

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 8, 2007/Vaisakha 18, 1929 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Mr. Speaker Sir, on the Gujarat issue ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You will be given a chance to speak at 12 O' clock.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Sir it is a very serious issue. We have been trying to raise the Gujarat issue since a week...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, it is the time for the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East) : Sir, the whole nation is debating this issue. It is an inter-State matter ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let us discuss it in a proper manner. I am not at all minimizing the importance of any issue.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : In the matter of killing of muslims in encounter in Gujarat ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It seems that you want to discuss some issue, and I will consider about it. I will call you at the appropriate time.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will call you at the appropriate time.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me hear what he wants to say. I cannot even hear what he wants to say. Yes, Mr. Suman, what do you want to say.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I really do not know as to what he wants to say as all of you are getting up at the same time.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir for the last one week. I have been repeatedly saying that there have been cases of fake encounter of muslims in Gujarat*. It is the duty of Government to protect the people.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Very well, you cannot make that allegation like this. No, you cannot mention the name.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Very well, you can raise it at 12 o'clock. You can raise it in a proper manner at 12 o'clock after the Question Hour. You can raise it in a manner, which is permitted.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : No, it cannot be allowed ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have only said that as may be permitted.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Sir, it is a State subject, and they cannot raise it here... (Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Rajnarayan Budholia and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

MR. SPEAKER : How can the House function unless all the hon. Members cooperate with the Chair? Therefore, I am requesting that let us go ahead with the Question Hour. Very important issues are there. We shall see what can be permitted, and what cannot be permitted.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got your notice. There are important issues to be discussed.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN (Deogarh) : Please allow a debate on intemslon by China in Arunachal Pradesh...(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Funding under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

*461. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

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

(a) whether a Conference of State Education Ministers was held recently;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and decisions arrived at in the Conference;

(c) whether some State Governments have lodged their protest against the new funding pattern under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and are in favour of the old funding pattern;

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

(e) the details of the revenue to be collected through education cess during Eleventh Five Year Plan in comparison to the collections during the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Conference of State Education Ministers was held on 10th and 11th April 2007.

(b) The Conference was called with a view to jointly take stock and to plan ahead for the maximum possible progress during the XIth Plan in terms of access, equity, quality and efficiency in the education sector. It was agreed after discussion that the Ministry of Human Resource Development and State Education Departments would work intensively towards increasing public expenditure on Education to the level of 6% of GDP by the

end of the XIth Plan period. Issues related to the implementation of flagship programmes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Mid-Day Meal programme were discussed, including funding and scope as also issues related to the universalisation of Secondary Education, the increase in Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education from the present 10% to at least 15%, vocational education, increasing access to education for the disadvantaged sections including SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, girls and differently abled persons, and the strengthening of technical and distance education.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per approved Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) the funding pattern between the Central and State Governments in the XIth Plan is laid down in the ratio of 50%. The Conference endorsed the view that the issue of the Centre-State funding pattern in the SSA to be continued on a 90:10 ratio for the NE States and on a 75:25 ratio for the other States, should be examined appropriately by the Government of India.

(e) During the last three years of the Xth Plan, collection through the Education Cess levied @ 2% on Direct and Indirect taxes was Rs. 4318.51 crores in 2004-05, Rs. 7537.35 crores in 2005-06 and Rs. 6833 crores (Provisional upto February 2007) in 2006-07. Collection through the Education Cess @ 2% and Secondary and Higher Education Cess levied @ 1% on Direct and Indirect taxes in 2007-08, the first year of the XIth Plan, is provisionally estimated to reach Rs. 15105 crores. The estimated collection figures for Education Less for the remaining years of the Eleventh Plan are not available at this juncture.

Export of Cotton

*462. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and Chinese authorities have held discussions on export of cotton from India to China at a price mutually agreed upon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the export price of Indian cotton is higher than that of US cotton; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Chinese delegation had a meeting with the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India on 9.3.2007 in New Delhi exchanging the information related to the cotton economy scenario in general of both the countries i.e. India and China, covering the aspects on production, consumption, import and export

of raw cotton. However, there was no specific discussion on export of raw cotton from India to China at a price mutually agreed upon.

(c) No, Sir. The present comparative price of the equivalent length group of raw cotton of India (Shankar-6, 1-1/8-28.5mm) and USA (California Acala SJV SM 1-1/8-28.5 mm) is as under :-

Description	C/F for Eastern Quotation in US cent per pound	
	05.04.2007	19.04.2007
California Acala SJV SM 1-1/8	69.00	66.50
Shankar 6, 1/18	59.25	60.00

Source : Cotton Outlook

(d) Question does not arise.

Cleaner and Greener Mining Operations

*463. SHRI B. MAHTAB : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid emphasis on cleaner and greener mining operations;

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

(c) whether any target has been fixed to achieve the above objectives;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) :

(a) to (e) Mining operations are undertaken by the lessee as per the approved mining plan by Indian Bureau of Mines/State Governments. Mining plan is required for ensuring systematic and scientific mining of minerals and it inter-alia include the assessment of impact of mining activity on forests, details of scheme of restoration of the area by afforestation, pollution control measures etc. Indian Bureau of Mines carry out regular inspection of mines for conservation and development of minerals and to ensure that mining operations are carried out as per approved mining plan. Beside this mining activities are also subject to other laws of the land including the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980 and rules framed hereunder and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and rules and notifications issued thereunder.

Immoral Trafficking

*464. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :
SHRI UDAY SINGH :

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

(a) whether Immoral Trafficking of women and children is rampant in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to compensate victims of immoral trafficking in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check its rising trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (b) There is no census data on the number of women and children trafficked for prostitution. The study on "Girls/Women in Prostitution in India" (conducted between 2002-2004) sponsored by the Ministry of Women and Child Development reports that there is a growing trend in the number of prostitutes in the country. The study estimates that there are 2.8 million prostitutes in the country of which 35.47% entered the trade before the age of 18 years.

(c) to (f) The Ministry of Women and Child Development runs Swadhar Shelter Homes which provide shelter, food, clothing, counselling, rehabilitation and other facilities to Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation. A pilot project on combating trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation is also being implemented. A 'Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and re-integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation' has been included in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

The Central Advisory Committee on combating Child Prostitution headed by Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India reviews the States activities in combating trafficking and prostitution every quarter. The Ministry of Women and Child Development also conducts advocacy, awareness generation, sensitization programmes for prevention of trafficking.

New Policy for Special Economic Zones

*465. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP :
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

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

(a) whether the Empowered Group of Ministers has examined the issue of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the salient features thereof

alongwith the date on which the new policy is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various issues concerning the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy including acquisition of land have been considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) and the following decisions, applicable with immediate effect, were taken at the meeting of EGOM held on 5th April, 2007:-

- (1) In respect of formally approved SEZs, notifications may be issued on completion of verification procedures.
- (2) The pending applications for SEZs may be processed for in principle & formal approvals and notifications subject to the condition that the State Governments would not undertake any compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs.
- (3) Upper limit of the area required for multi product SEZs to be fixed at 5000 hectares. However, State Governments may prescribe a lower limit.
- (4) The minimum processing area limit be fixed uniformly at 50% for multi product SEZs as well as sector specific SEZs.
- (5) Ministry of Rural Development be requested to reformulate a comprehensive Land Acquisition Act to address all relevant issues and to work out a comprehensive Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy ensuring livelihood from the project to at least one person from each displaced family.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

*466. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA :
SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR :

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

(a) the extent to which primary education scheme received a boost indicating the number of children studying before the introduction of Mid-Day Meal Scheme and after its integration with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of the allocation made during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether instances of misuse of supply of foodgrains and other irregularities under Mid-Day Meal

Scheme have come to the notice of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) The scheme of providing a hot, cooked mid day meal was introduced in September 2004. Improvement in enrollment at primary level for the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 is given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) Details of the Central Assistance released to States and Union Territories under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme during last three years is enclosed in Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Some complaints about irregularities in the implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme have come to the notice of the Government. Details of the action taken are given in the Statement-III enclosed.

Statement-I

Enrolment (Class 1 – V)

Sr. No.	State	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79,75,659	76,92,411
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,80,253	1,84,673
3.	Assam	32,32,547	35,10,665
4.	Bihar	94,71,186	1,00,42,119
5.	Chhattisgarh	33,97,795	34,05,502
6.	Goa	1,07,875	1,06,828
7.	Gujarat	65,51,770	65,53,022
8.	Haryana	20,10,659	20,73,939
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6,66,938	6,70,807
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9,50,296	9,69,479
11.	Jharkhand	31,40,252	34,46,984
12.	Karnataka	62,67,825	58,83,907
13.	Kerala	24,92,430	25,43,422
14.	Madhya Pradesh	88,30,733	1,03,51,093
15.	Maharashtra	1,11,75,756	1,13,85,483
16.	Manipur	3,39,110	3,48,897

1	2	3	4
17.	Meghalaya	3,60,907	4,67,955
18.	Mizoram	1,27,057	1,23,705
19.	Nagaland	2,10,410	2,24,246
20.	Orissa	49,18,067	52,18,568
21.	Punjab	19,79,294	19,01,408
22.	Rajasthan	94,79,755	93,29,792
23.	Sikkim	76,799	86,149
24.	Tamil Nadu	65,91,113	64,03,416
25.	Tripura	4,51,731	4,61,209
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2,40,80,867	2,45,79,638
27.	Uttaranchal	11,64,485	11,91,505
28.	West Bengal	1,03,27,725	98,81,352
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40,388	40,274
30.	Chandigarh	66,034	62,908
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32,912	33,624
32.	Daman and Diu	16,222	16,321
33.	Delhi	14,42,259	14,60,714
34.	Lakshadweep	7,161	7,053
35.	Pondicherry	1,02,021	1,03,999
India		12,82,66,291	13,07,63,067

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2003-04 & 2004-05,
MHRD, Govt of India

Statement-II

State/UTs wise details of Central assistance
under Mid-Day Meal Scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21644.90	21201.44	36885.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	311.37	401.90	2841.29

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	8105.15	10885.25	29756.95
4.	Bihar	20909.40	36782.62	47829.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	10457.72	9675.89	15533.19
6.	Delhi	60.42	3093.85	943.73
7.	Goa	8060.07	177.02	277.87
8.	Gujarat	4233.22	10526.76	17640.71
9.	Haryana	2074.87	4050.12	5926.58
10.	Himachal Pradesh	246.85	2196.75	4399.52
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3082.63	1542.56	5939.78
12.	Jharkhand	13317.33	13162.89	15429.01
13.	Karnataka	6512.68	14726.33	24746.02
14.	Kerala	22087.61	4476.09	6231.79
15.	Madhya Pradesh	26355.29	26197.07	49718.43
16.	Maharashtra	974.34	13563.88	45328.13
17.	Manipur	2480.28	915.09	1414.75
18.	Meghalaya	317.00	1600.93	2650.65
19.	Mizoram	858.21	290.97	621.79
20.	Nagaland	18081.36	550.17	964.06
21.	Orissa	3296.80	7304.95	27980.77
22.	Punjab	20275.57	1774.16	6224.98
23.	Rajasthan	266.09	17410.58	27561.57
24.	Sikkim	11244.51	463.87	455.51
25.	Tamil Nadu	1296.54	13646.96	14484.04
26.	Tripura	2133.64	1688.4	2856.76
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41188.28	51277.82	81388.83

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Uttaranchal	29701.34	2962.43	6223.23
29.	West Bengal	12.32	45464.52	39644.01
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41.47	40.06	46.52
31.	Chandigarh	41.91	172.87	100.32

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.26	89.47	92.01
33.	Daman and Diu	1369.98	50.81	24.59
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	20.30	1.06
35.	Pondicherry	1003.70	128.09	201.70
		282054.11	318512.87	522365.16

Statement-III

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Nature of irregularities	Status of action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Misuse of mid-day meal (rice) in West Godawari District in 2005.	The State Govt. has initiated disciplinary action against the Head Master.
2.	Bihar	(i) Black marketing of foodgrains in Patna District in 2005. (ii) Stock of foodgrains found in Teacher's house in West Champaran District in 2005	The State Govt has initiated an enquiry in the matter.
3.	Orissa	A teacher was caught selling rice meant for Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Jagatsinghpur District in 2005	The State Govt. has initiated disciplinary action against the teacher.
4.	Punjab	Five Bags of wheat were reportedly stolen from Govt. Primary School, Bhargo Nagar (G), Jalandhar in 2005	A police case has been registered. Departmental enquiry has also been ordered in the matter.
5.	Rajasthan	Complaint received from Shri Hanuman Ram and others of Village Band, District Barmer regarding foodgrain sold in market and embezzlement of funds in 2006.	The State Govt. has reported that after inquiry, the allegations were found to be baseless.
6.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Complaint received in February, 2006 from Shri Krishanpal Rana and others regarding foodgrains and cooking cost funds in village Nirpura, Block Binauli, Tehsil Barot, District Baghpat. (UP) by Village Pradhan and teachers. (ii) 8 rice laden trucks meant for MDM lifted by 3 NGOs from Bulandshahar (UP) were seized by Delhi Police in Samaipur Badli area in 2005	(i) The State Govt. has reported that after inquiry, the allegations were not found to be correct. (ii) The contract of the concerned NGOs has been cancelled. An FIR has been lodged against the culprits. Basic Shiksha Adhikari, Bulandshahar has been suspended. Orders have been issued for special audit of the funds of the NGOs and inter-district transfer of food grainst issued under MDM Scheme has been banned.

1	2	3	4
		(iii) Complaint received in February, 2006 from Sri. Vijay Raj Saini, Secretary, Youth Congress (I), Moradabad regarding allegation of corruption against District Basic Education Officer of Moradabad/ Amroha.	(iii) The State Government has reported that after a preliminary enquiry, allegations were not found to be correct. The State Government has directed District Education Officer to furnish a detailed report.
7.	NCT of Delhi	The Delhi Police seized 2 Trucks carrying the rice lifted by the NGOs/Suppliers under Mid Day Meal Scheme from FCI godown, which were taken to Narela for sale in open market.	FIR No. 168/07 was lodged in Police Station, Narela. Directorate of Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has informed that a Departmental enquiry to ascertain the facts is also being conducted.

Non-Availability of NCERT Books

*467. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :

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

(a) whether the text books of National Council of Education Research and Training are in short supply for certain classes in the current academic session particularly for classes Xth and XIIth;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to inquire into the matter; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) New text books of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have been introduced for classes II, IV, VII, X and XII for the academic session 2007-08. based on the National Curriculum Framework, 2005. Most of the textbooks meant for class X and class XII have already been released in adequate quantity by April, 2007. Part IIs of certain titles, which are generally used after students complete Part I, are scheduled to be published by NCERT by end of June, 2007. Some delay in publication of Part II, supplementary readers and translated versions is because of the time required to finalize the manuscript and NCERT's commitment to maintain quality.

(c) and (d) Government are aware of complaints of non-availability of NCERT textbooks at the beginning of academic session aired through newspapers, and the efforts made by NCERT to ensure adequate and timely availability of textbooks.

NCERT has substantially increase the print order of textbooks during 2007-08 as compared to the previous

year. It has a network of 235 wholesale agents throughout the country to distribute the textbooks. In addition, the books are also available at NCERT sales counters in Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata and Guwahati. NCERT textbooks are also available on the website: www.ncert.nic.in. Copyright of NCERT textbooks are given to all States desirous of using the same to cater to the need of schools affiliated to State Boards.

[Translation]

Promotion of Handicraft

*468. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes for promoting handicrafts trade in the country, particularly in the State of Rajasthan;

(b) whether any special package is proposed to be provided to certain States in view of the conditions of famine and drought in many parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which package is likely to be finalised and released; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) In order to promote handicrafts in the country including from the State of Rajasthan, the Govt. is implementing various schemes which includes : Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) for integrated development of selected craft clusters; Design and Technology Upgradation; Marketing Support and Services; Export Promotion; Special Handicrafts Training Project (SHTP); Training and Extension; Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthaya Bima Yojana and Research and Development, etc.

(b) There is no proposal to provide special package to certain States in view of the conditions of famine and drought in any part of the country.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Handicrafts being the State subject and no request has been received from any State Government to provide special package in view of the conditions of famine and drought prevalent in a particular state.

