah districts), Jharkhand (Ranchi, West-Singhbhum districts), Karnataka (Tumkur, Dharwar districts) and Rajasthan (Banswara district).

(c) and (d) GSI has estimated good gold ore resources of 47.90 million tonnes with average grade of 1.97 gm/tonne and metal content of 94.39 tonnes in Bukhia area (Banswara district) of Rajasthan.

(e) Cannot be assessed at this stage.

*[English]***Latest Technology to Check Infiltration**

997. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to equip Border Security Force with Geographic Information System (GIS) technology and Global Positioning System (GPS) to curb infiltration across the borders and counter terror activities as reported in 'The Hindu' dated February 21, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to train BSF Jawans to handle the latest technology weapons and weapon system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) GPS has been procured and issued up to battalion level and GIS is being implemented in phased manner.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Suitable training to handle latest technology, weapons and weapon system is imparted to BSF jawans in various training institutions of BSF during basic and in service courses. Training is also provided by reputed educational institutions/establishments.

Navodaya Vidyalayas

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

(a) the number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) sanctioned till date and how many of them are non-functional;

(b) the steps taken by Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti to ensure that sanctioned JNV becomes functional as soon as possible; and

(c) the details of JNVs functioning from temporary sites and measures taken to shift them to permanent accommodations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) 565 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have been sanctioned till date, out of which 26 are non-functional.

(b) The concerned State Government authorities are regularly being persuaded to provide temporary buildings

to start the Vidyalayas and to provide suitable sites for construction of permanent buildings for the Vidyalayas.

(c) 139 JNVs are presently functioning in temporary buildings. Construction of buildings has already been sanctioned for 109 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas. Sanction for construction of remaining 30 JNVs could not be made due to non-availability of land from the concerned State Governments.

Computer Education

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

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to impart computer education from standard Fifth onward in all Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Computer Education is already being imparted in all Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) to the students from class III onwards.

Spinning Mills

1000. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn any policy for institutional and financial arrangements to contribute equity and loans on liberal terms to the cooperative sector which organize the Spinning Mills and processing houses in the country including Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Trading of Human Organs

1001. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain companies are trading in human organs to other countries through internet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain companies maintain price list of dishes made from human flesh and their organs through internet;

(d) if so, whether the Government keeps a vigil in such things on internet; and

(e) if so, the details of provisions made to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) No such incident has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) and (e) In terms of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, administered by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and as adopted by the State Governments, commercial dealings in human organs is a punishable offence. In terms of the Information Technology Act, 2000, administered by the Department of Information Technology, publishing or transmitting of any material in electronic form, "which is lascivious or appeals to the prurient interests or if its effect is such as to tend to deprave and corrupt persons" is also a punishable offence. Further, 'Public health' and 'Police' fall under the jurisdiction of the State Governments as per List II-State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of all crimes including trading in human organs and for prosecuting the criminals.

Doha Round Talk

1002. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting/talk of Ministers of Commerce is being conducted again to go ahead with "Doha Round Talk" of World Trade Organisation;

(b) if so, the agenda fixed for the above talk;

(c) whether developed countries like European Union and United States of America have agreed to reduce their agriculture subsidy;

(d) if so, whether the Government has obtained information in this regard from the developed and developing countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The Director-General, World Trade Organisation (WTO), in his capacity as Chairman of the Trade negotiations Committee (TNC), on its activities since December 2006, reported the across-the-board full resumption of the negotiations under the Doha Work Programme at the meeting of the General Council held on 7 February, 2007. The negotiations had been suspended on 24 July, 2006.

Informal bilateral and plurilateral discussions among Members are underway with a view to gauging the extent of flexibility in the positions of some developed country Members, particularly in domestic support and agricultural market access, which were the main issues underlying the earlier suspension of talks. India is also engaged constructively and has been meeting with its WTO partners, both at Official and Ministerial levels, with a view to ensuring that its interests across all areas of negotiation are protected at each stage of the negotiations, including in the final outcome thereof. At this stage, a meeting between Ministers of Commerce of WTO Members has not been scheduled.

There has been no decision or agreement by the European Union, the United States or any other developed or developing country member on the question of reduction of agricultural subsidies. The principles and elements on the basis of which the further negotiations in this regard are taking place are set out in the Doha Ministerial Declaration of November 2001, as complemented by the General Council Framework Decision of 1 August 2004

(the "July Framework") and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration of December 2005.

[English]

Revival of NIC

1003. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to restructure and revive the National Integration Council (NIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The present National Integration Council (NIC) was re-constituted vide Press Note dated 2-2-2005 and the first meeting of the re-constituted NIC was held on 31-8-2005.

[Translation]

Shortage of Teaching Faculties in Indian Institute of Technology

1004. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for continual decrease in the number of laboratories and the researchers in the country;

(b) the reasons for the huge shortage of teaching faculty members in the IITs inhibiting the Space Research Projects; and

(c) the Space Research Centres where the research work is lying closed due to the non-availability to the engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Indian Institutes of Technologies (IITs) have a well developed physical infrastructure to cater to formal educational programmes at both under-graduate and post-graduate levels and also advanced laboratories to cater to Ph.D.—driven research

as well as sponsored Research and Development (R and D) projects from Government agencies and from industries. There is, however, shortage in teaching/research faculties in most of the IITs. However, there is no research project or Centre Department of Space which has been closed due to non-availability of engineers.

Verification of Tenants

1005. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by the Delhi Police for verification of tenants before letting out the houses; and

(b) if so, the details and action taken against those house-owners who have rented out their houses without verification of tenants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Delhi Police has issued a prohibitory order vide No. 11900-999/C and T/AC-IV/PHQ dated 21-2-2007 under section 144 CrPC for verification of tenants before letting out the houses. A total of 444 cases in the year 2006 and 359 cases in year 2007 (upto to 25th February) have been registered by Delhi Police under section 188 IPC against the house owners/tenants who did not inform the police before letting out the houses.

[English]

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

1006. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to open Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to boost industrialization along the Delhi-Mumbai Corridor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Commerce and Industry,

Government of India and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Government of Japan have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding on December 13, 2006 during the visit of Prime Minister of India to Japan for establishment of the "Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor". Details of the project which is at a conceptual stage have not been worked out. Respective State Governments with the requisite support from Central Government are implementing various programmes to boost industrialization along the Delhi-Mumbai corridor. The proposal of the Government to establish the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is a step in this direction.