[English]

Target under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

*469. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA :
SHRI AJIT JOGI :

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

(a) the target set under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in respect of various items in the infrastructure such as opening of schools, construction of school building etc., during each of the last three years and the current year and the achievements made during the said period, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the allocation made by the Union Government to the State Governments for SSA during each of the last three years and the current year, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the details of the amount lying unspent indicating the reasons therefor, State and Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether the pace of SSA is very sluggish; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (e) State-wise targets and achievements under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are given in Statement-I. Government of India fund releases, State-wise and unspent balance are given in Statement-II.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is being implemented with a steady momentum. National targets for 2007-08 are finalized with approval of Annual Works Plan & Budget for SSA, of all States/UT's.

Statement-I

Targets of opening of schools, construction of school building (primary & upper primary schools), and additional classrooms cumulative achievements there against

Sl.	Name of the State	Targets for opening of schools (primary & upper primary)			Cumulative Achievement of opening of schools (primary & upper primary)	Targets for construction of primary & upper primary schools buildings			Achievements of school buildings in the last three years (completed and in progress)	Target for construction of Additional Classrooms			Achievement of additional classrooms in last three years (completed and in progress)
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	778	691	460	8265	1800	3406	2548	6185	2788	4002	14316	20577
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	0	410	545	140	0	509	864	8	0	697	1154
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	6928	0	204	6787	42	0	30000	20983
4.	Bihar	2166	1938	15822	3990	641	541	15000	2581	7605	3773	61000	71919
5.	Chhattisgarh	2105	2896	3982	6	1291	3269	7205	12014	2120	2063	1727	6535
6.	Goa	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	41	95	41
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	720	16	100	463	4944	2184	7145	11437
8.	Haryana	337	531	523	1218	322	411	527	1247	2120	1965	4257	9793
9.	Himachal Pradesh	264	149	88	890	0	0	0	0	1859	1340	1275	5161
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1744	1364	148	6154	480	742	2236	3480	734	60	3336	4841
11.	Jharkhand	4443	8861	7876	22219	0	1797	5949	5891	9303	5135	11415	23045
12.	Karnataka	703	575	3382	2677	352	616	743	1851	3885	7636	13625	25445

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Kerala		0	0	124	0	112	44	156	265	1505	1523	1389	4948
14. Madhya Pradesh		1529	687	386	37999	5873	5524	10301	33041	3374	13373	15134	34412
15. Maharashtra		0	462	385	685	2865	4900	395	9814	3174	5871	14410	32245
16. Manipur		82	82	0	41	170	287	283	411	110	182	366	371
17. Meghalaya		200	0	1000	1560	0	0	500	368	0	0	1000	18
18. Mizoram		20	109	168	109	297	0	424	1084	101	0	47	240
19. Nagaland		0	0	56	0	0	44	61	150	248	201	1556	2194
20. Orissa		1459	1678	3088	9174	1929	1245	3868	7128	3088	1172	6480	10747
21. Punjab		0	0	88	1005	97	0	88	280	1603	2905	4562	11259
22. Rajasthan		7569	4785	20303	11180	3004	2359	817	7693	2395	4743	29039	36211
23. Sikkim		0	7	2	87	5	4	2	45	124	0	130	204
24. Tamil Nadu		1031	846	360	4424	1031	592	672	1905	3984	4983	12484	21922
25. Tripura		93	120	269	1282	289	252	488	1106	325	225	301	1251
26. Uttar Pradesh		4989	4729	6850	20715	7678	6804	6970	22906	18552	65636	82117	164134
27. Uttarakhand		190	214	476	1426	370	630	926	3051	327	557	1611	3555
28. West Bengal		2122	0	0	0	120	215	288	828	10992	12088	38500	65841
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		3	4	4	4	0	2	2	0	20	34	50	54
30. Chandigarh		8	2	0	6	10	12	0	2	20	60	0	14
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		34	0	8	57	0	0	86	34	0	0	3	243
32. Daman and Diu		12	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	9	2	11
33. Delhi		0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	553	380	903
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
35. Pondicherry		15	13	0	0	15	13	0	0	91	72	0	0
Total		45708	30671	66273	135723	36551	33725	61355	131485	85441	142386	358939	591708

Statement-II*Grants released to States/UTs under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*

		Rupees in lakhs			
Sl.No.	Name of the State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Unspent balance by States (as on 31.3.2007)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28000.00	37999.00	46245.56	3403.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3009.00	4442.51	7143.74	1418.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	20654.00	13850.00	51464.72	16602.33
4.	Bihar	31970.56	32399.56	107744.39	12388.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	20786.76	30184.39	50182.20	4590.54
6.	Goa	0.00	728.12	724.12	0.00
7.	Gujarat	14072.00	15084.84	14806.97	550.54
8.	Haryana	12881.55	10196.55	25647.12	4349.17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6144.00	7614.66	6250.75	371.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7747.18	18530.65	22083.37	1113.84
11.	Jharkhand	16568.50	28568.50	51515.00	2948.51
12.	Karnataka	26280.70	28303.78	54206.98	506.11
13.	Kerala	8939.00	5939.00	6382.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44608.92	77173.12	110879.68	11607.48
15.	Maharashtra	35489.79	50235.31	52158.56	10541.55
16.	Manipur	1225.00	3208.44	9.24	170.42
17.	Meghalaya	2930.81	1921.00	4294.00	2304.29
18.	Mizoram	3300.24	2559.15	3441.69	0.00
19.	Nagaland	2088.49	2323.01	2315.20	2824.31
20.	Orissa	21807.27	32792.50	44010.95	10223.33
21.	Punjab	3040.00	14683.89	12879.92	1047.82
22.	Rajasthan	23549.40	60313.43	75809.82	980.49
23.	Sikkim	1000.25	1062.50	402.14	448.03
24.	Tamil Nadu	26517.00	35329.53	37329.65	26.14
25.	Tripura	4703.96	7070.19	5330.01	436.90
26.	Uttar Pradesh	87761.00	182799.00	206654.00	35027.97
27.	Uttaranchal	9144.71	10004.00	16934.00	3728.15
28.	West Bengal	46024.36	34199.79	61736.80	3414.75
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	272.58	163.00	419.62	204.37
30.	Chandigarh	447.95	350.00	300.00	255.54
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	111.91	0.00	100.00	24.94
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	111.91		247.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Delhi	0.00	1100.00	4230.24	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	12.03	0.00	87.47	131.95
35.	Pondicherry	225.53	529.40		243.71
Total		511314.44	751770.73	1083719.91	132132.53

**FTA between India and
Other Countries**

*470. SHRI P.C. THOMAS :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to review Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with some countries particularly Thailand and has decided to sign new FTAs with them;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal for import agricultural produce and natural rubber with zero duty or reduced customs duty;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the interest of farmers in case of finalisation of these Free Trade Agreements?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to review Free Trade Agreement entered into by India. However, in respect of Thailand, India had signed a Framework Agreement for establishing a Free Trade Area under which an Early Harvest Scheme for 82 tariff lines has been implemented. Negotiations are currently under progress with Thailand for trade in goods, services, investment and other areas of economic cooperation.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal for import of natural rubber at zero or reduced customs duty. Government in consultation with concerned Ministries, decide on the agricultural products that need to be included in negative lists where no tariff concessions are offered. In respect of certain agricultural products, reduction in customs duties are offered taking into account the sensitivities of the Indian agriculture and the volume of trade in these products. The proposed Free Trade Agreement safeguards sensitive agricultural sectors through a Negative List as well as safeguards mechanism against surge in imports.

[Translation]

Ragging in Universities

*471. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :

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

(a) whether the Committee headed by Shri R. K. Raghavan constituted to examine various aspects of ragging and suicide in colleges and Universities has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof and salient features of the recommendations thereof;

(c) whether any proposal to formulate a law to prevent the insult and oppression of new students on the pretext of ragging in Universities, Colleges and other Institute of higher education is under consideration of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) No Sir, the Committee is expected to submit its report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as per the time limit prescribed by the Apex Court.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Trade with SAARC Countries

*472. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH :
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY :

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

(a) whether the SAARC Summit Conference was held recently;

(b) if so, whether the Government has signed any trade agreement with the SAARC countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the new areas in which trade relations are proposed to be expanded with SAARC countries; in the next years;

(e) whether any target has been fixed to increase trade among SAARC countries;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Fourteenth SAARC Summit was held in New Delhi on 3-4 April, 2007.

(b) and (c) Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) exists, which, after ratification by all SAARC countries, has become operational from 1st July 2006.

(d) Member States of SAARC are currently having discussions on inclusion of Trade in Services within the scope of trade under the Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA).

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

During the Fourteenth SAARC Summit, the SAARC Leaders stressed the need to implement SAFTA in letter and spirit and integration of Trade in Services within its scope to realize its full potential. The 14th Summit also underlined the importance of trade facilitation measures and agreed to take concrete steps in reducing Non-Tariff Barriers, harmonization of customs and other procedures to enhance intra regional trade.

During the Fourteenth SAARC Summit, India indicated its readiness to accept asymmetrical responsibilities, including opening her markets to her South Asian neighbours without insisting on reciprocity. India also announced its decision to allow the Least Developed Countries among its South Asian neighbours duty-free access to its markets, excluding the items in the Sensitive List of SAFTA, before the end of the current year and to further reduce the Sensitive List of India under SAFTA for these countries.

The implementation of SAFTA and other measures initiated for its smooth implementation are expected to boost intra-SAARC trade and India's trade with SAARC countries significantly.

Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice System

*473. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Malimath Committee to suggest reforms on Criminal Justice System;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the salient features of the recommendations of the report; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to implement the recommendations made by the Committee?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee made 158 recommendations to reform the Criminal Justice System with a view to ensuring that every innocent person is protected and every guilty is punished with utmost expedition. The main recommendations are, inter alia, on investigation, prosecution, on judicial reforms, on crime and punishment etc.

(d) Advisories were issued to the State Governments with regard to those recommendations, which were to be implemented through administrative measures.

As regards, those recommendations which require amendments to various laws, views/comments of the State Governments/UT Administrations have been sought as the Criminal Law and the Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The recommendations of the Malimath Committee on anticipatory bail and plea bargaining have already been covered in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 and Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 respectively. However, the provision relating to anticipatory bail in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 has not yet been effect to.

The recommendations on enhanced punishment for perjury and victims right to prefer an appeal against an adverse order passed by the Court have been included in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 23.8.2006.

Irregularities in Sanctioning of Freedom Fighters Pension

*474. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities have been reported in sanctioning pension to freedom fighters particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the officials found responsible alongwith the steps taken to check such activities in future;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to compile a database of all the freedom fighters to maintain a proper record; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) to (c) Pensions to freedom fighters are sanctioned on fulfillment of specified evidentiary requirements which establish eligibility prescribed for sanction of pension. About 1.70 lakh pensions have been sanctioned under the regular scheme, which is in operation since 1972. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

On the basis of reports/complaints (receipt and examination of which is a continuous process), 3,145 pensions have been suspended and 1,614 cancelled till 31.03.2007. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Details of action taken against officials for irregularities in connection with sanction of pension is enclosed as Statement-III.

Further, on account of complaints about the recommendations made by the C.H. Rajeshwara Rao Committee regarding the Hyderabad Liberation Movement cases, this Ministry, in 1998 and 1999, referred the cases to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka for verification.

Government of Andhra Pradesh subsequently also instituted vigilance enquiries in Karimnagar, Khammam, Nalgonda and Warangal districts in July and November 2005. Sanction of pension in the said four districts was stopped by this Ministry on 02.12.2005. Based on internal investigation conducted by this Ministry, further sanction in all cases was also stopped on 25.01.2006.

Government of Andhra Pradesh, after examination of the enquiry report of Director General (Vigilance & Enforcement), has decided to undertake 100% re-verification of all cases, including the about 3,384 already sanctioned.

Based on the recommendations of a committee of officers under Secretary (Border Management), MHA, which included, among others, representatives of the State Governments, it has been decided:

(i) that 100% re-verification of all cases would be undertaken by the three State Governments; and

(ii) a committee of eminent freedom fighters would scrutinize the results of the re-verification and finalize its recommendations, ensuring that no fake claimant gets pension and no genuine freedom fighter is overlooked.

The State Government has reported that action is being initiated separately against the officials under the A.P. State Service Rules, as required and, if found guilty, punishment will be awarded to them under the rules.

Corrective measures and action against officials is a continuous process, suitably undertaken when irregularities come to notice.

(d) and (e) Since the inception of the regular pension scheme in 1972, accurate and complete data on Central Samman pensioners was not maintained. Compilation of details of all Central Samman pensioners, by collecting information through the District Collectors-cum-Magistrates, was started in 2005. Information received is being simultaneously computerized.

Statement-I

State-wise Number of Sanctioned Cases as on 31.03.2007

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Pensions sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,572
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4,437
4. & 5.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	24,870
6.	Goa	1,425
7.	Gujarat	3,594
8.	Haryana	1,684
9.	Himachal Pradesh	617
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,806
11.	Karnataka	10,082
12.	Kerala	3,204
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,465
& 14.	(including Chhattisgarh)	
15.	Maharashtra	17,581
16.	Manipur	62
17.	Meghalaya	86
18.	Mizoram	04

1	2	3
19.	Nagaland	03
20.	Orissa	4,189
21.	Punjab	7,007
22.	Rajasthan	808
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4,097
25.	Tripura	887
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17,990
& 27.	(including Uttaranchal)	
28.	West Bengal	22,479
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03
30.	Chandigarh	89
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	83
32.	Daman and Diu	33
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	2,043
35.	Pondichery	317
	Indian National Army (INA)	22,467
	Total	1,69,984

Statement-II

State-wise Number of Suspended/Cancelled Pension Cases as on 31.03.2007.

S.No.	State/UT	Suspended	Cancelled
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	161	11
2.	Bihar	770	289
3.	NCT of Delhi	02	29
4.	Goa	03	11
5.	Haryana	15	22
6.	Himachal Pradesh	00	02
7.	Karnataka	571	263
8.	Kerala	723	61
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	03	00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	56	64
11.	Maharashtra	228	38
12.	Manipur	00	151(INA)+0=151

1	2	3	4
13.	Meghalaya	07	13
14.	Orissa	1(INA)+45=46	86
15.	Pondicherry	09	13
16.	Punjab	4(INA)+101=105	1(INA)+27=28
17.	Tamil Nadu	20	1(INA)+83=84
18.	Uttar Pradesh	235	226
19.	West Bengal	191	217
20.	Tripura	00	05
21.	Rajasthan	00	01
	Total	3,145	1,614

Statement-III

Action taken against officials for Irregularities in connection with sanction of Pension

- One Section Officer was dismissed from service in January 2005.
- Sanction for prosecution was accorded by this Ministry in May 2004 against an Assistant. Departmental proceedings have also been initiated against him.
- Sanction for prosecution was accorded by this Ministry in September 2004 against a UDC.
- CBI has filed charge-sheets against one Under Secretary and one LDC of the Central Government and one retired Under Secretary of Punjab Government. Proceedings for major penalty have been initiated against one Under Secretary in March, 2007.

[Translation]

Donations for College Admissions

*475. SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV :
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE :

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

(a) the number of complaints received against the engineering and management colleges under the Government/semi-Government/private engineering control for granting admissions by accepting donations during 2006-07 and 2007-08;

(b) the action taken by the Government against these colleges;

(c) whether the Government proposes to derecognise such colleges;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (e) As per the information furnished by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), they have not received any specific complaint against the engineering and management colleges under the Government/private control for granting admissions by accepting donations during 2006-07 and 2007-08. The admission process for the academic year 2007-08 is in progress.

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in its Judgement in the case of Islamic Academy of Education and others Versus State of Karnataka and Others, has directed the State Governments to set up a Committee in each State headed by a retired High Court Judge who shall be nominated by the Chief Justice of the High Court of that State. The constitution of such a Committee has further been upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement in the case of P.A. Inamdar and Others versus State of Maharashtra and Others. Once fees are fixed by the said Committee, no professional institution can charge either directly or indirectly any other amount over and above the amount fixed as fees. Hon'ble Supreme Court has further directed that Governments/appropriate authorities should consider framing appropriate regulations, if not already framed, whereunder if it is found that an institution is charging capitation fees or is profiteering, that institution can be appropriately penalized and also face the prospect of losing its recognition/affiliation.