Setting Up of Radio Station

1007. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of IGNOU to set up more Radio Stations in the N.E. Region in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for Gyan Darshan;

(b) if so, the names of places identified by the IGNOU in the N.E. Region; and

(c) the time by when such stations are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has informed that it has a plan to set up new Radio Stations in North East Region at Agartala, Aizwal, Gangtok, Imphal, Itanagar and Kohima during the 11th Plan period.

[Translation]

Foreign Investments in the Country

1008. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign fund invested by the foreign companies/entrepreneurs in the country during 2006-07 so far;

(b) whether some companies have been restricted for their investment during the said period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of foreign companies/entrepreneurs accorded permission to set up their industries in the coming years along with the time limit permitted for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) During the year 2006-07 (up to December, 2006) Foreign Direct Investment Inflows (FDI) has been US\$ 9.23 billion.

(b) and (c) All proposals requiring prior Government approval are considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB). Approvals were granted to those which complied with the extant FDI policy, while proposals not within the ambit of the policy were rejected.

(d) The extant policy permits FDI in most sectors/activities on the automatic route i.e. no prior Government approval is required. Where prior approval was required, Government has accorded 139 approvals during the year 2006-07 (up to December, 2006). No time limit is prescribed for implementation of the approvals accorded.

Anganwadi Centres

1009. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA:

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether Union Government has received the progress report of Anganwadi Centres from the State Governments is not reliable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to get the audit done of the funds released under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme by the private agencies;

(d) if so, whether the Supreme Court has appointed a committee to go into the question of serious lapses in the implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS);

(e) if so, the recommendations of the committee;

(f) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of Anganwadis upto 14 lakh in a phased manner by 2008;

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

(h) the States lagging behind in the implementation of the ICDS and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Audit of expenditure incurred on various schemes out of state exchequer is carried out by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(d) and (e) Though no such committee has been appointed, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has appointed a Commissioner to monitor the progress of PIL 196/2001. (PUCL vs. UOI and others). Based on the reports of the Commissioner, submissions of Union/State Governments and the petitioner, the Supreme Court has issued certain directions from time to time with regard to the ICDS Scheme.

(f) and (g) In pursuance of Supreme Court's direction to increase the number of Anganwadi Centres to cover 14 lakh habitations and to fulfill the commitment enunciated in the National Common Minimum Programme of the Government to provide a functional AWC in every settlement/habitation, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been expanded twice. With these two expansions, the total number of ICDS projects, AWCs and Mini-AWCs has increased to 6291, 10.53 lakh and 36847 respectively from 5652, 7.59 lakh and 10,886 as on 31-03-2004.

For further compliance, the States/UTs have been requested to furnish a list of uncovered habitations, along with population, which would require additional Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/Mini-AWCs in their States. In doing so they have also been requested to identify SC and ST hamlets/habitations for setting up AWCs and to ensure that no habitation/settlement with predominantly SC/ST/Minority population is left out.

In addition, to achieve Universalisation of ICDS the existing population norms are being revisited and further action for working out the requirement of additional ICDS projects/AWCs/Mini-AWCs to universalize the ICDS Scheme will be taken once the new population norms are in place.

(h) As per the Supreme Court's order dated 13-12-2006, 9 States/UTs namely, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, West Bengal, Assam, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are relatively lagging behind in the implementation of the ICDS Scheme. The Chief Secretaries of these States have specifically been directed to appear before the Court to explain why the orders requiring full implementation of the Scheme were not obeyed.

The ICDS Scheme is a Centrally-sponsored scheme being implemented through the States/UTs. To increase the effectiveness of the delivery of services under ICDS in the country including the 9 identified States, following steps have been taken by the Government:—

- All the States/UTs have been addressed by the Government to operationalise the recently sanctioned ICDS Projects and AWCs at the earliest.
- To strengthen the existing monitoring and supervision mechanism for ICDS Scheme, the Government of India has set up of a Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) at National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) to monitor the Scheme through independent professional organization/institution in each State/UT. This is in addition to the monitoring mechanism in place at present.

A National Level Monitoring Committee has also been set up under the Chairpersonship of Minister of State for Women and Child Development (Independent Charge) to oversee the entire functioning of ICDS Scheme and to ensure that the services are delivered to the target groups in an effective manner and the objectives of the scheme are fulfilled within the overall framework of the ICDS Scheme.

[English]

Pashmina Shawls

1010. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

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

(a) whether Pakistan has challenged Indian Patent on Pashmina shawls being manufactured in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) An opposition, on behalf of the President, Rawalpindi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Rawalpindi, Pakistan, has been filed to the application for registration of Kashmir Pashmina as a Geographical Indication (GI) made by Craft Development Institute, Srinagar.

(c) The applications received for registration of Geographical Indications are dealt with as per the procedure prescribed under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 which is a quasi-judicial process.

[Translation]

Handloom Clusters of MP

1011. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested to the Union Government to make handloom clusters of Madhya Pradesh virtual Special Economic Zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There is no concept of "Virtual Special Economic Zones" and therefore, no such proposal can be considered.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Amendment in Dowry Act

1012. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL:

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the misuse of dowry Act is on increase in the country;

(b) if so, whether NRIs have registered any complaints against the misuse of Section 498A of the Dowry Prevention Act;

(c) if so, the total number of cases registered and total number of cases found fake;

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether a website 498 organisation has also been established to make a case against the provision;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has received proposals from various States/organisations regarding amendment in section 498A of IPC and to make it more effective;

(h) if so, the total number of suggestions/recommendations received by the Government, till date, organisation-wise and State-wise; and

(i) the reaction of the Government on each suggestion/recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) The Government has no information that any misuse of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is on the increase. Section 498A is a section of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and not the Dowry Prohibition Act. As per statistics

compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of cases registered under Section 498A of the IPC during the years 2003, 2004 and 2005 were 50703, 58121 and 58319 respectively.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India, hence the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the State Governments. However, the Union Government has from time to time issued advisories to the State Governments to give more focused attention to improving administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of crimes against all vulnerable sections of the society.

(e) and (f) The Government has no information in this regard.

(g) to (i) The Government has been receiving representations from various quarters for amending Section 498A of the IPC. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2003 had, inter alia, a proposal to make Section 498A of the IPC compoundable, but the same was dropped by the Government on the request of women's organizations, to retain the effectiveness of this legal provision.

[English]

Hike in Yarn Prices

1013. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the sudden hike in the prices of yarn and the resultant sufferings of the weavers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to make available yarn to the weavers at the subsidized rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) The prices of Yarn have been showing stability for past six months.