The All India Council for Technical Education has also issued a Public Notice calling upon the students, parents and the general public not to pay capitation fee to technical institutions for admission. It has also been given in the Public Notice that the AICTE will take appropriate action including withdrawal of approval after verifying the complaints as may be filed with AICTE.

Malnourished Children and Women

*476. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI :
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes a National Action Plan for protection of women and children suffering from malnutrition and other health related problems in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to deal with the problems of malnutrition;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the percentage of women and children suffering from malnutrition alongwith the factors responsible therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (b) Malnutrition is a multifaceted problem, the determinants of which vary from female illiteracy, age of girls at marriage at the first child birth, poor purchasing power, household food insecurity, to poor access to health care, immunization, safe drinking water, sanitation, and other social services. The Government is seized of the problem and is implementing a number of schemes through its different sectors to improve nutrition and health status of children and women in particular. There are :

- i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme (Ministry of Women & Child Development);
- ii) National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) [Department of School Education & Literacy];
- iii) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free foodgrains to undernourished adolescent girls and pregnant and nursing mothers (Ministry of Women & Child Development);
- iv) Nutrition Advocacy and Awareness Generation Programmes of Food and Nutrition Board (Ministry of Women & Child Development);
- v) National Rural Health Mission (Reproductive and Child Health Programme 2) including Iron and Folic Acid and Vitamin A Supplementation programmes, and Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare);
- vi) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare);
- vii) Targetted Public Distribution System (Department of Food & Public Distribution).
- viii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme/Swajaldhara and Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Employment Gurantee Programme (Ministry of Rural Development).

A number of initiatives have been undertaken in the recent years such as launch of National Rural Health Mission in 2005, increasing the financial allocation under ICDS and intensifying nutrition advocacy and awareness generation efforts.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has a series of surveys which reveal the nutritional and health status of children and women periodically. These are National Family Health Survey (NFHS) undertaken by the International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai, District and Nutrition Surveys by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) of the Indian Council of Medical Research and District Level Health Survey under RCH 2, now under NRHM.

(d) The Nutritional status of children and women as revealed by NFHS 3 conducted during 2005-06 is as under :

- (i) Prevalence of Malnutrition in children under 3 yrs.

Underweight 46%

Stunted 38%

Wasted 19%

Anaemia 79%

- (ii) Nutritional status of Women (15-49 years)

Women with BMI below normal* 33%

Anaemia among women 56.2%

Anaemia among pregnant women 57.9%

*Body Mass Index less than 18.5

The State wise details given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Statewise present rate of Malnutrition in India

S.No.	State/UT	Percentage of children under 3 years		percentage of women (15-49) yrs. With BMI below normal (18.5)	
		Underweight	Anaemia	BMI	Anaemia
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mizoram	21.6	51.7	15.3	38.2
2.	Sikkim	22.6	56.9	9.6	46.8
3.	Manipur	23.8	52.8	13.9	39.3
4.	Punjab	27.0	80.2	13.5	38.4
5.	Kerala	28.8	55.7	12.5	32.3
6.	Goa	29.3	49.3	20.5	38.9
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.4	68.1	21.3	53.0
8.	Nagaland	29.7	na	15.9	na
9.	Delhi	33.1	63.2	10.6	43.4
10.	Tamil Nadu	33.2	72.5	23.5	53.3
11.	Himachal Pradesh	36.2	58.8	24.3	40.9
12.	Andhra Pradesh	36.6	79.0	30.8	62.0
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.9	66.3	15.5	48.9
14.	Uttaranchal	38.0	61.5	25.7	47.6
15.	Tripura	39.0	67.9	35.1	64.4
16.	Maharashtra	39.7	71.9	32.6	49.0
17.	Assam	40.4	76.7	26.5	69.0
18.	Karnataka	41.1	82.7	31.4	50.3
19.	Haryana	41.9	82.5	27.8	56.5
20.	West Bengal	43.5	69.4	37.7	63.0
21.	Orissa	44.0	74.2	40.5	62.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	44.0	79.6	33.6	53.1
23.	Meghalaya	46.3	68.7	14.7	46.4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	47.3	85.1	34.1	50.8
25.	Gujarat	47.4	80.1	32.3	55.5
26.	Chhattisgarh	52.1	81.0	41.0	57.6
27.	Bihar	58.4	87.6	43.0	68.3
28.	Jharkhand	59.3	77.7	32.6	70.4
29.	Madhya Pradesh	60.3	82.6	40.1	57.6
	India	45.9	79.2	33.0	56.2

Source : NFH S-3 (2005-06)

BMI=Boddy Mass Index $\frac{\text{weight in Kg}}{\text{Height in meter X meter}}$

[English]

Kendriya Vidyalayas

*477. SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any guidelines regarding the teaching methods in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has relaxed the norms regarding teaching methods in the KVs in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints against the teachers for not following the norms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The teaching methods followed in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) is laid down in the Education Code of KVS. The relevant extracts are enclosed in the statement. The teaching methods is also in keeping with the spirit of National Policy in Education, 1986, as modified in 1992 and the National Curriculum Framework. The focus is on creating a child-centric conductive learning environment so as to develop minimum levels of learning with requisite competencies in the children.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No complaint has been received for not following the teaching method.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

*Teaching Methods Followed by
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan*

Primary Level :

Keeping in view the spirit of the National Policy on Education the following activity-based approach shall be adopted for joyful learning at the Primary Level:-

- (i) A well thought-out action plan shall be formulated by each school before the children at the entry point are exposed to the teaching learning process.
- (ii) A School readiness programme shall be developed and followed for children entering class I for a period of four to six weeks when no formal teaching will be undertaken. Rather, the children will be familiarized with the school atmosphere and motivated to take interest in various informal activities at the school which later lead to formal teaching-learning process.
- (iii) The school shall develop the required infrastructure to create a conductive learning environment for the child to develop in him a feeling of being 'at home' in school. For this, flexibility in the classroom arrangement is required.
- (iv) The children shall be divided into 5-6 groups with 5 to 8 children in each group and some space shall be left for play way activity in the class.
- (v) Over-emphasis on cramming and text-book-centered

teaching followed by tests shall be avoided as this approach leaves hardly any scope for the effective development of the child.

- (vi) No text books for environmental studies for classes I and II shall be prescribed. From class III onwards, the text books published by the NCERT shall be used for Environmental Studies. The prescribed text books and work books in the subjects of Hindi, English and Mathematics shall be taught at this stage.
- (vii) Efforts shall be made to develop minimum levels of learning with requisite competencies in the children.
- (viii) Development of communication skills in addition to the cultivation of right attitudes among the children shall be aimed at.
- (ix) Activity-based teaching methods should be followed at the primary level with active involvement of children in all the activities of the classroom, leading to child-centred education.
- (x) The primary section shall be provided with a resource room and also a place for developing a garden. Adequate stock of various types of teaching-learning aids and equipment shall be made available to the primary section along with sufficient land for play ground.
- (xi) No home work shall be given to students of class I and II. The students shall leave their text and note books in the school. Each student shall have a bag with his/her name stitched on it. The bags shall be kept in the class rooms either in shelves/cupboards or in the desk of the concerned student.
- (xii) Home work for other classes shall be reduced to the minimum and shall be in the form of extension to the class work and in the nature of activity, observation and collection of specimens of leaves, plants etc., drawn from the surroundings, as well as completion of small projects. Home work shall provide the children an opportunity to observe and to think so that they can nurture their talents and develop their abilities to communicate with confidence and treat these exercises as pleasurable experiences of learning at their own initiative, with parental guidance reduced to the minimum.
- (xiii) Every class up to class V shall have a small class room library which will have two or three sets of text books apart from other books. These would be used in the class by those students who forget to bring their textual material or for some reason do not possess them.

- (xiv) Every child shall be exposed to creative subjects like painting, music, dance and other co-curricular activities, which would help him develop a harmonious personality. Class teachers shall interact with students and ensure that students participate in these activities. An entry shall be made in the report card regarding participation and achievements, if any.

Middle and Secondary Level :

The main objective of education at Middle and Secondary levels in Kendriya Vidyalaya shall be threefold:

- (i) To strengthen the skills of communication acquired by the students earlier at the Primary level.
- (ii) To widen the horizons of knowledge and understanding of students in various subject areas.
- (iii) To develop their powers of original thinking and reasoning as well as developing creativity in them, besides inculcation of positive values and attitudes.

To realize the aforesaid objectives, Kendriya Vidyalayas shall take the following measures:

- (a) The school shall adopt innovative and inter-active methods of teaching such as demonstration, discussions, surveys and question - answer technique etc. so as to bring about the desired shift of emphasis from teaching to learning.
- (b) Science teaching shall be strengthened through appropriate demonstrations and laboratory work. Laboratory experience shall be provided to the students right from class VI onwards to the extent possible. For this purpose, Junior Science Laboratories shall be provided in schools.
- (c) Inductive and deductive methodologies shall be adopted for teaching of Mathematics.
- (d) Environmental Education shall aim at developing environment consciousness. This could be done through planned excursions, nature walks, observation of local flora and fauna, etc.
- (e) Work Education shall be organized as an essential component at all stages of education through well - structured and graded programmes. It will not be limited only to electrical gadgets and needle craft but each school should take up innovative programmes such as screen printing, graphics, mask making, plastic work, pottery, carving, sculpture etc. according to available local resources and interests of the students.
- (f) Value Education programme will be in integral part of the educational programme in schools.

[Translation]

Revival Scheme for NTC Mills

*478. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR :
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented a revival scheme for the National Textile Corporation (NTC) mills through self-financing;

(b) if so, the names of the mills and the revival package provided, mill wise;

(c) the amount spent on each mill;

(d) the time by which each mill is likely to start functioning; and

(e) the details of the land sold and the amount realised indicating the details of buyers, mill-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) to (c) As per the Modified Rehabilitation Scheme approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and Group of Ministers (GOM), National Textile Corporation (NTC) has formulated a scheme for modernizing 22 mills through self-financing. The Company has earmarked Rs. 530 crores for modernization of these mills. Till date, NTC has placed orders for Rs. 90 crores worth of machineries as a whole for modernization of 22 mills. Mill-wise details enclose in the Statement-I.

(d) The mills are already functioning and modernization includes mainly replacement of existing old machineries with new and more efficient machineries. The modernization is scheduled to be completed by 31.03.2008.

(e) The details of land sold and amount realized alongwith names of buyers is enclosed in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Project Details of 22 mills as per MRS submitted to B.I.F.R.

			Rs. in Lacs
Sr. No.	Name of the Mills	Details of the amount submitted to BIFR	Amount spent
1.	Algappa	1529.12	998.54
2.	Coimb. Murugan	1065.41	880.84
3.	Podar	3689.37	1721.25
4.	Kerala Lakshmi	2064.29	1215.74
5.	Barshi	1322.33	797.62
6.	Vijaymohani	1366.57	294.91
7.	Can-can	2019.90	0.00
8.	Pankaja	1301.76	205.50
9.	Cambodia	734.77	296.76
10.	Aarti Mills	2773.38	853.86
11.	Tata Mills	5342.77	726.37
12.	Can-Mahe	1759.15	0.00
13.	Burhanpur Tapti	1468.84	0.00
14.	Pioneer	1006.97	205.50
15.	Kaleeshwar -'B'	1021.90	163.00
16.	Rangavilas	2865.71	0.00
17.	Indu No 5	3185.09	540.63
18.	Finlay	3807.03	0.00
19.	New Bhopal	1418.31	0.00
20.	Udaipur Mills	2755.66	0.00
21.	Rajnagar No. 1	4169.19	0.00
22.	Minerva- New	6328.80	0.00
Total order value		52996.32	8900.51

Statement-II

Status Report of Sale of Land as on 31.3.2007 - State/Union Territories/Mill-wise

S.No.	Name of the State/ U.T./Mills	Area of Land Sold (In acres)	Price at Which the Land Sold (Rs. crores)	Buyer's Name
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Natraj Mills, Nirmal	70.00	3.11	M/s. Siddhi Vinayaka Real Estate, Nirmal A.P.
2.	Netha Mills, Secunderabad	9.83	24.02	M/s. Naval Air Force Housing Board, New Delhi
3.	Azam Jahi Mills, Warrangal	200.25	49.72	Kakatiya Urban Development Authority
Total		280.88	76.85	

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka				
4.	Mysore Mills, Bangalore	18.69	79.16	M/s. Hamara Shelter Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore
	Mysore Mills (Bungalow No. 106)	1.88	37.01	Shri Raju Vagensa Infotech Industries Pvt. Ltd. Visakhapatnam
5.	MSK Mills, Gulbarga	165.20	17.08	Gulbarga Urban Development Authority, Gulbarga
6.	Minerva Mills, Bangalore	27.17	71.51	M/s. Ickon Projects, Bangalore, M/s. Davanam Constructions Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Bhagyanagar Metals Secunderabad and N.B.C.C., New Delhi.
	Minerva Mills, Bangalore	1.20	8.90	M/s. Ickon Projects, Bangalore
	Total	214.14	213.66	
Kerala				
7.	Alagappa Mills Algappanagar	1.96	0.49	M/s T.R. Jose, Trissure
8.	Kerala Luxmi Mills, Trichur	14.19	2.15	Mr T Raghulal, Trissure & A.G.'s Office, Trissure
	Total	16.15	2.64	
Delhi				
9.	Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi	4.54	67.01	M/s. Negolice India Ltd., New Delhi
	Total	4.54	67.01	
Punjab				
10.	Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar	8.28	1.05	M/s. Rajdhani Projects Pvt. Ltd., Kharar
11.	Suraj Textile Mills, Malout	7.05	0.56	Shri Jasvinder Singh, Punjab
12.	Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar	7.69	12.50	M/s. Shivshakti Exports, Mandi Kharar, Ropar
	Total	23.02	14.11	
Rajasthan				
13.	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur	29.76	15.12	M/s. G.R. Agarwal Builders & Developers, Udaipur
14.	Bijaynagar Cotton Mills, Bijaynagar	7.83	1.95	M/s. Mukesh Kumar Sancheti, Mumbai
	Total	37.59	17.07	
Gujarat				
15.	Rajkot Textile Mills Rajkot	8.72	18.20	M/s Backbone Enterprises Ltd., Ahmedabad
	Total	8.72	18.20	
Maharashtra North				
16.	RBBA Mills, Hinghanghat (Plot No. 1 with old bungalow)	0.16	0.18	Shri Jaiprakash N. Sarda, Hinghanghat, Distt. Wardha
17.	Savatram Ram Prasad Mills, Akola	0.10	0.09	Mr. Rajesh M. Khakhara, Akola and Mr. K.A.J. Khan, Akola
18.	Vidarbha Mills, Achalpur (Plot No. 1-2)	4.99	0.50	S/Shri A.K. Wadhwane, Akola & A.M. Wankhede, Mumbai
	Plot No. 6)	0.89	0.36	Shri Om Prakash F. Agarwal, Mumbai
	Vidarbha Mills, south side mills gate	1.81	0.75	M/s. A.B.P. Finance & Estates Ltd., Mumbai
19.	Model Mills, Nagpur			
	Model Mills (Plot No. 2)	0.21	0.36	Shri Anil Laxmi Chand, Bothara, Nagpur
	Model Mills (Plot No. 3 plot of old labour chawls	1.10	1.24	
	Model Mills (Plot No. 1 Near S.T. Stand)	6.98	9.50	Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Nagpur
	Model Mills (Plot with 5 Bungalow)	1.49	6.32	Shradha Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur

1	2	3	4	5
20.	RSRG Mills, Akola (Plot No. 3)	1.96	0.45	Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Nagpur
	Plot No. 1	1.10	0.25	Sri Maqsood Ali Mohammad Ali, Akola
	Plot No. 2	1.06	0.30	Sri Rashid S.K. Musa, Akola
	RS RG (plot with Staff Quarter)	1.27	0.41	Shri Narayandass S. Agarwal, Nagpur
21.	Tata Mills, Mumbai	4.40	13.75	Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai
22.	Kohinoor Mills No. 3	4.84	421.00	M/s. Kohinoor CTNL Infrastructure Col. Ltd., Mumbai
Total		32.36	455.46	
Madhya Pradesh				
23.	Indore Malwa, Indore	3.12	81.81	M/s. Saicharan Properties Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
Total		3.12	81.81	
South Maharashtra				
24.	Barshi Mills, Barshi	1.87	0.12	M/s. Ramchandra D. Baravkar, Distt. Pune, Daund
25.	Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule	10.28	2.52	Sri Chandrakant Kashinath Kele, Dhule
26.	Challisgaon Mills, Challisgaon	12.82	3.04	M/s. A.S. Khairnar & N.K. Dhosh, Chhalisgaon, R.K. Badan, Distt. Ncsik, Satana
27.	Apollo Mills, Mumbai	7.43	180.00	M/s. Microtech Construction Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
	Apollow Mills (Bungalow)	1.29	170.01	M/s. Amur Real Estate Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Satellite Developers, Mumbai
28.	Mumbai Textile Mills, Mumbai	16.62	702.22	M/s. Jawala Estates Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
29.	Jupiter Textile Mills, Mumbai	10.91	276.60	M/s. Indiabulls Properties Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai
30.	Elphinstone Mills, Mumbai	7.97	441.75	M/s. Indiabulls Real Estates Co. Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
31.	Nanded Mills, Nanded	91.42	33.33	M/s. Nidhi Merchantile Ltd., Mumbai
Total		160.61	1809.59	
Tamil Nadu				
32.	Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore	0.34	0.69	M/s. Gem Hospital India Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore
	Pankaja Mills (Parcel A alongwith Bldg)	9.51	40.48	M/s. Jain Housing & Construction Ltd.
	Pankaja Mills (Parcel A alongwith Bldg.)	1.24	6.25	M/s. Jain Housing & Construction Ltd.
33.	Omparasakthi Mills, Coimbatore	14.25	4.50	Air Force Naval Housing Board, New Delhi
34.	Kalleswarar 'A' Mills (site No. 2)	0.19	0.54	Sri A . Thangavelu, Coimbatore
35.	Sri Ragavilas Mills, Coimbatore	6.21	7.82	Sardar Vallabhai Patel Institute of Textile Management, Coimbatore
	Sri Rangavilas Mills, Coimbatore	3.46	8.00	E-city Entertainment Pvt. Ltd. Lucknow
36.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Coimbatore	0.84	1.89	Sri Chitra Sreenivasan & four others and Sri A. Nachimuthu & five others
37.	Krishnaveni Mills, Coimbatore	4.52	5.20	M/s. Elgi Tread (India) Ltd., Coimbatore
38.	Balramvarma Mills, Shencattah	20.22	1.72	Sri Jaya Jyothi & Company, Rajay Palayam
39.	Sri Sarda Mills, (Parcel B)	1.46	1.06	Sir J. Ganesh Kumar, Coimbatore
	Sri Sarda Mills, Coimbatore	1.95	2.26	M/s. Happy Ashray Pvt Ltd., Kolkata
Total		64.19	80.41	

1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry				
40.	Sree Bharti Mills (under sale to PTC)	15.12	13.08	Govt of Pondicherry
41.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry	10.37	12.66	Govt. of Pondicherry and Police Department of Pondicherry
	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry	42.93	19.88	Govt. of Pondicherry
Total		68.42	45.62	
Uttar Pradesh				
42.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur (36 plots)	3.23	7.50	Thirty Six parties
Total		3.23	7.50	
West Bengal				
43.	Bangashri Textile Mills, Sukhchar	26.71	61.00	M/s. Happy Highrises Ltd., Kolkata
44.	Central Cotton Textile Mills, Belur	11.67	13.35	M/s. Sunsam Properties Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata
45.	Shree Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Palta	11.24	15.41	M/s. Paharpur Cooling Towers Ltd., Kolkata
46.	Jyoti Weaving Factory, Kolkata	4.98	13.31	M/s. Bhagyanagar Metal Ltd., Secunderabad
Total		54.60	103.07	
Biher				
47.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills, Gaya	29.30	9.02	M/s. NLBD Marketing Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata
Total		29.30	9.02	
Great Grand Total		1008.08	3002.02	

[English]

Health Insurance Scheme for Handicraft Artisans

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

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments has launched a health insurance scheme for handicraft artisans;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the number of artisans likely to be benefited by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Ministry has launched the scheme Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana for health insurance of handicraft artisans. The salient features of the scheme include health care facilities up to an annual limit of Rs. 15,000/- to artisanal family comprising self, spouse and two children; insurance cover of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the insured artisan in case of accidental death/disability. The scheme also covers treatment under Ayurvedic/Unani/Homeopathic/Siddha; pre-hospitalization & post hospitali-zation and cashless facilities including OPD in the network hospitals of the implementing agency.

(c) At the time of launch of the scheme in March 2007, initially the scheme provides to benefit 50,000 artisans.

New Code to Restrict Advertisements

*480. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new code to control the contents of the advertisements to avoid any adverse impact on the children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Advertising Standards Council of India has examined the issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the outcome of such study in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) The Government has constituted a committee for reviewing the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under Cable

TV Networks (Regulation) Act 1995 and Rules framed thereunder and the guidelines for certification of films prescribed under the Cinematograph Act, 1952. As such no separate code to control the contents of the advertisements to avoid any adverse impact on the children in the country has been proposed.

(c) and (d) The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) is a member of the committee referred to at (a) and (b) above.

(e) The committee's meetings are being held.

Funds for Modernisation of Para-Military Forces

*481. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated by the Government for modernization of Para Military Forces (PMF) during the Tenth Plan period;

(b) the details of funds utilized/unutilised so far out of the allocated funds separately, Force-wise.

(c) the reasons for non-utilisation of funds by PMF, Force-wise;

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

(e) the details of strategy chalked out by the Government for the Eleventh Plan to modernise the PMF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) In February, 2002, the Government approved a five-year perspective plan (2002-07) for Modernization of six Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) namely, Assam Rifles (AR), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and National Security Guard (NSG) involving as estimated outlay of Rs. 3740.71 crore. Although the period of this five - year plan for modernization of CPMFs coincided with the 10th Plan period, it was not a Plan Scheme.

In addition, the Government approved the Modernisation Plan for Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) involving an expenditure of Rs. 444.33 Crore for implementation over a period of three years starting from 2005-06.

(b) The Force-wise outlays and the amounts spent are as follows :-

(Rupees in Crores)		
Name of the Force	Total Outlay for 5 years (2002-07)	Amount spent upto 31.3.2007
1	2	3
Assam Rifles	484.75	287.67
BSF	2330.84	1127.90

1	2	3
CISF	112.10	102.91
CRPF	542.75	425.54
ITBP	187.78	169.43
NSG	82.49	18.66
SSB*	444.33	219.27
Total	4185.04	2351.47

*Outlay for SSB is for three years (2005-08)

(c) The shortfall in expenditure vis-a-vis outlays have been due to various difficulties in procurement of items approved in plan, such as, delay in framing of Qualitative Requirements, upgrading of items periodically in view of rapid changes in technologies, non-availability of certain critical items on DGS&D rate contract, etc.

(d) Steps being taken by Government to expedite procurement process include setting up of expert groups for formulation of Qualitative Requirements, initiating process for procuring items not available on DGS&D rate contract through open tender, etc.

(e) The strategy for modernisation of CPMFs seek to increase the strike capability of Forces with superior arms & ammunitions, strategic equipment and effective transport vehicles, to provide state-of-the-art communication, surveillance and body guarding systems which are the mainstay of any operational strategy, to continuously upgrade the skills of the troops by providing training facilities and to keep the troops operationally fit as also properly rested and recuperated. This is a continuing process and will be continued in future also.

Advancement of School Education

4375. SHRI NARHARI MAHATO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals regarding advancement of school education in the States including West Bengal are pending with Government;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor and the date since when these proposals are lying pending;

(c) the details of proposals approved during the year 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07, State-wise; and

(d) the details of approvals given to the State including West Bengal during the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 for vocational education, Sanskrit and Computer education?

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

FATMI): (a) and (b) No proposal from Government of West Bengal is pending under the Schemes of ICT @ Schools, Development of Sanskrit Education, Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day Meal.

(c) and (d) Details of funds released under the Schemes of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, Development of Sanskrit Education and ICT @ Schools during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 to the States including West Bengal are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of funds released under the schemes of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, Development of Sanskrit Education and ICT @ Schools during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	State/UTs	Vocational Education			Development of Sanskrit Education			ICT@schools		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	505.55			9.35		2.19			200.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh								444.81	267.26
3.	Assam						25.34			
4.	Bihar						21.41			
5.	Chhattisgarh					25.36				247.70
6.	Goa						2.75		292.50	
7.	Gujarat				33.13		7.62			
8.	Haryana	67.23	24.52			5.28	2.64		230.50	250.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh				100.04	269.40				
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	599.69								
11.	Jharkhand									
12.	Karnataka				9.86		2.56		1200.00	1200.00
13.	Kerala	1425.00			5.00	10.80			312.50	312.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh				286.00	407.98	560.18			
15.	Maharashtra					2.46				
16.	Manipur		20.12							
17.	Meghalaya									
18.	Mizoram	150.00	538.00						150.00	
19.	Nagaland								319.59	443.21
20.	Orissa				28.17	33.48	80.00			
20.	Punjab									
22.	Rajasthan					83.17				
23.	Sikkim		454.05	250.00	43.84	46.14	81.33		270.00	
24.	Tamil Nadu				4.95		0.72		2.10	
25.	Tripura	66.66			12.78	5.50	12.46			603.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Uttar Pradesh				29.04	8.00	11.00			
27.	Uttaranchal						0.72		75.00	
28.	West Bengal					7.52	19.31		393.17	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
30.	Chandigarh		7.00		8.59					35.20
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli									
32.	Daman and Diu								25.00	
33.	Delhi				4.56					
34.	Lakshadweep									8.40
35.	Pondicherry		50.00	15.53						34.47
	India	2809.15	1093.69	265.53	575.31	905.09	830.23	0.00	3768.43	3602.02

[Translation]

Use of BSF Aircrafts by Minister of State

4376. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home affairs had visited Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) on September 20, 2006 by a BSF aeroplane;

(b) If so, the details of the persons accompanying the Minister of State during the said visit alongwith the details of programmes; and

(c) { the number of visits performed by the Minister of State to Uttar Pradesh by BSF aeroplane, till date alongwith the programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) to (c) The BSF Aircrafts are utilized for the official visits of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Senior Officers of the Ministry and Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs) and operational commitments of CPMFs. It is not in public interest to indicate further details with regard to the utilization of these aircrafts.

Bamboo Industries

4377. SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote bamboo industry;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated by the Government for implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government (in the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Bamboo Mission in the country during 2006-07 to ;

(i) promote the growth of the bamboo sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategy;

(ii) increase the coverage of area under bamboo in potential areas, with suitable species to enhance yields;

(iii) establish convergence and synergy among stakeholders for the development of bamboo;

(iv) generate employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled persons, especially unemployed youths.

(c) A financial assistance of about Rs. 75.71 crores has been released to the State during 2006-07.

[English]

Regulating Matriculation Schools

4378. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any instructions to the State Governments for uniformly regulating the matriculation schools;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/to be taken to prevent the regulations issued arbitrarily by the States;

(d) whether any guidelines issued by the Courts regarding the manner of regulating matriculation schools;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government in this regard;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. School education is primarily within the purview of the State Governments. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 as amended in 1992, envisages a National System of Education under which, up to a given level, all students irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex have access to education of a comparable quality. It includes a common education structure, a National Curriculum Framework and minimum levels of learning for each stage of education.

(d) to (f) The Delhi High Court in the case between Delhi Abhivavak Mahasangha V/s Union of India has laid down certain guidelines with regard to the amount of fee to be charged by the private schools in Delhi.

Setting up Nursery Schools/Creches

4379. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) where Nursery classes/Creches are functioning in every Primary School in rural areas of the country;

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

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to set up the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the States identified for the purpose;

(e) the amount earmarked for the purpose and allocation made, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Ministry of Women & Child Development, pre-School Education is one of six services being provided under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in all Anganwadi Centre (AWCs) across the country. The State-wise list of AWCs sanctioned and operational as on 30th September, 2006 is given in the enclosed Statement. Grant for pre-school education kit is given at the rate of Rs. 500/- per AWC all over the country.

(c) to (d) Do not arise.

Statement

Statewise number of Anganwadis (AWCs) Sanctioned and operationalised as on 30th September 2006

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadis	
		Sanctioned upto 30.9.2006	Operational as on 30.9.2006
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65766	58581
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3037	2359
3.	Assam	32075	25447
4.	Bihar	80528	57767
5.	Chhattisgarh	29437	20401
6.	Goa	1012	1012
8.	Haryana	41484	15967
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18248	7354
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18772	10398
11.	Jharkhand	30854	21459
12.	Karnataka	51614	44609
13.	Kerala	28651	25382
14.	Madhya Pradesh	59324	49806
15.	Maharashtra	75580	68184
16.	Manipur	4501	4501
17.	Meghalaya	3179	3143
18.	Mizoram	1592	1592
19.	Nagaland	3035	2770
20.	Orissa	37480	34997
21.	Punjab	17421	14730
22.	Rajasthan	46862	38414
23.	Sikkim	988	757
24.	Tamil Nadu	45726	42677
25.	Tripura	6094	6059
26.	Uttar Pradesh	137557	116740
27.	Uttaranchal	7792	7579

1	2	3	4
28.	West Bengal	74640	55064
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	621	621
30.	Chandigarh	329	329
31.	Delhi	4428	4011
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	215	138
33.	Daman & Diu	97	97
34.	Lakshadweep	74	74
35.	Pondicherry	688	677
All India		946060	781208

Research Contracts

4380. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government awards research contracts to Consultants, NGOs, Academics and Research Organisations etc;

(b) if so, the details of the research contracts alongwith the names of the organisations who were awarded the research contracts during each of the last three years and its progress;

(c) whether the research contracts are shown on the website of the Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of internal process in deciding the topics of these research contracts;

(f) whether the research contracts awarded through a competitive bidding process;

(g) if so, the criteria adopted for the competitive bidding process; and

(h) if not, the sanctity of the award process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN) : (a) and (b) As a measure to provide financial support, Government sanctions research projects on various textile related areas to the following eight Textile Research Associations (TRAs) :-

- i. Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Associations (ATIRA), Ahmedabad;
- ii. Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai.

- iii. South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore;
- iv. Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Surat
- v. Man-made Textile Research Association (MANTRA), Surat
- vi. Synthetic & Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai;
- vii. Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (IJIRA), Kolkata;
- viii. Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane.

The list of research projects alongwith the name of the TRAS sanctioned during the years 2004-05 and 2006-07 is furnished in the statement enclosed. No research project was sanctioned during 2005-06.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Research projects are sanctioned by a Committee chaired by Additional Secretary and Financial Advisor.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) Does not arise.