(c) and (d) The Government of India is implementing Mill Gate Price Scheme since 1992-93 through National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC), a Government of India Undertaking, for providing all types of yarn to eligible handloom weavers' organizations at the price at which it is available at the place of manufacturing. Under the scheme, yarn is being supplied through 383 Yarn Depots throughout the country, of which 273 yarn depots have been opened in the year 2006-07.

(e) Does not arise.

Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme

1014. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the dwelling units sanctioned under Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme during each of the last three years and current year, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of dwelling units constructed so far during each of the last three years and current year State-wise, Union Territory-wise;

(c) the time by when the rest of the dwelling units are likely to be constructed, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred on the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) A detailed Statement-I showing dwelling units sanctioned under Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme during each of the last three years, is enclosed. No new units have been sanctioned in the current financial year 2006-07. 2nd installments have been released for completion of 33,151 units sanctioned earlier.

(b) The number of units constructed during the last 3 years and current financial year under the Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme is given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(c) Government of India has requested the State Governments to speed up the construction work and complete the units sanctioned.

(d) Total expenditure incurred on the said scheme in the last three years and current financial year is as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure incurred
1.	2003-04	Rs. 1797.10 lakh
2.	2004-05	Rs. 1500.00 lakh
3.	2005-06	Rs. 1444.24 lakh
4.	2006-07	Rs. 1250.00 lakh

Statement-I

State-wise units sanctioned under Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme during the years (2003-04 to 2005-06)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2003-04 No. of New Units sanctioned	2004-05 No. of New Units sanctioned	2005-06 No. of New Units sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1435	—	803
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	200	2150
3.	Assam	3000	4285	—
4.	Chhattisgarh		136	209

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	612
6.	Karnataka	3115	—	
7.	Kerala	1383	364	89
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—	108	104
9.	Manipur	—	1323	3963
10.	Meghalaya	—	—	558
11.	Mizoram	—	—	—
12.	Nagaland	3920	—	6590
13.	Orissa	—	687	841
14.	Rajasthan	630	630	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	7685	4275	1084
16.	Tripura	550	—	860
17.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—
18.	Uttaranchal	—	—	108
Total		21,718	12,008	17,971

Statement-II

State-wise units sanctioned under Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme during the years (2003-04 to 2005-06)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2003-04 No. of Units constructed	2004-05 No. of Units constructed	2005-06 No. of Units constructed	2006-07 No. of Units constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1004	1314	190	2728
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1075	—
3.	Assam	2732	265	—	—
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	134	206	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Himachal Pradesh	637	—	700	—
6.	Karnataka	1536	2362	917	—
7.	Kerala	1313	364	45	182
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—	108	52	—
9.	Manipur	—	662	1981	—
10.	Meghalaya	88	—	279	—
11.	Mizoram	—	—	300	—
12.	Nagaland	3920	—	3033	5340
13.	Orissa	—	344	421	74
14.	Rajasthan	630	630	—	315
15.	Tamil Nadu	2153	1897	1383	542
16.	Tripura	275	275	430	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	544	—	—	
18.	Uttaranchal	215	—	75	
Total		15047	8355	11087	9181

**Budgetary Outlay for Sarva
Shiksha Abhiyan**

1015. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

PROF. M. RAMADASS:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission is reducing the budgetary outlay for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as reported in the Times of India dated January 11, 2007;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

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

(d) whether teaching quality and teachers absenteeism has reduced the effectiveness of SSA; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/to be taken to improve the effectiveness of SSA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) As per the Budget proposals presented on 28-02-2007, Rs. 10671 crore has been provided for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the year 2007-08. The BE for SSA in the year 2006-07 was Rs. 11000 crore.

SSA is being implemented effectively with notable achievements in reduction of out of school children in the 6-14 years age group. The local bodies in villages and urban areas are increasingly playing a major role in supervision of schools including teacher-related issues.

Missing Children

1016. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up a fast track proposal to create a website to trace lost children with the help of UNICEF;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme is likely to be extended to the rest of the country in phases;

(d) whether the Government has any plans to cover every police station in the country and make it mandatory for the police to post complete information of each missing children report lodged in the country on the website; and

(e) if so, the other measures the Government proposes to take to meet the unprecedented situation of large number of children missing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is in the process of developing a National tracking system for missing children by integrating the existing local websites being operated for this purpose.

(d) The proposed system will aim to place information of all missing children on the website.

(e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also written to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for putting in place a system of collecting district wise details of missing children and also carry out necessary investigation/follow up action to recover these children.

Agreement between Walmart and Bharti Enterprises

1017. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:

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

(a) whether any trade agreements has been signed between the Walmart and the Bharti Enterprises for the purpose of business in the retail market of the country;

(b) if so, whether its likely adverse impact on the unorganised retail sector and small manufacturers has been assessed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reaction of the Government to the information relating to imposition of restriction on the Walmart against the human rights and labourers exploitation in several countries;

(e) whether the Government proposes to take any action to cancel the said agreement keeping in view its adverse impact on the retail dealers and the workers associated with this field; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) As per information furnished by M/s Bharti Enterprises (I) Pvt. Ltd., vide their letter dated 18th January 2007, the firm is working with Wal Mart in setting up back-end infrastructure like cold chains, logistics, sourcing and merchandising for cash and carry wholesale operations.

(b) and (c) In response to representations received, Government has decided to commission a reputed research organisation to comprehensively evaluate the impact of organised retailing on the unorganised retail sector.

(d) to (f) FDI into India is permitted only through an incorporated entity. These entities have to operate in conformity with Indian laws which contain provision for taking suitable action for any violating thereof including violation of human rights and labour laws. As of now, no violation as above has been brought to the notice of the Government.

Amendment in Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

1018. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase of provocative advertisements by indecent presentation of women;

(b) if so, whether the National Commission for Women has recommended amendments in the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action so far taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the violation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) As per the data relating to crime against women maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, the following number of cases have been reported in the country under the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 during the year 2003 to 2005:

Year	No. of cases reported
2003	1043
2004	1378
2005	2917

(b) to (d) The proposal to amend the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 on the basis of recommendations made by the National Commission for Women (NCW) is under the consideration of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The proposal includes amendments in the definition of the terms 'indecent representation of women' and 'advertisement' and to increase the penalty for offences under the Act.

(e) Section 3 of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 prohibits advertisements containing indecent representation of women. In terms of Section (6) of the Act, contravention of the provisions of section 3 of the Act shall be punishable with imprisonment and fine. Section 5 of the Act empowers State Governments

to authorize Gazetted Officers, inter-alia, to carry out search and seize documents containing indecent representation of women.

'Public order' and 'police' are State subjects and as such prevention, detection and investigation etc. of cases relating to atrocities against women, including violation of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Government of India has been advising the State Governments from time to time to take necessary measures to prevent crimes against women and other weaker sections of the society.