Statement

Project sanctioned during 2004-05

Name of TRA	Project in brief	Amount approved (in lakhs)
ATIRA	Development of ceramic based yarn for thermal insulation products	3.05
ATIRA	Enhancement of sized yarn performance and size saving through pretreatment during sizing	7.27
SITRA	Development of an Attachment for producing elastane core yarn on rotor spinning machine	9.6
NITRA	Development of spray mist technology for hank dyeing	7.00
SASMIRA	Indigenous development of geo-textiles for pavement overlaying	12.48
SASMIRA	Development of zero effluent textile process for dye-houses	13.00
MANTRA	Development of canvas fabric for high air texturised synthetic filament yarn	7.37

Project sanctioned during 2006-07

Name of TRA	Project in brief	Amount approved (in lakhs)
ATIRA	Improving quality of yarn spun from lyocell/modal fibres	9.51
ATIRA	Development of high production roller gin machine with chute feed arrangement	10.73
ATIRA	Design and Development of Microcontroller based, portable electronic fibre fineness and maturity tester	4.00
BTRA	Plasma technology for textile processing	46.00
MANTRA	Development of anti-allergenic protective fabric for use in bed sheets, pillows and mattresses	13.08
MANTRA	Improvement in chemical processing technology of modified rayon (filament) and model fibre fabrics and enhance the realization of entire value chain	12.98
NITRA	Industrial potential of milkweed fibre	10.37
NITRA	To modify powerloom to produce warp, weft and combination of warp & weft nodule fabric	21.25
SASMIRA	Indigenous manufacturing of woven geo-textiles for ground improvement using vertical drain technique	16.05
SASMIRA	Low cost upgradation of first generation imported shuttleless looms and indigenous shuttleless looms for decentralized sector for enhanced productivity and quality	11.73
SASMIRA	Developing fabrics with thermo-regulatory properties using phase change materials (PCM) for specialty application	17.05
SITRA	Interaction of the properties of individual cotton fibres in a blend	10.68
SITRA	Evaluation of knitting behaviour and performance of knitted fabrics during garment manufacturing using Artificial Neural Network (ANN)	22.22
WRA	To synthesize wool dyes with moth proofing properties	29.05
WRA	To improve processing performance of finer Indian Wools and their product range with incorporation of Enzyme Technology for better value addition (with special reference to early stage processing)	20.64

*[Translation]***Use of Names for Commercial Purposes**

4381. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of names and photographs of the Father of the Nation Shri Mahatama Gandhi, Pandi Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi for commercial purposes is permitted under the Trade Mark Act, Patent and Design Act and Companies Act;

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

(c) whether Trade mark Act, Patent and Design Act and Companies Act are potent for checking the use of the names and pictures of Lord Shriram, Shrikrishna, Shri Ganesh, Lord Shiva, Vishnu and other Gods and Goddesses who are the symbols of the faith and belief of the Hindus in Commercial purposes;

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps to include the said Acts in the Ninth Schedule;

(e) if so, the details thereof; 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) No, Sir.

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

(c) There are adequate safeguards provided under the provisions of the Trade Marks Act, to protect misuse of name and pictorial representations of various Hindu Gods and Goddesses for commercial purposes. Section 9 (2) of the Trade Marks Act, 1999, inter alia, provides that a mark shall not be registered as a trade mark if (i) it contains or companies of any matter likely to hurt the religious susceptibilities of any class or section of the citizens of India; and (ii) its use is prohibited under Section 3 of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950. Further, Section 4 of the Emblems and Names Act prohibits (a) registration of any company, firm, or other body of persons which bears any name, or (b) registration of a trade mark or design which bears any emblem or name, or (c) grant a patent in respect of an invention which bears a title containing any emblem or name.

Section 23(1) of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 also empowers the Central Government to prohibit registration of any word as a trade mark containing words of Lord Buddha, Ashoka Chakra, Dharam Chakra, Sri Sai Baba, Sri Ram Krishna, Swami Vivekananda, Shri Saradadevi (Holy mother); the name and the pictorial representation of Sikh Gurus, the name and the pictorial representation of Lord Venkateshwara of Balaji Etc.

Section 20(1) of the Companies Act, 1956 provides that no company can be registered with a name which, in the opinion of the Central Government, is undesirable. With a view to illustrate the word "undesirable" Department of Company Affairs have issued guidelines/instructions for the guidance of Registrar of Companies entrusted with the task of registration of name of the companies, stating that if a name attracts the provisions of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950, the same will not generally be made available for registration.

Section 3(b) of the Patents Act, 1970 prohibits an invention, the primary or intended use of commercial exploitation of which would be contrary to public order or morality or which causes serious prejudice to human, animal or plant life or health or to the environment.

Section 4(d) of the Designs Act, 2000 provides that a design which comprises or contains scandalous or obscene matter shall not be registered. The designs containing the representation of Hindu God and Goddesses hurting the religious sensibility and feeling may fall within the ambit of the above Section and is a non- registerable design.

(d) to (f) The Acts referred to above are not required to be included in the Ninth Schedule for purpose of ensuring their enforcement.

Intellectual Property Rights

4382. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Pakistan is planning to go to World Trade Organisation (WTO) in regard to patenting of basmati rice under the the Intellectual Property Rights;

(b) if so, whether the Pakistan has negotiated with European Union market to register basmati rice under the Joint Geographical Indicator (JGI); and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per the Pakistan media reports available with us, Pakistan is planning to go to WTO over the issue. However, they have not yet succeeded to register Super Basmati rice with the European Market. This Department has constituted a Joint Study Group for discussion with Pakistan on Joint Registration of Basmati Rice as a Geographical Indication for mutual benefit of both the Countries.

[English]

Vacant Posts In National Commission for ST

4383. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of the members in National Commission for Scheduled Tribes as on date;

(b) the such vacancies since which year was occurred;

(c) the reasons for delay in filling of vacancies; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fill up such vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH) : (a) and (b) The Post of Chairperson and three posts of the Members of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are vacant as per details given below:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	Date since vacant
1.	Chairperson	14th Feb., 2007
2.	Member	1st March, 2007
3.	Member	4th March, 2007
4.	Member	11th March, 2007

(c) and (d) The Action for the appointment of Chairperson and Members of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has already been initiated as per para 3 of Article 338A of the Constitution.

Research Contracts

4384. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government awards research contracts to consultants, NGOs, Academics and Research Organisations, etc;

(b) if so, the details of the research contracts alongwith the names of the organisations who were awarded contracts during each of the last three years and its progress;

(c) whether the research contracts are pasted on the website of the Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of internal process in deciding the topics of these research contracts;

(f) whether the research contracts awarded through a competitive bidding process;

(g) if so, the criteria adopted for the competitive bidding process; and

(h) If not, the sanctity of the award process?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) Under the scheme of 'Surveys, Studies and Policy Research', surveys/studies are assigned to academic/research/professional organisations of repute, for collecting reliable data on various aspects of micro, small and medium enterprises for the purpose of policy research.

(b) The details of surveys/studies awarded during

the last three years along with the names of organisations, are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (h) In order to streamline the process of selecting the topics for surveys/studies and awarding of contracts on the basis of technical and financial bids, the operational guidelines for the scheme of Surveys, Studies and Policy Research were revised in December, 2005. Under the revised guidelines, operation of the scheme is overseen by a Steering Committee headed by Secretary, Ministries of Small Scale Industries and Agro & Rural Industries. The Steering Committee decided the subjects of surveys, studies etc. to be undertaken/assigned/during the year and also

approves a panel of experts and academic/research professional organisations of repute, based on their expertise and experience in the field of micro, small and medium enterprises, which may be invited to submit technical and financial bids for the proposed surveys/studies. On evaluation of technical and financial bids for the proposed surveys/studies. On evaluation of technical and financial bids, surveys/studies are assigned to the agencies concerned. The notice for inviting technical and financial bids are not placed on the website, because the surveys/studies are assigned through a process of limited tender by inviting technical and financial bids from the approved panel of experts/organisations.

Statement

S.No.	Subject of Study/Assignment	Name of Organisation	Progress
1	2	3	4
2004-05			
1.	Industries based on ancillaries and support services of large/medium industries in North Eastern Region	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati.	Study Completed
2.	Entrepreneurship Development inputs in Professionals Colleges	National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training (NISIT, Hyderabad.	Study Completed
3.	Role and Contribution of and challenges before Small Scale Service and Business Enterprises in India	World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises, Plot No. 4, Sector 16-1, Noida	Study Completed
4.	Entrepreneurship Development in Backward Region of Eastern U.P.	D D U Gorakhpur University	Study Completed
5.	Survey of Women owned Small Enterprises and constraints faced by women entrepreneurs	Society for Economic and Social Transition, New Delhi	Study Completed
6.	Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme for School Studies	National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida	Study Completed
7.	Study on Indian Foundries	Institute of Indian Foundrymen, New Delhi	Study Completed
8.	Project Identification Practices Amongst Entrepreneurs	National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida	Study Completed
9.	Study on the Informal Sector in Guwahati	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), of India, Ahmedabad	Study Completed
	Impact of WTO on small scale industries in India	Entrepreneurship Development Institute Guwahati	Study Completed
10.	Study on Service Industry in the North East- Prospects for Growth	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati	Study Completed
2005-06			
1.	Competency Mapping of India SMEs for Global Promotion	National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training (NISIT), Hyderabad	Study Completed
2.	Study on Status, Growth and De-reservation in the Small Scale Sector in India	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Contemporary Studies, New Delhi	Study Completed

1	2	3	4
2006-07			
1.	Evaluation Study on Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme (Being implemented by SIDO)	M/o CRISIL Ltd., Mumbai	Study yet to be completed
2.	Evaluation study of Capital Subsidy Scheme (Being implemented by SIDO)	M/s. National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Parisila Bhawan, 11, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002	Study yet to be completed
3.	Evaluation study of Marketing Promotion Scheme (Being implemented by NSIC)	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, Management Development Institute, Gurgaon	Study yet to be completed

Innovative Farm Machines

4385. SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take any steps for the manufacture of innovative farm machines using appropriate and indigenous technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such farm machines which are cost effective and user-friendly would bring about another green revolution in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Research and Education, is involved in research and development of location and commodity specific prototype farm machines through its Institutes and Cooperating Centres of All India Coordinated Research Project on Farm Implements and Machinery located at State Agricultural Universities and other Central Institutions.

(b) So far a large number of manual, animal and power operated farm machines for land preparation, sowing, interculture, spraying, harvesting and threshing have been designed and developed and many of these have been commercialized by the ICAR under the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) These machines are cost effective and are user friendly. Efforts are on to develop new machines suitable for hill agriculture, horticulture, precision farming and straw management which would aid in further mechanization and timely field operation resulting in increase in production and productivity and better return to the farmers. Farm machines alone cannot bring green revolution as other inputs like seeds, fertilizers, irrigation

facilities, etc., also contribute significantly. These would, however, contribute to increase productivity.

(d) Work is going on to develop suitable machines for hill agriculture, horticulture, precision farming and straw management etc. in the ICAR under the Department of Agriculture Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture.

Capital Punishment

4386. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to abolish the Capital punishment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the other countries who have abolished the Capital punishment?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the information available, the name of the countries whose laws do not provide for death penalty are ; - Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guineabissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kiribati, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (former Yougoslav Republic), MALTA, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States), Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Newzealand, Nicaragua, Niue, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Vatican city State, Venezuela.

Scholarship to IIM's Students

4387. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provide to the students of various Indian Institutes of Management particularly Ahmedabad and Bangalore in form of scholarship, freeship etc. during each of the last two years;

(b) the criteria fixed for such financial assistance to the students of various categories;

(c) whether the financial assistance to some SC/ST students is denied during this period;

(d) if so, whether the Government intends to extend such financial assistance to the students of other engineering colleges also; and

(e) if so, the details of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) The details of need-based financial assistance provided by the IIMs during the last two years is as follows:

2005-2006		
Name of the Institute	No. of Students benefited	Amount
IIM, Ahmedabad	97	Rs. 64,77,650
IIM, Bangalore	76	Rs. 76,81,000
IIM, Calcutta	22	Rs. 16,12,750
IIM, Lucknow	115	Rs. 56,00,000
IIM, Indore	25	Rs. 18,75,000
IIM, Kozhikode	58	Rs. 40, 32, 000
Total	393	Rs. 2,72,78,400
2005-2006		
IIM, Ahmedabad	69	Rs. 47,69,530
IIM, Bangalore	57	Rs. 68,46,000
IIM, Calcutta	29	Rs. 20,62,200
IIM, Lucknow	86	Rs. 48,00,000
IIM, Indore	11	Rs. 9,90,000
IIM, Kozhikode	42	Rs. 33, 50, 000
Total	294	Rs. 2,28,17,730

(b) All the admitted students whose annual gross family income is Rs. 2.00 lakh and below are eligible for need-based financial assistance upto a full tuition fee waiver.

(c) No SC/ST student are denied need-based financial assistance subject to the fulfillment of eligibility criteria for receiving the financial assistance.

(d) and (e) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is implementing and running Post-

Graduate Scholarship scheme in various fields of technical education. A valid GATE scorer is eligible for scholarship amount @Rs. 5000 per month along with a contingency grant of Rs. 5000/- per year on merit provided he/she gets admission in AICTE approved PG programmes in a technical institution. During the year 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 5843.33 lakhs was released under PG scholarship scheme. During the year 2006-07 till March 13, 2007, an amount Rs. 3991.72 lakh has already been released under the scheme.

Import of Processed Food

4388. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of import and export of small packed containers/bottles of juices, vegetables and other processed food items during the last three years; and

(b) the details of import of concentrated fruit juices during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) The item-wise details of import and export are given in the publication 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India; Volume-I (Exports) and Volume-II (Imports) Annual Number' published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, which are available in the library of the Parliament.

Powerloom Owners

4389. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether powerloom owners are facing many problems in the country specially in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State and Union Territory wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to solve the problems of powerloom owners in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN) : (a) and (b) No specific problems have been received from the powerloom owners. However, the general difficulties of this sector are no different from those faced by the Textile sector in general. These include non availability of 100% power, a high rate of power tariff in some of the states, difficulty in getting loans from the banks, increase in cost of production of silk fabrics, illegal entry of silk fabrics from neighboring countries, etc. However, fabrics production by powerloom sector has been increasing steadily.

(c) and (d) Government has taken various measures for the development of the decentralised powerloom industry by way of modernisation/technology up gradation. Government launched the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for the Textiles and Jute industries w.e.f. 1.04.1999.

The Scheme provides 5% interest reimbursement on rupee term loan and exchange rate fluctuation/forward cover premium, limited to 5% for foreign currency loan availed for a project in conformity with the scheme. An option of 15% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy (CLCS) in lieu of 5% interest on TUFS has been provided to the small-scale textile/jute industry under the scheme. The Government has also provided an additional option to powerloom units to avail of 20% capital subsidy under TUFS in lieu of 5 % interest re-imbursement/15%CLCS. The capital ceiling for machinery has been increased from Rs. 60.00 lakh to Rs. 1.00 crore for the decentralised power loom sector. The response to this scheme has been very encouraging. There has been a large increase in the subsidy amount released during 2006-07 compared to 2005-06.

[Rs. in Lakh]

	Application received		Disbursed	
	No.	Amount (cost of machinery)	No.	Amount (subsidy amount)
2003-04	004	000.48	004	00.10
2004-05	323	083.86	150	06.00
2005-06	564	201.03	368	23.00
2006-07 (as on 30.03.2007)	863	353.23	827	59.86
Total	1,754	638.6	1,349	88.96

Tea Cultivation

4390. SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the Minister of COMEMRCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under tea cultivation in the country State-wise;

(b) the number of workers employed by Tea Industry, State-wise;

(c) the details of the number of tea estates registered in each State alongwith the production and quantity of tea grown by small tea growers;

(d) whether death cases have occurred in the tea gardens due to starvation;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the workers engaged in the tea industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) State-wise details of total area under cultivation of tea, number of workers employed in tea industry and number of tea estates registered are given below:-

States	Area (2005)* (in thousand ha.)	Estimated No. of workers employed (2005)	No. of Estates (area> 10.12 hect).
Assam	272.00	618,139	824
West Bengal	114.50	262,702	311
Tripura	8.36	11,620	58
Bihar	2.10	120	1
Uttaranchal	1.45	312	10
Himachal Pradesh	2.35	993	24
Manipur	1.32	695	6
Sikkim	0.19	418	1
Arunachal Pradesh	2.07	1,597	27
Nagaland	1.90	137	7
Meghalaya	0.28	235	7
Mizoram	0.77	75	7
Orissa	0.21	462	1
Total North India	407.50	897,500	1,284
Tamil Nadu	76.25	266,383	228
Kerala	37.12	90,148	154
Karnataka	2.13	4,769	18
Total South India	115.50	361,300	400
Total All India	523.00	1,258,800	1,684

*Provisional and subject to revision

Source : Tea Board

Tea (made tea) produced at the Estate level and by small tea growers are as under :-

(Figures in Millions Kgs)

	2006 Estimates		
	North India	South India	All India
Estate grown tea (estate area>10.12 Hect)	590.0	142.8	732.8
Small Growers production (estate area<10.12 Hect)	139.6	83.5	223.1
All Total	729.6	226.3	955.9

(d) and (e) Government/Tea Board do not have any such report/information.