Juvenile Home

1019. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

SHRI RAGUVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

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

(a) whether rampant sexual abuse and ill treatment with minors lodged in various juvenile homes in the country;

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

(c) whether according to a survey conducted during last year, half of the children in the State-run-observation homes were addicted to alcohol and drugs;

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

(e) whether the Government of states and Union Territories have brought any amendments in the related law on the lines of the new model law enacted by Parliament for the purpose;

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

(g) the action taken against the corrupt officials, State-wise; and

(h) the steps taken/to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is not aware of rampant sexual abuse and ill treatment of minors in juvenile homes across the country. However, as per a report appearing in the Indusian Times, New Delhi, dated 17th January 2007, the Delhi High Court sought the response of the Delhi Government and two Delhi based juvenile homes to a Public Interest Litigation alleging rampant sexual abuse and ill treatment of minors lodged in these juvenile homes. The news report has also referred to a survey revealing nearly half of the children in State run observation homes in Delhi having positive addiction history. However, as per an assessment carried out in the Observation Home for Boys-II, the cases of addicts have not exceeded 3 to 4 out of 120 juveniles present.

(e) and (f) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006 was notified on 23-08-2006. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has set up a Committee to suggest changes in the model Rules under the Act which will facilitate the States/Union Territories to revise their existing Rules.

(g) and (h) Does not arise.

Export of Iron Ore

1020. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether iron is being expoted from Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued licences to all the traders who are engaged in exports;

(d) if so, the details therefor;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of criteria fixed for exporting iron ore in public and private sector?

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

(b) Exclusive data on iron ore produced and exported from Orissa is not available as cargo received at the Paradip, Haldia and Visakhapatnam ports gets stored/ blended with the iron ore of neighbouring states like Bihar and Jharkhand and hence loses its identity. However, details of iron ore exported from Paradip, Haldia and Visakhapatnam ports for the last three years are given below:—

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

Port	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (Prov.)
Paradip	5.48	9.05	9.66
Haldia	3.74	4.97	7.58
Visakhapatnam (excluding iron ore from Bailadila mines of NMDC)	1.20	1.48	1.79

(Source: MMTC)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) As per the Foreign Trade Policy iron ore with iron content upto 64% is freely exportable. Export of iron ore with iron content more than 64% is canalized

through the designated State Trading Enterprise, namely, the MMTC Ltd. However, Government has also been allowing exports of iron ore fines with iron content more than 64% against licence by private mine owners/lease-holders with a view to supplement the efforts of MMTC after meeting domestic demand.

Promotion of Silver Filigree

1021. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the popularity of silver filigree of Cuttack across the country;

(b) if so, whether there is a great demand of silver filigree in international market; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to promote silver filigree in the country and abroad in order to earn foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following steps have been taken to promote silver filigree in the country and abroad by Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, State Government of Orissa and Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries;

- (i) Silver filigree artisans are financed under the Scheme of Rehabilitation of Handicraft Artisans (RHA) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP).
- (ii) Artisans are sponsored to participate in State level exhibitions and at India International Trade Fair for Indian, as well to foreign buyers.
- (iii) Silver filigree is displayed in permanent show houses of handicraft items at important cities in the country.
- (iv) Design development and skill upgradation training programmes are organized under Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hasta Silpa Vikas Yojana of DC (Handicrafts) and State Institute for Development of Arts and Crafts Bhubaneswar.

[Translation]

Trade Centres

1022. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up trade centres in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The details of Trade Centres are as follows:

- (i) The Trade Centres at Chennai and Bangalore were set up in January 2001 and September 2004 respectively.
- (ii) The Trade Centre at Guwahati is under construction and the work is likely to be completed during 2007.
- (iii) Establishment of Trade Centres at Srinagar and Bhopal is at preliminary proposal stage.

[English]

"D" Voters in Assam

1023. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of 'D' votes in Assam, religion-wise;

(b) the criteria fixed for making 'D' voters;

(c) whether the citizenship of the 'D' voters has not been verified for more than twenty years depriving the Indian citizens among the 'D' voters of their political rights; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) As per available information, in the State of Assam, there were 1,59,513 'D' voters in 2006. No religion-wise break-up of 'D' voters is maintained.

(b) to (d) The concept of 'D' voters in Assam was introduced from the intensive Revision of Electoral Rolls 1997 with reference to 1-1-1997 as qualifying date. The names of the persons whose Indian citizenship is doubtful/

disputed and whose cases have been referred to the Tribunals for the determination of their citizenship status. In those cases where final decision of the Tribunals has not been received are provisionally included in the electoral rolls but the word 'D' is indicated against such name in the relevant portion of the electoral roll. After the receipt of the final decision from the concerned Tribunal, the concerned Electoral Registration Officers (EROs) shall either delete or allow to remain the name of such persons from or in the electoral rolls. The determination of citizenship status by the Tribunals is a continuous process and it is, therefore, not a fact that the citizenship of 'D' voters has not been verified for more than 20 years.

Report of the Working Group on LOC

1024. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Working Groups including the Working Group on strengthening relations across the Line of Control has submitted its report;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of said working groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per information available, the Working Group on Strengthening relations across the Line of Control has submitted its recommendations to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise, as details of the recommendations are not available with the Central Government.

Introduction of Water Management and Water Harvesting Courses in Universities

1025. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has decided to introduce courses for water management and water harvesting in all the Universities;

(b) if so, whether the course/syllabus has been finalised;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether any Expert Committee has been constituted to look into the finalisation of syllabus;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), a Circular was issued by the Commission in December, 2004 with the model syllabus for introduction of Certificate, Diploma and Advance Diploma Course in water hed technology and management to all the Universities with the request to submit the proposals for the course under the scheme of Carrier Oriented Programme.

(d) to (f) do not arise.

[Translation]

Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre

1026. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments particularly Madhya Pradesh for setting up of Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the time by when these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per the

provisions of the Integrated Infrastructural Development (IID) Scheme, the State Governments/UT Administrations are required to firm up the proposal and get it appraised by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). The High Powered Committee (HPC) constituted in the Ministry under the IID Scheme considers the proposals after the receipt of appraisal report of the SIDBI. The

Government have received, from time to time, proposals from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for setting up of IID centres. a list of centres approved, state-wise is enclosed as statement. In addition, the HPC considered and approved 3 proposals, one from the Government of Chhattisgarh and two from Government of West Bengal on 27-02-07.