(f) As an on-going process, tea Board has been implementing a number of plan schemes for the overall development of the tea industry which includes welfare of workers engaged in Tea Industry. Tea Board has also been extending financial grants towards various labour welfare measures. The welfare scheme under the head of Human Resource Development has been included in the Xth Plan as well.

Export of Agricultural Products

4391. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of India's share in world export trade in agricultural products;

(b) whether the total volume of agricultural exports is very low;

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

(d) whether the export potential of agricultural products has not been fully tapped;

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

(f) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) India's share in World export trade in agricultural products has been 1.0% in 1980; 0.8% in 1990; 1.2% in 2000; and 1.2% in 2005. The main agricultural products exported from India are food grains (including basmati and non-basmati rice, wheat and other cereals), nuts and seeds, meat, poultry and dairy products, fruits and vegetables, processed foods, oil meals, tobacco and its products, spices, sugar etc. India's export of total agricultural products shows an increasing trend during the last few years details of which are as follows:

Year	Value (US \$ million)
2002-03	4674.00
2003-04	5223.85
2004-05	6014.07
2005-06 (Provisional)	7158.84

Source : DGCI&S

The detailed information on India's exports viz., country-wise and product-wise can be accessed on the website of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry. Department of Commerce i.e., <http://docnic>.

(d) to (f) It has been the endeavour of the Government to tap the export potential of agriculture and agricultural products to the maximum possible extent. Encouraging export is a continuous process. The Government is taking necessary steps to encourage export of agro products through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards etc. In order to boost Indian agricultural products, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) etc. with modified guidelines under which the various Boards/Councils undertake programmes like organization of Buyer-Seller Meets; participation in Trade Fairs; visit of delegations of traders and exporters to various countries. Under the above mentioned schemes, the exporters are also provided grants-in-aids for modernization, technology upgradation, packaging and quality improvement etc. with a view to enhance the exports of the country. Government has also announced a Vishesh Krish Upaj Yojana with an objective to promote export of fruits, vegetables, flowers, dairy, poultry, minor forest produce and their value added products by incentivising export of such products.

Steps have also been initiated to increase the competitiveness of Indian farmers and agriculture, so that the agricultural exports can increase and the farmers can get remunerative prices for their produce. To achieve this end, the Government has introduced a number of initiatives and interventions, for enhancing the productivity of Indian Agriculture inter-alia, they include Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), National Horticulture Mission and Integrated Cereal Development Programmes.

[Translation]

Technology Mission of Cotton

4392. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for modernisation of market yard and ginning and pressing factories under Cotton Technology Mission (TMC) and achievements made during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the achievements in comparison to the targets are not satisfactory;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN) : (a) to (c) No separate year-wise targets have been fixed for the development of market yards and modernization of G&P

factories. However, the original target for Development of market yards and modernization of G&P factories. However, the original target for Development of Market Yards under Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) (Mini Mission-III) launched in February 2000 was 111. Against this target, 108 Market Yards have been completed by the end of the March 2007 (i.e. Xth Plan). The achievement is thus 97.29% of the original target. Similarly, the original target for Modernization of Ginning & Pressing Factories under Mini Mission - IV was 500, against which development of 544 market yards have been completed till the end of the Xth Five Year Plan. Thus achievement under Mini Mission - IV is 107% against the original target. Taking into account the fast pace of the achievements is of the target and satisfactory progress of Mini Mission - III & IV the Government of India in June, 2005 thought it prudent to revise and thereby increase the original targets to Development of 250 Market Yards and Modernization of 1000 G & P factories. At the time of revising the target under TMC (MM-III & IV), it was well envisaged that this revised target would spill over to the XIth Plan period. Thus it will not be correct to say that the achievements in comparison to the targets have not been satisfactory. As on today against the revised target, 226 Market Yards have been sanctioned and 907 G&P factories have been sanctioned. The achievement of the revised targets in terms of number of project sanctioned is 90.40% in case of MM-III and 97.70% in case of MM-VI. As modernization of market yard and G & P factories have a long gestation period, it is expected that the project will be completed in the first two years of the XIth Plan period..

(d) The Government is adopting various measures to expedite the achievement of revised targets set under MM-III and MM-IV. These are :-

- Collection of progress reports
- State-wise reviews of Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs)
- Physical and financial review by Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi
- Review by Board of Directors of Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.
- Holding of Implementation Committee meetings
- Meetings with the Directors of Agriculture Marketing of the States to review the progress of their work sanctioned under TMC project
- Follow - up action regarding time bound achievements of the targets.
- Encouraging the State Government to submit more proposals so that in case of cancellation of any particular project due to unforeseen reasons, there will be alternative projects to rely upon by the Implementation Committee.
- Effective monitoring of the project through a series of institutional measures.

[English]

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

4393. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR :

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD :

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

(a) the details of incentives/grant under National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) sanctioned and released to various States and Union Territories during each of the last three years particularly to Gujarat, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the incentives/grant of various States under the NPEGEL has not been approved by the Union Government for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) A statement indicating the funds released by Government of India to eligible States under National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level during the last three years is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) provides for utilization of savings from Rs. 150 per girls child given for free textbooks under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, for providing additional need based incentives to the girls in educationally backward blocks. States eligible under this guideline were provided funds for the same.

Statement

Funds released by Government of India under National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) during last three years

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl.No.	State	Funds released in 2004-05	Funds released in 2005-06	Funds released in 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3000.00	2000.00	4383.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.50	4.50	33.82
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	46.37
4.	Bihar	1770.00	1770.56	5544.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	1189.74	1189.76	521.71

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Dadra and Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2827.00	2454.14	302.25
8.	Haryana	196.55	196.55	314.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	58.00	28.66	55.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	54.94	568.60	34.80
11.	Jharkhand	1068.50	1068.50	3783.00
12.	Karnataka	824.48	336.95	868.93
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4636.40	4636.00	6599.46
14.	Maharashtra	489.79	665.79	853.70
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	9.24
16.	Meghalaya	9.62	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	7.47	31.47
18.	Orissa	2000.00	159.63	3442.78
19.	Punjab	40.00	90.08	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	549.39	1484.06	671.76
21.	Tamil Nadu	489.54	370.45	852.12
22.	Tripura	2.40	6.58	24.05
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3000.00	13824.00	11682.00
24.	West Bengal	538.36	718.25	670.00
Total		23219.92	33194.59	41068.93

**Funds Released under
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

4394. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released to Orissa under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last financial year;

(b) the amount spent by the Government of Orissa by the end of financial year;

(c) whether the Union Government has increased the allocation under SSA for the current financial year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government of Orissa has also sought lifting of restrictions imposed on the appointments of regular teachers in schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) During 2006-07 Government of India share of Rs. 44010.95 lakh was released under SSA to Orissa. The expenditure of SSA Orissa during 2006-07 was Rs. 65778.72 lakh.

(c) and (d) Annual outlay for SSA Orissa for 2007-08 has provisionally been pegged at Rs. 898 Crore.

(e) and (f) Out of 64314 teachers sanctioned under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan upto 2006-07, 62483 teachers have been appointed by Orissa.

[Translation]

Suicide Cases in Delhi Police

4395. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL :
PROF VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA :
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suicide committed by Delhi Police personnel during each of the last three years, till date, rank-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the dependents of such officials;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to go into the reasons thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) The year-wise and rank-wise details of Delhi Police personnel who committed suicide during 2004, 2005, 2006 and up to 15th April, 2007 are as under :

Year	Inspector	Sub-Inspector/ Astt. Sub Inspr	Head Constable	Constable
2004	0	2	2	3
2005	0	1	2	3
2006	1	2	2	7
2007	0	1	1	4

(b) The steps taken to rehabilitate the dependents of such deceased officials include grant of financial assistance of Rs. 2 lakh and compassionate appointment to dependent in some cases depending on fulfillment of prescribed conditions.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Des not arise.

(e) Delhi Police makes efforts to ensure that the welfare of the personnel is adequately looked after and frequent contact is maintained at officer levels to understand their problems and also giving them an open opportunity to air their grievances.

[English]

Special Economic Zones for Auto Parts

4396. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposals

to set up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for auto parts in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the details of the amount of investment to be made for this purpose, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the SEZs 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 (c) Formal approval has been granted for setting up two sector specific Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for automobiles and automobile components and these have since been notified. In addition, in principle approval has been granted for three such SEZs and two more proposals have been received. Details are given below:-

S.No.	Name of developer	Location	Area (in hectares)	Proposed investment (Rs. in crores)
I. SEZs formally approved and notified				
1.	Adityapur Industrial Area Development	Adityapur, Jharkhand	36.4218	30.58
2.	M/s Bajaj Auto Limited	Waluj, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	100.26	200
II. In principle approvals granted				
1.	Shreeaumji Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Faruknagar, Gurgaon District Haryana	101	447
2.	Parsvnath Developers Ltd.	Pune, Maharashtra	100	119.17
3.	Bengal Srei Infrastructure Developers Ltd.	Kharagpur, West Bengal	200	2797.20
III. Proposals received (both for in principle approval)				
1.	Nashik Industrial Park Pvt. Ltd.	Nashik, Maharashtra	154.31	891.53
2.	Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu	795	650

(d) As per the provisions of the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006, the Letter of Approval issued to the SEZ developer by the Central Government conveying formal approval is valid for 3 years within which period effective steps for implementation of the project must be taken. The validity can be extended for further two years by the Board of Approval. In the case of in principle approval, the Letter of Approval issued is valid for a period of one year within which time the developer is required to submit suitable proposal for formal approval. The validity period in this case also can be extended for further two years by the Board of Approval.

[Translation]

Setting up of Industries

4397. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from various States for setting up of industries during each of the last three years and the current year, till date, State-wise;

(b) if so, the total number of proposals cleared/ pending alongwith the funds provided, separately, State-wise; and

(c) the details of products are likely to be produced by such industries, industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The entrepreneurs, and not the State Governments, are required to file Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM)/ application for Industrial Licence (IL) for setting up of an industry. Under the liberalised economic environment investment decisions, including the choice of location of industrial units, are

taken by entrepreneurs based on techno-economic considerations. Though funds are not allocated by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion to State Governments specifically for setting up of industries, Government supplements efforts of the State Governments in establishing infrastructure and providing other incentives under various schemes. State-wise information of the Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEM) received and Letters of Intent (LOI)/Direct Industrial Licenses (DIL) issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion during 1-4-2003 to 31.3.2007 is enclosed as statement-I.

(c) Industry-wise details of the Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEM) received and Letters of Intent (LOI)/ Direct Industrial Licenses (DIL) issued during 1-4-2003 to 31-3-2007 given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Statewise and Financial Yearwise Investment Intentions (IEMs+LOIs+DILs) from 2003-2004 Onwards

S.No.	Name of State	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007	
		Nos.	Prov. Inv (Rs. Cr.)	Nos.	Prov. Inv (Rs. Cr.)	Nos.	Prov. Inv (Rs. Cr.)	Nos.	Prov. Inv (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	2	31	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	266	16527	422	16596	493	19001	582	48660
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	68	6	51	7	41	4	111
4.	Assam	39	163	73	430	71	809	47	2044
5.	Bihar	5	27	12	314	37	3913	52	4850
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	234
7.	Chhattisgarh	212	16155	453	47602	242	39914	207	118737
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	227	4137	96	834	88	2374	93	2794
9.	Daman and Diu	91	390	54	418	72	780	45	1559
10.	Delhi	9	14	7	20	5	20	9	218
11.	Goa	33	325	29	171	36	296	24	316
12.	Gujarat	447	32341	613	29695	753	82901	478	72283
13.	Haryana	185	8372	198	2737	232	5578	210	16095
14.	Himachal Pradesh	63	1126	107	3384	115	1774	89	1906
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	56	774	126	2719	134	2058	80	2306
16.	Jharkhand	65	1861	88	10539	202	54089	81	35257
17.	Karnataka	180	14074	224	10969	268	15353	286	72250
18.	Kerala	20	417	26	294	48	610	29	1211

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	70	1616	139	8538	175	18782	202	12537
21.	Maharashtra	685	8878	709	13256	826	24694	760	62191
22.	Manipur	0	0	1	0	1	7	1	10
23.	Meghalaya	32	99	32	215	33	634	12	1280
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	5	16034	1	2	0	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	155	17718	248	45565	167	38255	126	96869
27.	Pondicherry	51	252	34	263	48	411	41	753
28.	Punjab	110	1844	170	4190	195	7127	191	10128
29.	Rajasthan	170	1096	156	2162	186	5077	157	10040
30.	Sikkim	2	18	5	243	7	548	11	882
31.	Tamil Nadu	256	2898	419	54481	630	11841	698	20377
32.	Tripura	2	2	7	251	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	238	2179	565	21633	631	31710	475	33745
34.	Uttarakhand	142	1334	174	2441	392	5706	396	14887
35.	West Bengal	450	7637	452	14078	380	12047	287	51836
36.	Locations in More than one State	2	9	1	2	0	0	0	0
Total		4275	158385	5649	294094	6476	386381	5678	696366

Note : Investment in terms of Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) filed, Letters of Intent (LOIs) issued and Direct Industrial Licences issued since November, 2003.

Statement-II

Sectorwise and Financial yearwise Investment Intentions (IEMs+LOIs+DILs) From 2003-2004 Onwards

Name of the Scheduled Industry		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007	
		Nos.	Prov. Inv (Rs. Cr.)	Nos.	Prov. Inv (Rs. Cr.)	Nos.	Prov. Inv (Rs. Cr.)	Nos.	Prov. Inv (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mettallurgical Industries	833	35406	1381	98590	1146	105246	836	159888
2.	Fuels	41	17716	44	49832	53	26596	27	23765
3.	Boilers and Steam Gen. Plants	1	6	3	66	1	7	8	342
4.	Prime Movers	49	558	131	2788	134	4382	159	5758
5.	Electrical Equipments	261	35496	366	50061	372	80177	359	238443
6.	Telecommunications	18	542	49	1801	38	1111	48	2653

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Transportation	53	1003	104	1809	79	4847	122	10837
8.	Industrial Machinery	76	2404	126	2247	159	1580	116	2456
9.	Machine Tools	8	74	10	81	13	66	16	189
10.	Agricultural Machinery	6	193	4	274	18	130	20	1445
11.	Earth Moving Machinery	0	0	3	41	6	97	5	18
12.	Misc. Mechanical Industry	212	1484	242	3402	295	3458	382	10812
13.	Comm. H. Hold Equipments	14	328	15	98	15	90	10	35
14.	Medical and Surgical Equipments	8	22	9	8	12	58	7	25
15.	Industrial Instruments	3	0	4	79	2	18	2	1
16.	Scientific Instruments	11	91	10	61	12	43	7	27
17.	Math, Survey & Drawing Equipments	1	110	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Fertilizers	60	2812	56	249	84	599	47	337
19.	Chemical Other than Fertilizer	378	11233	450	11504	505	31533	348	42336
20.	Photographic Raw films	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Dye Stuffs	5	0	6	14		120	12	429
22.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	144	1211	193	2082	234	3103	177	3563
23.	Textiles	586	5365	569	89937	971	27047	987	27455
24.	Paper & Paper products	76	12857	110	1824	149	6850	108	7713
25.	Sugar	33	1012	312	19986	517	42549	398	44203
26.	Fermentation Industries	211	1980	114	2358	89	3120	164	7991
27.	Food Processing Industries	276	1741	226	2030	264	3034	226	3726
28.	Vanaspati, Veg Oil & Fats	99	1701	165	1176	134	1477	97	926
29.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toiletries	63	985	56	585	64	1574	51	1185
30.	Rubber Goods	46	579	49	1426	64	624	45	2282
31.	Leather Goods	50	175	29	148	67	207	31	141
32.	Glue & Gelatin	2	15	6	223	9	106	4	0
33.	Glass	23	467	41	2023	44	1075	27	2080
34.	Ceramics	49	655	44	1136	57	869	52	1093
35.	Cement & Gypsum	57	2713	93	7264	113	9772	173	43331
36.	Timber Products	12	92	0	0	9	163	0	0
37.	Defence Industries	10	88	9	2832	6	13	10	416
38.	Miscellaneous Industries	67	385	84	666	74	1027	81	1913
	Others	433	16886	536	16393	658	25613	516	48552
	Total	4275	158385	5649	294094	6476	386381	5678	696366

Note : Investment in terms of Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) filed, Letters of Intent (LOIs) issued and Direct Industrial Licences issued since November 2003.