Statement

State	District in which located	No. of Centres approved
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool, Rangareddy, Nellore, Chittoor, Krishna	5
Assam	Darrang, Nowgaon, Cachar, Sibsagar, Kamrup, Jorhat, Nalbari, Dhemaji, Lakhimpur	9
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund, Kabirdham	2
Gujarat	Junagarh	1
Haryana	Sirsa, Yamunanagar, Sonapat	3
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	1
Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur, Kathua	2
Karnataka	Belgaum, Bijapur, Kolar, Bagalkot	4
Kerala	Trivendrum, Kannur, Malappuram, Ernakulam, Kasargod, Trichur, Pathananthitta, Wayanad	8
Maharashtra	Yeotmal, Satara	2
Madhya Pradesh	Satna, Mandsaur, Khargone, Katni, Sagar, Neemuch, Tikamgarh, Morena	8
Mizoram	Lunglei, Champhai	2
Nagaland	Kohima	1
Orissa	Khurda, Rayagada, Jagatsinghpur, Balasore	4
Punjab	Hoshiarpur, Mukatsar, Ludhiana	3
Rajasthan	Jodhpur, Nagaur, Tonk, Udaipur, Karauli, Pali, Baran, Bharatpur, Alwar	9

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	Madurai, Coimbatore, Thirumudivakkam, Kattur Avadi MGR distt., Thiruvellore, Trichirapalli, Salem	7
Tripura	North Tripura	1
Uttaranchal	Dehradun, Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar	3
Uttar Pradesh	Etah, Mathura, Unnao, Bhadohi, Baghpat, Barabanki, Ghaziabad, Chandauli	8
West Bengal	Tangra (Kolkata)	1
Total		84

[English]

HCL Corporate Plan

1027. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether HCL has submitted its Corporate Plan to the Government for approval;

(b) if so, whether the approval has been accorded;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the time by which the approval is likely to be accorded?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Infrastructure Deficit

1028. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether infrastructure in the country is still a large deficit and there is urgent need for aggressive investment;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made an impassioned appeal to the NRIs people of Indian origin to

use their knowledge, expertise and finances in infrastructure, agriculture, energy and social sectors;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the response received by the Government from the NRIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) With the Indian economy taking off to a new phase of high growth, investment needs in the infrastructure sector have also increased.

(b) and (c) Government has undertaken various steps to promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) including investments by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs). These include, inter-alia, organising Destination India events in countries with FDI potential, and Pravasiya Bharatiya Diwas. Investment opportunities in India projected during these events include infrastructure sectors. During the Pravasiya Bharatiya Diwas, 2007, overseas Indians have been urged to invest in India.

(d) FDI inflows, including investments from NRIs increased from US\$ 2.22 billion in 2003-04 to US\$ 5.55 billion in 2005-06. During 2006-07 (April-December 2006) FDI inflows have been US\$ 9.27 billion. Segregated data for investment by NRIs is not centrally maintained by the Government.

[Translation]

Conference on National Security

1029. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Directors General of Police/Inspectors General of Police was held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and the decisions taken therein; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to augment National Security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Conference of Directors General of Police/Inspectors General of Police was held at New Delhi in November, 2006 where at main issues relating to national security such as overall internal security situation in the country, organized crime, coastal security, police reforms etc. were deliberated upon and appropriate decisions/recommendations were made.

(c) The Government pursues a multi dimensional approach to strengthen national security. The Government has taken measures which inter-alia include strengthening of border management to check infiltration, galvanizing intelligence machinery, ensuring improved technology, weaponry and equipment of security forces both at the Centre and in the states, undertaking well coordinated intelligence based counter-terrorism operations. Besides, steps have also been taken to achieve bilateral and multilateral cooperation to address the global imperatives of security situation in the country.

[English]

Transport Subsidy Scheme

1030. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Transport Subsidy Scheme is being implemented to promote industrialisation in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas in the country;

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

(c) the details of criteria fixed for selection of a place under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Scheme is applicable to selected areas which covers eight States of the North East (including Sikkim), Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Darjeeling District of West Bengal, Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Union Territory of Lakshadweep which are hilly, remote and inaccessible. The Scheme is applicable to all industrial units (barring plantations, refineries and power generating units). Under the Scheme, subsidy upto 90% of the transport cost for transportation of raw material and finished goods to and from the location of the unit and the prescribed rail-head/port is granted for a maximum period of 5 years.

Export of Aluminium

1031. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) is exporting Aluminium;

(b) if so, the countries to which Aluminium is being exported;

(c) the rate at which it is exported;

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of Aluminium during each of the last three years; and

(e) the details of the targets set for 2006-07 and 2007-08?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the last five years, NALCO has exported Aluminium to the following countries:

- (i) Bahrain
- (ii) Malaysia
- (iii) Bangladesh
- (iv) Singapore
- (v) China
- (vi) Sri Lanka
- (vii) Indonesia
- (viii) Taiwan
- (ix) Iran
- (x) Japan
- (xi) Korea
- (xii) UAE
- (xiii) Vietnam

(c) The rate for export of aluminium is usually based on the average London Metal Exchange (LME) cash settlement price of a quotational period (QP) plus premium which is finalised in each contract. The rate at which aluminium is exported thus varies depending on the average LME cash settlement price of the QP and the premium in the respective contract.

(d) The amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of aluminium during the last three years is as under:

Financial year	Foreign exchange earned (Rs. in crores)
2003-04	894.50
2004-05	1078.62
2005-06	883.31

(e) The details of the internal targets set by NALCO for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 are as under:

Financial year	Target for export of aluminium (MT)	Target for foreign exchange earning from export of aluminium (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	1,20,000	1056.00
2007-08	1,05,000	1227.35

[Translation]

Cluster Development in States

1032. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments including Government of Madhya Pradesh have submitted any proposal for the development of cluster under the Integrated Cluster Development Scheme;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the time by which approval is likely to be accorded thereto, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the allocation made for the these clusters, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAR): (a) and (b) The Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme introduced during the year 2005-06. 20 clusters were identified during the year 2005-06 by the Government of India in different States, including Madhya Pradesh. The Cluster Development Scheme is implemented through various Implementing Agencies. Furthermore, 100 Clusters have been selected in 2006-07 in consultation with the State Government and Weavers' Service Centre concerned. This includes 3 clusters in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Currently, diagnostic study of these clusters is in progress. Based on diagnostic studies, cluster development plan will be prepared.

(c) State-wise details of the 200 clusters selected and budgetary allocation made for Action Plan of the 1st year are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the Cluster	Budgetary Allocation for the 1st year (2006-07) (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	16.85
		Madhavaram	15.90
2.	Assam	Bijoi Nagar	16.25
3.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	17.55
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	19.05
5.	Karnataka	Gadag	16.55
6.	Kerala	Trivendrum	21.25
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Chanderi/Gwalior	22.55
8.	Manipur	Imphal	21.50
9.	Orissa	Sonepur	15.85
		Bargarh	16.75
10.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvannamalai	11.35
		Trichy	20.90
		Kurinjiipadi	14.80
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	15.75
		Mubarakpur	14.70
		Bijnore	19.20
		Varanasi	22.15
12.	West Bengal	Burdwan	14.90
		Nadia	19.00

*[English]***Vacant Posts**

1033. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

Division on Ministry of Home Affairs filled through deputation for a minimum period of 3 years and extended by another 2 years subject to minimum period of five years;

(a) whether some ex-cadre posts in the Foreign

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of posts in such cadre;

(d) the sanctioned strength in each category;

(e) whether the officers are allowed to continue in the ex-cadre posts beyond the maximum period of five years in the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(f) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with the instructions contained in DOPT's O.M. No. 2/29/91-Estt. (Pay II) dated 5-1-1994, such ex-cadre posts are filled up by deputation for a normal period of 3 years, extendable for the 4th year with the approval of Secretary of the Ministry and for the 5th year with the approval of Minister in charge in public interest.

(c) and (d) The sanctioned strength of ex-cadre posts in the FCRA of the Ministry of Home Affairs is 12 (06 posts of Assistant Director and 06 posts of Accountants).

(e) The period of deputation is further extendable beyond five years with the approval of Department of Personnel and Training in public interest.

(f) Only one incumbent has been working in the post of Assistance Director beyond the 5th year in public interest as other posts of Assistant Director are unfilled at present. Action has been initiated to fill up the vacant posts.

Regional Languages in Schools

1034. SHRI C.H. VIJAYASHANKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many educational institutions like Kendriya Vidyalayas and schools run by the Department of Atomic Energy located in Karnataka State do not teach the local/regional language i.e. Kannada at primary level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the provisions for encouraging local languages provided in the national curriculum framework;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures 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) Kendriya Vidyalayas located in Karnataka State teach English and Hindi at primary level as the Vidyalayas are primarily meant for children of transferable Central Government employees.

Atomic Energy Education Society has intimated that their schools in Karnataka being English Medium Schools, are teaching English as first language and Hindi as the second language.

(c) to (e) The National Curriculum Framework—2005, provides the following guidelines on language education:—

- (i) Language teaching needs to be multilingual not only in terms of the number of languages offered to children but also in terms of evolving strategies that would use the multilingual classroom as a resource.
- (ii) Home language(s) of children should be the medium of learning in schools.
- (iii) If a school does not have provisions for teaching in the child's home language(s) at the higher levels, primary school education still be covered through the home language(s). It is imperative that due honour is paid to the child's home language(s). According to Article 350A of Constitution of India, "It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups."
- (iv) Children will receive multilingual education from the outset. The three-language formula needs to be implemented in its spirit, promoting multilingual communicative abilities for a multilingual country.
- (v) In the non-Hindi-speaking states, children learn Hindi. In the case of Hindi speaking states, children learn a language not spoken in their area. Sanskrit may also be studied as a Modern Indian Language (MIL) in addition to these languages.

- (vi) At later stages, study of classical and foreign languages may be introduced.

Definition of Rape

1035. ADV. SURESH KURUP:

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the legal definition of rape to include other forms of sexual harassment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such amendment is likely to be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The Law Commission of India in its 172nd Report on 'Review of Rape Law' has recommended changes for widening the scope of the offence in Section 375 IPC to replace the word "Rape" with "Sexual Assault" and to make it gender neutral. The National Commission for Women (NCW) has separately forwarded a private bill on the same subject to the Government, recommending that the word "Rape" be replaced with "Sexual Assault" in Section 375 of IPC and to widen the scope of the offence prescribed therein.

(c) As Criminal Laws are in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and implementation of these laws primarily vests with the State Governments, their comments are also sought on amendment to the Indian Penal Code, 1860. This also involves introduction and passage of an amendment Bill in Parliament for which no time frame can be fixed.

[Translation]

IPS of Rajasthan Cadre

1036. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts which are filled from amongst I.P.S. officers belonging to Rajasthan cadre;

(b) the number of such posts lying vacant at present;

(c) the time by which such vacant posts are likely to be filled; and

(d) the total number of I.P.S. Officers of Rajasthan cadre on deputation alongwith the time since when they are on deputation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) The posts under the Government of India meant for IPS officers are filled up on deputation basis out of the empanelled officers belonging to various Cadres who are on offer for Central deputation. Posts are not earmarked for any specific Cadre.

At present 17 IPS officers of Rajasthan Cadre are on Central deputation. The dates of their appointment at the Centre are indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Rajasthan Cadre IPS Officers on Central Deputation

Sl. No.	Name (S/Shri)	Since when
1	2	3
1.	Dr. G.S. Rajagopal, (RJ:71)	1-11-2004
2.	M.L. Sharma, (RJ:72)	29-12-2003
3.	K.S. Bains, IPS (RJ:76)	24-2-1986
4.	H.C. Meena (RJ:76)	29-12-2004
5.	Suresh Chowdhary, (RJ:79)	31-1-2005
6.	S.N. Jain, (RJ:80)	11.3.2002
7.	Krishan Kumar Sharma, (RJ:82)	14-5-2003
8.	Sudhir Pratap Singh, (RJ:83)	3-12-2001
9.	A.K. Mishra (RJ:87)	27-12-1999
10.	Pankaj Kumar Singh, (RJ:88)	12-7-1999
11.	Bhagwan Lal Soni, (RJ:88)	31-5-2004
12.	Dr. Ravi Prakash Mehrda, (RJ:90)	12-5-2006

1	2	3
13.	D.C. Jain (RJ:91)	4-9-2002
14.	Rajesh Nirwan (RJ:92)	16-8-2004
15.	T. Guite (RJ:92)	4-3-2004
16.	Biju George Joseph K (RJ:95)	9-9-2002
17.	Susmit Biswas (RJ:95)	12-1-2001

[English]

Registration of Products with Export Promotion Council

1037. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for registration of products in Export Promotion Council (EPC); and

(b) the details of the products registered with EPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The registration of products with Export Promotion Councils is done in accordance with the para 2.43 of Foreign Trade Policy—2004-09 and para 3.12 of the Handbooks of procedures (Volume 1) of Foreign Trade Policy-2004-09.