[English]

Seizure of Assets of Militants

4398. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to seize the assets created/acquired by the militant outfits to blunt their activities;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to enact any fresh law for the said purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967 as amended in September 2004 inter alia contains provisions to not only tackle all aspects of terrorism but also provide a detailed procedure for seizure and forfeiture of assets belonging to terrorist organizations and also those that represent proceeds of terrorism.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Concession to Single Female Child

4399. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides scholarship and some concessions in education fee for single female girl;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these provisions are also applicable for those studying in the Private Schools/Institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of scholarship and concessions in education fee to single female girl provided during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) provides scholarships to girl children who are the only children of their parents. The scholarship scheme was launched in 2005-06 under which the following types of Scholarships are provided:-

- i) Rs. 500/- per month to the single girl children studying in classes XI and XII in CBSE affiliated schools charging a fee of not more than Rs. 1000/- per month during academic year 2005-06 and who have secured minimum 60% marks in the Class-X board examination conducted by CBSE.
- ii) Rs. 500/- per month is awarded to girl students who have passed out from the CBSE affiliated schools and are pursuing under graduate studies.
- iii) Rs. 1000/- per month to girl students of CBSE affiliates schools who have qualified All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE).
- iv) Rs. 1000/- per month to girl students of CBSE affiliates schools who have qualified All India Pre Medical Test Examination (AIPMT).

(c) and (d) Under the Scholarship Scheme for classes XI and XII, single girl students studying in private schools affiliated with CBSE are also eligible. For other schemes, as mentioned above, CBSE provides scholarship to single girl students for professional education in medicine and engineering in Government/Government aided institutions who are successful in the CBSE's AIPMT and AIEEE.

(e) There is no State/UT-wise allocation of these scholarships. The details of Scholarships awarded since its inception are as under:-

Scholarship	Year	
	2005-06	2006-07
Girl students passed	Nil	756
Class-X		
Under Graduate	348	147
AIEEE	302	125
AIPMT	034	027

[Translation]

Gem and Jewellery Industries

4400. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government constituted any agency for the development of gem and jewellery industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said agency has submitted its report to the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/to be taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls

4401. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any requests from the Karnataka Government for release of 9800 MTs rice to Gulbarga District and 7900 MTs rice to Kolar District under the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the matter is still pending with the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the time by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Based on normative entitlement, 6030 MTs of rice was released, as first instalment, under Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAGs), to Government of Karnataka for two districts viz. Gulbarga and Kolar in August, 2006. Subsequently, a request to release 9800 MTs of rice for Gulbarga District and 7900 MTs of rice for Kolar District was received from Government of Karnataka. The quantity utilized (till February, 2007), as reported by the State Government, 731.84 MT for Kolar and nil for Gulbarga District. In view of extremely low offtake of the food grains, further allocation of foodgrains was not made.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Iron Ore Deposits

4402. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate deposits of iron ore in the Bailadila mines;

(b) the details of the lease holders of those mines; and

(c) the total quantum of iron ore extracted and procured from those mines for export purpose?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) As per available information the total resources of iron ore in Bailadila deposits have been placed at 1135.31 million tonnes.

(b) At present, National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) holds six mining teases for iron ore in Bailadila mines over a total lease area of 5861.76 hectares. In addition to these, one prior approval for grant of mining lease for iron ore over an area of 413.74 hectares in Bailadila R.F.No. 13 in favour of NMDC, one prior approval for grant of prospecting licence in favour of Essar Steel Ltd. over an area of 2285 hectares in Bailadila R.F.No.3 and one prior approval for grant of prospecting licence in favour of Tata Iron & Steel Ltd over an area of 2500 hectares in Bailadila R.F.No.1 have been conveyed to the State Government.

(c) The total production of iron ore in Bailadila area during 2006-07 was of 20.45 million tonnes and the quantity exported was 2.05 million tonnes.

[Translation]

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas

4403. SHRI KAILASH BAITHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure of admission in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas;

(b) whether any role of Members of Parliament has been prescribed for successful running of these schools;

(c) If so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any arrangements have been made to admit some students in these schools on the recommendations of the Members of Parliament; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% of seats for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC or minority communities and the remaining 25% for girls from families below poverty line. The objective of the scheme is to provide access at upper primary level in areas having high concentration of

disadvantaged section of girls who remain outside the educational system due to socio-economic and cultural reasons or in areas with scattered habitations that do not otherwise qualify for an upper primary school.

The Scheme is being implemented by the State Governments whose responsibility is to ensure that eligible girls avail of the facility of KGBV schools.

[English]

**Industrial Infrastructure
Upgradation Scheme**

4404. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has introduced Industrial Infrastructure upgradation Scheme;

(b) If so, the number of proposals received by the Union Government under the Scheme from the State Governments during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of proposals cleared till date and funds provided to each proposal, State-wise; and

(d) the time by when all pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR):
(a) Yes, Sir. The Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003.

(b) The State-wise list of 132 proposals received from various States during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-I

(c) State-wise details of the 26 projects sanctioned so far and funds released for each sanctioned project are given in statement-II.

(d) The central grant committed for the sanctioned projects has already exceeded the amount approved for IIUS and hence all proposals are not likely to be sanctioned.

Statement-I

**State-wise/Year-wise details of
project proposals received**

S.No.	State	2004	2005	2006
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	9	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0
3.	Assam	0	2	0
4.	Bihar	0	3	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	1	0
6.	Delhi	0	2	0
7.	Gujarat	3	8	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	1
9.	Haryana	3	0	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	3	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	1	0
12.	Karnataka	3	6	1
13.	Kerala	2	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3	2
15.	Maharashtra	2	8	1
16.	Mizoram	0	1	0
17.	Orissa	1	0	0
18.	Punjab	1	4	0
19.	Rajasthan	2	0	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	7	6	1
21.	Tripura	0	1	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5	1	1
23.	West Bengal	3	2	1
Total		55	65	12

Statement-II

**State-wise details of proposals sanctioned under Industrial Infrastructure
Upgradation Scheme and funds released for each of the project**

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State	Cluster/ Project	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Pharma Cluster, Hyderabad	16.54
2.		Auto cluster, Vijayawada	7.80
3.	Chhattisgarh	Steel & Metallurgical Cluster, Raipur	21.07

1	2	3	4
4.	Gujarat	Chemical Cluster, Ahmedabad	13.79
5.		Chemical Cluster, Ankleshwar	40.50
6.		Gem & Jewellery Cluster, Surat	16.70
7.		Chemical Cluster, Vapi	39.28
8.	Haryana	Textile Cluster, Panipat	13.63
9.	Karnataka	Machine Tools Cluster, Bangalore	47.65
10.		Foundry Cluster, Belgaum	18.02
11.	Kerala	Coir Cluster, Alapuzha	14.20
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Auto Cluster, Pithampur	33.30
13.	Maharashtra	Textile Cluster, Ichalkaranji	21.80
14.		Auto Cluster, Pune	43.64
15.	Orissa	Metallurgical Cluster, Jajpur	31.32
16.	Punjab	Textile Cluster, Ludhiana	8.42
17.	Rajasthan	Marble Cluster, Kishangarh	9.20
18.	Tamil Nadu	Auto Cluster, Chennai	11.70
19.		Leather Cluster, Ambur	29.30
20.		Food Grain, Cereal & Staple Cluster, Madurai	10.00
21.		Pump, Motor & Foundry Cluster, Coimbatore	38.40
22.		Textile Cluster, Tirupur	46.24
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Leather Cluster, Kanpur	3.25
24.	West Bengal	Multi Industry Cluster, Haldia	24.64
25.		Foundry Cluster, Howrah	13.47
26.		Rubber Cluster, Kolkata	5.24

Terrorist Threat In Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4405. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Andaman and Nicobar Islands are facing threats from terrorists, pirates and vested foreign agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to beef up the security of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) No, Sir. Presence of terrorist outfits in Andaman and Nicobar islands have so far not come to notice. However, Andaman and Nicobar Islands face threat from poachers and illegal immigrants.

(b) There has been movement of foreign poachers in the Andaman Sea for fishing and plundering invaluable marine resources. Details showing the apprehension of foreign poachers (nationality wise) for the last five years is enclosed as statement.

During the year 2006, as many as 111 Bangladeshis were detected/apprehended in the U.T, out of which 45 were fishermen who drifted to these islands in distress. 62 of those apprehended had entered into the U.T. with passport and tourist visa but without Restricted Area Permit in search of labour job.

(c) In order to regulate entry and stay for foreigners, Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been declared as Restricted Area vide Foreigners (Restricted Area) Order 1963. Restricted Area Permit is issued upto a period of 30 days for visit to only those places which are

open for the purpose. The movements of foreigners are watched and surveillance kept by local Special and Foreigners Branch.

Tight security arrangements have been made at seaport and airport. The security of vital installations of these islands have also been strengthened to avoid any sabotage.

Statement

Details of Poachers apprehended from 2002 to 2007 (Till 18-04-2007)

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (till 18-4-2007)
Myanmarese	154	205	130	65	340	132
Indonesian	16	15	48	02	17	-
Sri Lankan	-	-	06	-	-	-
Thai	09	-	23	-	-	-
Bangladeshi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese	-	-	11	14	-	-
Taiwanese	-	-	04	02	-	-
Phillipines	-	-	-	05	-	-
Total	179	220	222	88	357	132

**Reconstitution of National
Integration Council**

4406. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reconstituted the National Integration Council (NIC);

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

(c) the details of roles envisaged to the States for the implementation of the NIC programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Integration Council (NIC) was last re-constituted by way of Press Note dated 2.2.2005. The re-constituted NIC, headed by the Prime Minister, has 140 Members comprising of Union Ministers, Chief Ministers of all States and Union Territories which have legislatures, Leaders of National Political Parties and Regional Political Parties, Chairpersons of National Commissions, Media Persons, Eminent Public Figures and Representatives drawn from Business Labour & Women.

(c) The suggestions made by the NIC relating to

the State Governments are referred to them for taking suitable action.

Ban on Import of Indian Mangoes by USA

4407. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States of America (USA) had imposed a ban on import of Indian mangoes;

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

(c) the details of yearly foreign exchange earned by India therefrom prior to such ban during last three years;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to compensate the loss of foreign exchange therefrom; and

(e) the details of India's share of export of mangoes to the USA alongwith the percentage of production of mangoes to the export to the USA?

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

A ban was imposed on import of Indian mangoes by United States of America (USA) on account of occurrence of fruit fly and stone weevil in it. They have since agreed to the import of irradiated Indian mangoes. Thereafter, a consignment of Indian mangoes has been dispatched to the USA on 27.04.2007.

(c) to (e) There was no export of mango to USA during the last three years owing to the ban. It is therefore not possible to assess the loss of foreign exchange on this count or to determine India's share in export of mangoes to the USA.

Disaster Management Programme

4408. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of States have not so far implemented disaster management programmes;

(b) if so, the name of States who have not set up State and District Level Disaster Management Mechanism;

(c) the action taken by the Government against such State;

(d) whether a meeting of relief commissioners of various States was held in the recent past; and

(e) if so, the details of various issues discussed and the outcome of said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) The Disaster Management Act, 2005 inter alia provides for measures to be taken by the States/UTs for the purpose of disaster management, constitution of Disaster Management Authorities at the State and district levels, establishment of Disaster Response Funds and Disaster Mitigation Funds at the State and District levels etc. The Central Government has decided to bring these provisions into force in all the States and Union Territories w.e.f. 1st August, 2007. In the meantime, as per the information available, State Disaster Management Authorities have already been set up by Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. At the district level, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra (10 districts), Mizoram, Punjab and Sikkim have constituted District Disaster Management Authorities.

(d) and (e) The Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/Secretaries, Departments of Disaster Management of States/UTs was held on 23rd April, 2007.

The Conference discussed issues relating to the status of preparedness for South-West Monsoon 2007, operation of schemes of Calamity Relief Fund and National Calamity Contingency Fund, implementation of Disaster Management Act, 2005, Flood forecasting and warning system, role of National Disaster Response Force, role of Armed Forces and Civil Defence in disaster management, National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project etc. The States/UTs were advised to have constant review of their preparedness, maintain close coordination with India Meteorological Department, Central Water Commission, Armed Forces and the concerned agencies of the Central and State Governments located in the State, undertake mock drills and rehearsals to keep the relief machinery in the state of alertness, ensure transparency in relief distribution and identification of beneficiaries, identify critical goods and services needed for relief and enter into pre-contracts with various suppliers or service providers, take action as per the guidelines on preparedness in health sector to prevent occurrence of any epidemic during post-flood situations, accelerate public awareness campaign etc.

[Translation]

Girls In Brothels

4409. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI SURAJ SINGH:
SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA
DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether girls from tribal and rural areas of the country are lured by pimps and maid bureau to work as domestic help in big cities and are sold to brothels for prostitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years, till date, State-wise;

(d) the number of persons involved in such activities and action taken against them during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) Such information is not maintained centrally. However, NCRB compiles State/UT wise data on cases registered

under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, procurement of minor girls (Sec. 366-A IPC), selling of girls for prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC) and buying of girls for prostitute. (Sec. 373 IPC), cases registered during 2003 to 2005 are provided in statement-I.

(d) The State/ UT wise details of persons arrested, chargesheeted and convicted under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, procurement of minor girls (Sec. 366-A IPC), selling of girls for prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC) and buying of girls for prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC) during 2003 to 2005 are provided in statement-II.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to check such activities:

(i) **Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (ITPA)** is in the process of being amended to make it more stringent against traffickers. The proposed amendments also

provide for setting up of a Central Nodal Authority and State Nodal Authorities for the purpose of effectively preventing and combating the offence of trafficking in persons.

(ii) **The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has prepared a training manual on "Human Trafficking Handbook for Investigators" for use in the Police Training Institutes.**

(iii) BPR&D is organizing regional workshops for sensitizing police personnel towards the safety and security of women. Several workshops have been held in various cities till date.

(iv) A Central Advisory Committee (CAC) on implementation of IT(P) Act is functioning at Central level in the MWCD, which is represented by States as well as Central Organisations and NGOs etc. The CAC holds quarterly meetings.