List of Export Promotion Councils is given in Appendix-2 of Handbook of Procedure (Volume-1) of Foreign Trade Policy-2004-09. Appendix 2 is readily available at the website: <http://dgft.gov.in>.

Manufacturing Sector

1038. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's manufacturing sector expanded at its slowest pace during July-December 2006;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the growth of this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The growth of manufacturing sector, measured in terms of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), was 11.8% in July-December 2006 as compared to 7.9% in July-December 2005, which was the highest growth achieved in the last decade.

(c) Government has put in place various policies to promote industrial growth, which include inter-alia delicensing of industrial capacity, liberalization of foreign trade regime to provide better access to inputs at competitive prices, rationalization and reduction in duty rates of customs and central excise, better infrastructure support, and liberal FDI regime, etc.

[Translation]

Liberhan Commission on Ram Janam Bhoomi

1039. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Enquiry Commission under the Chairmanship of Justice M.S. Liberhan was constituted to look into the sequence of events relating to demolition of the disputed Babri Masjid in December 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the tenure of the said Commission has been extended on various occasions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the expenditure incurred on the said Commission till date; and

(f) the time by which the Commission is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to

(d) Yes, Sir. The Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry was constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice M.S. Liberhan on 16th December, 1992 to look into the sequence of events leading to, and all the facts and circumstances relating to, the occurrences in the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Complex at Ayodhya on 6th December, 1992 involving the destruction of the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure. The initial tenure of the Commission was 3 months which has been extended from time to time. The Government has now extended the tenure of the Commission upto 31st March, 2007.

(e) An expenditure of Rs. 686.25 lakhs has been incurred on the Commission till December, 2006.

(f) The report is likely to be submitted to the Government within the extended tenure of the Commission.

[English]

Nari Niketan

1040. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any norms for the running of Nari Niketan and protection homes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to ensure that Nari Niketans set up at the Centre and the States are upto the mark and run as per rules set out;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints about rapes, sexual harassment and atrocities committed on inmates of such protection homes and Nari Niketans; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Government of India, Ministry of Women and Child Development has schemes of assistance for running Short Stay Homes and Swadhar Shelter Homes for women in difficult circumstances. Details

of the schemes are available on the website of the Ministry, www.wcd.nic.in. The Government is not running any Nari Niketan.

(c) There is an inbuilt mechanism to assist the voluntary organizations in running the Short Stay Homes and Swadhar Shelter Homes as per the norms of the schemes.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Professional Education

1041. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's/AICTE's survey on opportunities for professional education in the country reveals that some of the States are lagging behind in the national average in higher education in terms of seat availability and has written to the States for increased intake, start new branches and courses and provide incentives for opening of new private institutions;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has requested the State Governments to bring their States at par with national average to remove the regional disparities in terms of educational opportunities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response of the State governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As per information provided by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), 18 States have enrolment capacity of less than national average of 68 per lakh population in degree level technical courses and 16 States have enrolment capacity of less than national average of 31 per lakh population in diploma level technical courses.

The States, which are lagging behind the national average in terms of diploma level seats in technical education as approved by AICTE are Bihar, Assam,

Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir. The States, which are lagging behind the national average in terms of degree level seats in technical education as approved by AICTE are Nagaland, Mizoram, Bihar, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

The Minister of Human Resource Development in his communication to the Chief Ministers of 12 large States, where intake capacity in technical education institutions is below the national average, has requested them to initiate urgent action and programmes so that they come up on par with the national average. Among the corrective steps suggested are the establishment of new institutions especially in backward areas, expansion of intake in existing institutions, opening of new branches and courses especially in emerging areas, grant of incentives for the establishment of bona-fide non-government institutions of good quality, strengthening of infrastructure and faculty development in existing institutions and improvement and expansion of secondary education.

The exact steps being taken or proposed to be taken by these States to raise their intake on par with the national average have not yet been received by the Central Government from these States.

Welfare of Tribals

1042. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has convened a meeting of the State Ministers in charge of Tribal Affairs recently;

(b) if so, the details of deliberations held; and

(c) the steps taken to generate more tribal resources and to protect the interests of the tribal people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Conference of State's Ministers in-charge of

Tribal Welfare/Development was held on 14th February, 2007 in New Delhi which was chaired by the Union Minister of Tribal Affairs. The Conference was attended by Ministers in charge of Tribal Welfare/Development from 13 States. Dr. B.L. Mungekar, Member, Planning Commission had also addressed the Conference. The State Ministers spoke about the status of implementation of various schemes/programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in their States. They also spoke about the initiatives taken by them for the welfare of tribals in their respective states.

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has emphasized the need for States to prepare specific Tribal Sub Plans (TSP) for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and allocate funds for this at least in proportion to the Scheduled Tribe population in their respective States. The sectoral Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are expected to cover STs through their regular programmes and schemes. These Ministries/Departments of Central Government have also been asked to allocate 8% of their funds (equivalent to the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in the country) under TSP. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs additionally supports programmes and schemes exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. As per the Demands for Grants presented in the Parliament for the financial year 2007-08, a total outlay of Rs. 1719.71 crore has been proposed for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, as against Rs. 1656.90 crore for the financial year 2006-07.

[Translation]

Commission on Border Dispute

1043. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of boundary dispute persisting amongst the various States alongwith the disputed areas specifying the geographical location area, date of starting dispute and the reasons, State-wise including North Eastern States;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to solve the boundary dispute and time by which such dispute are likely to be solved;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any Commission regarding boundary disputes among a few States of the North Eastern Region;

(d) if so, the details indicating the mandated assignment as well as terms of reference; and

(e) the time by which the said Commission is likely to commence its proceedings and time set for submission of its final report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) to (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide their Judgement dated 25-9-2006 has appointed a Local Commission for identification of boundaries of the States of Assam-Nagaland and Assam-Arunachal Pradesh. The Court has asked the Commission to give its response within one year. The Commission has started functioning from 27-10-2006.

Statement

(a) As per available information, there are border disputes mostly arising out of claims and counter claims over territories between.

Maharashtra-Karnataka-Kerala

The boundary dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra relates to the claim of Karnataka for the transfer of contiguous Kannada-speaking areas in Maharashtra to Karnataka and the claim of Maharashtra for Marathi-speaking areas in Maharashtra. Karnataka has also claimed the Taluka of Kasargod in Kerala. The dispute is persisting from 1956. Kerala had not accepted the claim of Karnataka. The Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka have taken opposite stands on the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission, which has been constituted by the Union Government with a view to settle the boundary dispute.

Punjab-Haryana

The dispute between Punjab and Haryana from 1966 pertain to the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and part of Fazilka Tehsil of Punjab to Haryana.

Orissa-Andhra Pradesh

Government of Orissa has reported that their boundary dispute with Andhra Pradesh relates to 59 villages in Ganjam, Gajapathi, Rayagada and Koraput districts of Orissa. Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported their dispute with Orissa relates to villages in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh. Neither of the State Governments has approached the Central Government to settle their boundary dispute.

Orissa-Jharkhand

Since 1984, Orissa has been claiming for certain villages in Jharkhand (erstwhile Bihar) namely—Neda and Nuagaon adjoining Mayurbhanj District of Orissa and from 1992, has claimed Champua, Jagannathpur, Kankadapat, Purusottampur and Limitur villages adjoining Keonjhar district. Orissa had claimed for merger of the former princely States of Seraikela and Kharsuan in Jharkhand. Neither of the State Governments has approached the Central Government to settle their boundary dispute.

Orissa-Chhattisgarh

Orissa's dispute with Chhattisgarh (erstwhile Madhya Pradesh) relates to three villages namely—Bhaisadaraha, Chhotkendubahara and Sirigidi of Naupada district of Orissa since 1988. Neither of the State Governments has approached the Central Government to settle their boundary dispute.

Orissa-West Bengal

The boundary dispute between Orissa and West Bengal relates to five villages namely—Sankhabhanga of Balasore District and Bankanal, Nuhamalia, Bhurusani, Purunapani of Mayurbhanj district of Orissa. Neither of the State Governments has approached the Central Government to settle their boundary dispute.

Uttarakhand-Himachal Pradesh

The dispute relates to six places of Chakrata Tehsil of Dehradun District namely, Pandranu, Šaranjungle, Kathangad: Silasukhadda, Patalasjungle, Pasidhar and Lokland Pillar, adjoining Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh. Neither of the State Governments has asked for any Central intervention to settle their boundary dispute.

Andhra Pradesh-Maharashtra

As per information available from Andhra Pradesh, a dispute relating to 14 villages of Adilabad district adjoining Rajura Taluk of Chandrapur district of Maharashtra since 1990. Neither of the State Governments has asked for any Central intervention to settle their boundary dispute.

Andhra Pradesh-Karnataka

As per information available from Andhra Pradesh, a dispute relating to Obulapuram, H. Siddapuram, Maiapanagudi and H. Hoshahalli villages of Rayadurg Taluk in Ananthapur district of Andhra Pradesh and Bellary Taluk and District in Karnataka persists since 1963. Neither of the State Governments has asked for any Central intervention to settle their boundary dispute.

Andhra Pradesh-Tamil Nadu

As per information available from Andhra Pradesh, a dispute relating to the inter State boundary between Sullurpet Taluk, Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh and Ponneri Taluq, Chengalpattu, MGR District of Tamil Nadu persists since 1997. Neither of the State Governments has asked for any Central intervention to settle their boundary dispute.

Andhra Pradesh-Pondicherry

As per information available from Andhra Pradesh, the boundary of one village named "Yanam" in the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh adjoining the Union Territory of Puducherry is to be demarcated. Neither of the State Governments has asked for any Central intervention to settle their boundary dispute.

Assam-Meghalaya

There is no major boundary dispute between Assam and Meghalaya and that the problem could be sorted out between the two States through mutual discussions. Neither of the State Governments has approached the Central Government to settle their boundary dispute.

Assam-Arunachal Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh claims territory in Assam on the basis of history. Government of Assam has filed a suit in the Supreme Court of India under Article 131 of the

Constitution. The Supreme Court in its Judgement dated 25-9-2006 has appointed a Local Commission headed by Justice (retired) S.N. Variava for identification of the boundary between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh

Assam-Nagaland

Nagaland claims certain areas of territory in Assam on historical grounds. Government of Assam has filed a suit in the Supreme Court of India under Article 131 of the Constitution. The Supreme Court in its Judgment dated 25-9-2006 has appointed a Local Commission headed by Justice (retired) S.N. Variava for identification of the boundary between Assam and Nagaland.

(b) The Central Government have made efforts from time to time to resolve the border disputes involving various States, though essentially it is for the concerned State Governments to resolve their differences through discussions and mutual accommodation. The Central Government had constituted the Mahajan Commission in October 1966 to resolve the Maharashtra-Karnataka-Kerala boundary dispute. Three Commissions have so far been appointed to determine the areas of Punjab that should go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. Government of India has made efforts in the past to resolve the boundary dispute between Assam and Nagaland, but these efforts were in vain.

[English]

Financial Relief to Sick Industrial Units

1044. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made several announcements for providing financial relief to sick industrial units during the last two years;

(b) if so, the total amount provided under each announcement during the said period; and

(c) the names of institutions which were given relief and the amount provided to each of them till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY

OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Besides providing a policy regime that facilitates and fosters growth and development of industries, including steeping up credit and debt restructuring mechanism for the benefit of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) units, steps taken for revival of sick industrial units, *inter-alia*, include setting up of Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and issue of guidelines by Reserve Bank of India to banks for financial support and amalgamation of sick units with healthy units. Wherever feasible rehabilitation schemes are sanctioned for the revival of the units registered with the BIFR which, *inter alia*, include restructuring of the capital, induction of fresh funds by the promoters, Government assistance for public sector units, merger with other companies, relief and concessions in the form of rescheduling of dues by Financial Institutions, banks and Government and change of management.

Export of Agricultural Products

1045. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented to credit the export value on exporting certain agricultural produces;

(b) whether the Government proposes to permit exporters to produce machinery and raw material in lieu of exports of their items; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Government have launched Vishesh Krishi Upaj Yojana on 1st September, 2004 to promote export of Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Minor Forest Produce, Dairy, Poultry and their value added products. The Scheme has been renamed as Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana from 1st April 2006 onwards. The agriculture items whose exports are eligible for benefit under the scheme is listed in Appendix 37A of Handbook of Procedure (Volume-I) of Foreign Trade Policy-2004-06. Exports of products include in Appendix 37A are entitled for duty credit scrip equivalent to 5% of the FOB value of exports.

(b) and (c) The duty credit scrip issued under the scheme may be used for import of inputs or goods including Capital Goods, which are otherwise freely importable under ITC (HS) classifications of Export and Import Items. However, the items listed under Appendix 37B of Handbook of Procedure (Volume-I) of Foreign Trade Policy-2004-09 are not allowed for import utilizing the scrip issued under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, 7th March, 2007 at 11.00 a.m.

11.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 7, 2007/Phalguna 16, 1928 (Saka).

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