Statement-I

Cases registered under Immoral Traffic (P) Act, 1956, Procurement of Minor Girls (Sec. 386-A IPC), Selling of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC) and Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC) during 2003-2005

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19	Nagaland	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	11	22	29	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	54	32	58	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
22	Rajasthan	51	79	115	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
23	Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	2839	3022	2777	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	47	44	31	28	23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttaranchal	0	4	2	7	32	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	152	121	74	12	13	20	6	12	44	18	9	2
	Total (States)	5445	5811	5742	171	205	145	36	19	50	24	21	19
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	4	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	46	123	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	13	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	65	137	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Total (All-India)	5510	5748	5908	171	205	145	36	19	50	24	21	28

Source: Crime In India

Statement-II

*Number of Persons Arrested (PA), Persons Chargesheeted (CS), Persons Convicted (CV) under Immoral Traffic (P) Act, 1956
during 2003 to 2005*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2003			2004			2005		
		PA	CS	CV	PA	CS	CV	PA	CS	CV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	881	832	186	1066	1119	443	1691	1517	723
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	82	45	0	82	27	9	69	45	3
4	Bihar	34	31	4	50	51	17	43	38	6
5	Chhattisgarh	19	19	0	40	40	0	19	19	11
6	Goa	65	60	72	71	65	46	110	97	94
7	Gujarat	698	711	0	156	152	0	265	256	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	Haryana	250	274	18	275	266	11	319	320	36
9	Himachal Pradesh	25	25	0	15	7	2	26	31	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5	5	0	29	25	0	13	9	0
11	Jharkhand	5	0	0	5	5	0	37	19	0
12	Karnataka	2723	2672	1996	2571	2558	1984	3178	3169	1823
13	Kerala	455	420	93	426	475	72	503	450	106
14	Madhya Pradesh	94	94	11	133	133	5	79	79	7
15	Maharashtra	962	776	105	1149	1518	36	1046	940	52
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	1	1	1	4	3	1	0	1	3
19	Nagaland	1	2	2	12	12	12	5	4	3
20	Orissa	79	88	32	63	61	17	107	88	7
21	Punjab	229	188	18	140	176	26	185	162	19
22	Rajasthan	256	254	36	272	272	91	408	408	173
23	Sikkim	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	3303	3320	3140	3793	3414	3194	3649	3872	3586
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	304	306	117	259	220	88	200	188	153
27	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	17	17	0	10	10	13
28	West Bengal	328	287	214	258	270	65	151	168	118
Total (States)		10807	10410	6045	10889	10886	6119	12115	11890	6936
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	14	7	0	48	55	25	27	12	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	5	5	5	0	4	4	0
33	Delhi	205	217	91	477	510	181	501	335	125
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	67	67	61	9	9	16	18	18	14
Total (UTs)		294	299	157	539	579	222	550	369	139
Total (All India)		11101	10709	6202	11428	11465	6341	12665	12259	7075

Source: Crime in India

Number of Persons Arrested (PA), Persons Chargesheeted (CS), Persons Convicted (CV) Under Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC) during 2003 to 2005

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28	West Bengal	19	14	0	14	10	1	3	3	0
	Total (States)	31	23	2	35	34	1	43	26	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (All-India)	31	23	2	35	34	1	43	26	0

*Number of Persons Arrested (PA), Persons Chargesheeted (CS), Persons Convicted (CV)
Under Selling of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC) during 2003 to 2005*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2003			2004			2005		
		PA	CS	CV	PA	CS	CV	PA	CS	CV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	101	101	6	0	0	0	0	0	18
15	Maharashtra	11	11	0	3	3	0	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	7	3	0	13	4	0	45	16	0
Total (States)		121	116	6	25	17	0	53	24	18
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (All India)		121	116	6	25	17	0	53	24	18

*Number of Persons Arrested (PA), Persons Chargesheeted (CS), Persons Convicted (CV)
Under Procurement of Minor Girls (Sec. 366-A IPC) during 2003 to 2005*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2003			2004			2005		
		PA	CS	CV	PA	CS	CV	PA	CS	CV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	30	29	1	45	45	4	53	47	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	13	7	1	6	8	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (All-India)	174	164	25	187	178	37	154	137	20

Modernisation of NTC Mills

4410. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of the work being undertaken for modernization of NTC mills is not as required;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (c) The work being undertaken for modernization of National Textile Corporation (NTC) is as per the Modified Rehabilitation Scheme approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and Group of Ministers (GOM). In pursuance of the Scheme, NTC has formulated a plan for modernizing 22 mills by itself by generating funds from the sale of surplus assets. NTC has started modernization of 13 mills for which orders for purchase have already been placed. The modernization is scheduled to be completed by December, 2007, as per the action plan drawn by the Company.

Duplicate Khadi

4411. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several establishments are getting subsidies by producing duplicate Khadi;

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

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

(d) the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. Khadi has been defined in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. All transactions involving sale and purchase of khadi are limited to khadi institutions certified by the Central Certification Committee of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). Only the institutions registered with KVIC/Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) of States/ Union Territories are eligible for assistance admissible for sale of khadi from KVIC and the assistance available under Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme for making available subsidized working capital for production of khadi. As such, the question of availing subsidy for producing duplicate khadi by any establishment does not arise.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Export Promotion Cities in Uttar Pradesh

4412. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in Uttar Pradesh to be developed for export purpose by the Government;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to develop Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) as Zari-Zardozi Nagar; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has not identified specifically any city in Uttar Pradesh to be developed for export purposes. However, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, Directorate General of Foreign Trade besides other cities all over India, has notified Kekhra Uttar Pradesh as town of export excellence under the Foreign Trade Policy with a view to maximizing their potential and enabling them to move higher.

(b) No, Sir. Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has not received any proposal from Government

of Uttar Pradesh to develop Bareilly (UP) Zari-Zardozi Nagar.

- (c) Does not arise.

Impact of Liberalisation on Small Scale Industries

4413. SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Mohanlal Ganj):
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production is getting affected due to Inspector Raj in small and cottage industries;

(b) If so, whether the review is being made about the progress of liberalisation process;

(c) if so, the percentage of production of these industries affected due to Inspector Raj during the last three years;

(d) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the impact of Inspector Raj on small and cottage industries;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the efforts being made by the Government to remove the problems of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (e) Although there is no quantifiable/empirical information to suggest the specific impact of each constraint faced by the micro and small enterprises, it is an established fact that among other concerns like the non availability of timely and adequate credit, technological obsolescence, the adverse impact of maintenance of several registers, filing of returns and multiple inspections by authorized inspectors under various labour laws are often viewed as impediments to growth by micro and small enterprises.

(f) The Government has put in place a slew of measures to remove the problems faced by micro and small enterprises which include, inter alia, assistance for technological upgradation, comprehensive need based development of clusters, accessing markets, improved infrastructure, better availability of credit, facilities for training and capacity building of entrepreneurs, etc.

Agreement between India and Japan

4414. SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

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

(a) whether a Special Economic participation agreement has been signed between India and Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Japan has also signed any agreement to start metro trains in other States of the country on the lines of Delhi Metro; and

(d) If so, the details of the agreements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A Joint Task Force comprising of Government officials of both countries has been constituted in January 2007 to negotiate an Economic Partnership Agreement between India and Japan.

(c) and (d) An agreement was signed on 31.3.2006 with Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) by Government of India for a loan amount of Yen 44704 million for Bangalore Metro Rail Project under the financial year 2005 Official Development Assistance (ODA) package from Japan. The project will be implemented by Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. as a central sector project. The rate of interest on the loan is 1.3% p.a. with a repayment period of 30 years including an initial grace period of 10 years. The project is expected to be completed by April 2013. The loan has been effectuated by JBIC w.e.f. 24.7.2006. However, there has been no disbursement under the loan for the project as on 31.3.2007.

[English]

SEZ In Goa

4415. SHRI ALEMAO CHURCHILL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and reasons taken into consideration to grant Special Economic Zones in Goa State;

(b) whether the land has been sold for SEZ by the Government of Goa at a throw away price; and

(c) if so, the details of total land sold for SEZ thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The proposals for setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) which satisfy the requirements laid down in the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 and the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006 are considered by the Government. However, as in the case of special category States like North Eastern States (including Sikkim), Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttaranchal and the Union Territories), Goa has been given relaxation in the minimum area requirements for multi product and sector specific SEZs considering the topography, special needs and availability of contiguous vacant areas. In the case of Goa, the minimum area requirements prescribed for a multi product and sector specific SEZ are 200 hectares and 50 hectares respectively as against the requirement of 1000 hectares and 100 hectares prescribed for other States.

(b) and (c) Land being a State subject, decision to identify or allot land for various purposes, including for SEZs, is taken by the respective State Governments in accordance with the policies and procedures laid down by them for the purpose. Central Government has so far granted formal approvals for establishment of only four Special Economic Zones in Goa covering an area of 290.98 hectares of which only one SEZ over an area of 123.2 hectares to be developed by Meditab Specialities Private Ltd. has been notified so far.

Commercialization of Education

4416. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to commercialization of education, the needy and the bright poor children are unable to proceed for higher education;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to assist these children; and

(c) whether the Government is considering to set up any monitoring authority to control these commercialized educational institutions other than AICTE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the Central Government states that the Government will ensure that nobody is deprived professional education because he or she is poor. The Government are also aware of the need to access to higher education and has therefore tentatively targeted at 15% for the eligible age group by the end of

11th Five Year Plan. Increase in number of scholarships, easy availability of loans through the banking sector as well as increase in public outlays in all fields of higher education are some of the strategies being adopted by the Government. AICTE has also introduced a scheme of tuition fee waiver for women, economically backward and physically handicapped meritorious students in technical Institutions.

[Translation]

Funds for Education Sector

4417. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government, has demanded more funds in the Budget (2007-08) from the Planning Commission to meet the demand of education sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the current allocation of funds is likely to be higher than the previous allocation made during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any alternative scheme to strengthen the education system in the country in case of non-allocation of the proposed funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether adequate priority has not been given by the Planning Commission to attain universalisation of education;

(f) if so, the details alongwith the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Planning Commission for according high priority and allot more funds for the scheme; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (h) Government has accorded due priority to the Education Sector including Universalisation of Education and an allocation of Rs.28674.00 crore has been provided for the Department of Higher Education and Department of School Education and Literacy during 2007-08 which is higher than the allocations made during last 3 years as per details here under:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	% increase over last year
2004-05	8225.00	—
2005-06	15243.76	85.3%
2006-07	20745.50	36.1%
2007-08	28674.00	38.2%

[English]

Minority Educational Institutions

4418. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minority educational institutions are misusing their facilities under minority rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any monitoring system is working to closely follow-up Central Educational Institutions regarding reservation conditions in admissions and other benefits to weaker sections; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Three complaints have been received which have been referred to the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions for appropriate action.

(c) and (d) Monitoring of reservation in Central Educational Institutions is as laid down in the Central Act which has come into force w.e.f. 04.01.2007.

[Translation]

Progress under different Schemes

4419. CH. MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the industries related to rolling, furnace, manufacture of sports items and jaggery production in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the details of steps are being taken by the Government to provide assistance to these industries?

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 promoting various rural industries throughout the country, including Uttar Pradesh, under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), to help eligible entrepreneurs to set up village industry units and thus create employment opportunities in village and small towns with population upto 20,000. Under this programme, entrepreneurs can establish village industries by availing the margin money assistance from KVIC and loans from public sector scheduled commercial banks, selected regional rural banks, cooperative banks, etc., for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh. Based on raw material, nature of production activity, etc., the village industries promoted by KVIC are categorised under seven broad groups, namely, (1) Mineral based industry [MBI] (2) Forest based industry [FBI] (3) Agro and food processing industry [AFPI] (4) Polymer and chemical based industry [PCBI] (5) Handmade paper and fibre industry [HMPFI] (6) Rural engineering and biotechnology industry [REBTI] and (7) Service activities and the information maintained accordingly: The State/Union Territory-wise present status of these seven groups of industries in terms of the projects set up, employment generated and value of production in the country, including Uttar Pradesh, during 2005-06 is given in the enclosed statement-I, II and III respectively.

(b) The State/Union Territory-wise details of margin money provided to the above-mentioned seven groups of industries, including Uttar Pradesh, during 2005-06 are given in the enclosed statement-IV.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory-wise details of village industries units set up under REGP during 2005-06

(Number of units)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	MBI	FBI	A & FPI	PCBI	HMP/ FIBRE	REBT	Service Industry	Total village industries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
2	Delhi	0	3	4	2	1	4	1	15
3	Haryana	169	31	370	26	7	211	244	1058

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Himachal Pradesh	42	21	146	30	20	168	223	650
5	Jammu and Kashmir	224	56	504	56	28	280	254	1402
6	Punjab	70	17	158	18	8	88	81	440
7	Rajasthan	564	407	320	114	23	304	401	2133
8	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96	23	215	21	11	119	113	598
9	Bihar	110	27	249	25	13	138	130	692
10	Jharkhand	34	8	78	7	3	43	44	217
11	Orissa	104	26	234	27	13	130	116	650
12	West Bengal	292	85	724	61	248	244	424	2078
13	Arunachal Pradesh	3	11	8	3	1	16	34	76
14	Assam	356	89	802	91	44	445	402	2229
15	Manipur	10	3	23	0	0	13	16	65
16	Meghalaya	32	8	74	7	3	41	41	206
17	Mizoram	58	14	131	12	6	73	71	365
18	Nagaland	50	12	113	10	6	63	62	316
19	Tripura	33	12	48	29	13	55	116	306
20	Sikkim	16	4	38	3	2	21	22	106
21	Andhra Pradesh	604	158	392	89	33	369	633	2278
22	Karnataka	210	52	473	50	26	262	241	1314
23	Kerala	194	48	438	46	23	243	225	1217
24	Lakshadweep	5	0	9	0	0	0	12	26
25	Pondicherry	8	2	20	1	1	11	13	56
26	Tamil Nadu	292	19	215	61	77	243	129	1036
27	Goa	4	0	48	0	0	19	65	136
28	Gujarat	82	20	185	18	11	103	97	516
29	Maharashtra	497	129	1125	120	65	624	560	3120
30	Chhattisgarh	139	12	158	35	11	65	131	551
31	Madhya Pradesh	117	29	264	24	15	147	140	738
32	Uttarakhand	19	8	116	28	37	95	224	527
33	Uttar Pradesh	240	61	553	61	28	314	275	1532
Total		4674	1395	8236	1075	777	4951	5542	26650

Statement-II**State/Union Territory-wise details of employment generated under REGP during 2005-06****(Lakh Persons)**

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	MBI	FBI	A & FPI	PCBI	HMP/ FIBRE	REBT	Service Industry	Total village industries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
2	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
3	Haryana	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.01	0	0.05	0.06	0.26
4	Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.13
5	Jammu and Kashmir	0.03	0.01	0.07	0	0	0.04	0.04	0.19
6	Punjab	0.02	0.01	0.06	0	0	0.03	0.03	0.15
7	Rajasthan	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.12	0.61
8	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0	0.02	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.05
9	Bihar	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01	0	0.02	0.02	0.12
10	Jharkhand	0.01	0	0.01	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.04
11	Orissa	0.01	0	0.03	0	0	0.02	0.02	0.08
12	West Bengal	0.05	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.38
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.02
14	Assam	0.08	0.02	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.5
15	Manipur	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.01	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.03
17	Mizoram	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.19
18	Nagaland	0.01	0	0.02	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.05
19	Tripura	0.01	0	0.01	0	0	0.01	0.03	0.06
20	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.01
21	Andhra Pradesh	0.31	0.03	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.66
22	Karnataka	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.05	0.05	0.28
23	Kerala	0.05	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.31
24	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	Tamil Nadu	0.04	0	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.20
27	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.01
28	Gujarat	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.01	0	0.04	0.03	0.18
29	Maharashtra	0.05	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.32
30	Chhattisgarh	0.07	0	0.06	0.01	0	0.02	0.01	0.17
31	Madhya Pradesh	0.03	0.01	0.06	0	0	0.03	0.03	0.16
32	Uttarakhand	0.01	0	0.02	0	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.10
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.07	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.08	0.45
Total		1.17	0.30	1.76	0.19	0.17	1.03	1.07	5.71

Statement-III*State/Union Territory-wise details of value of production of village industries during 2005-06*

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	MBI	FBI	A & FPI	PCBI	HMP/ FIBRE	REBT	Service Industry	Total village Industries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chandigarh	0	0	6.30	0	0	0	1.28	7.58
2	Delhi	0	23.94	29.40	11.87	4.31	14.07	0.39	83.98
3	Haryana	1494.20	274.10	3271.91	229.22	61.74	1865.64	215.96	7412.77
4	Himachal Pradesh	374.54	141.27	928.10	218.24	125.16	1360.80	152.39	3300.50
5	Jammu and Kashmir	700.13	175.04	1575.41	168.79	87.52	875.23	79.41	3661.53
6	Punjab	673.00	175.77	1582.30	157.28	66.68	901.11	83.91	3640.05
7	Rajasthan	2251.10	562.75	5064.99	534.92	280.39	2813.84	256.16	11764.19
8	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	183.80	45.94	413.65	40.37	22.79	229.79	21.27	957.61
9	Bihar	479.22	119.81	1078.3	114.55	54.65	599.03	54.98	2500.54
10	Jharkhand	294.95	73.71	663.60	66.73	34.55	368.66	34.12	1536.32
11	Orissa	695.63	153.20	1480.29	156.03	61.22	971.82	87.52	3607.71
12	West Bengal	1543.44	441.04	3658.75	330.80	1322.67	1322.69	220.59	9039.98
13	Arunachal Pradesh	39.37	102.17	70.19	26.04	5.30	135.35	26.59	407.01
14	Assam	2452.74	571.20	5140.75	557.08	285.60	2861.20	241.14	12109.71
15	Manipur	35.39	10.60	81.43	0	0	46.04	5.68	179.14
16	Meghalaya	196.67	49.13	442.52	45.94	24.57	245.81	22.46	1027.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Mizoram	836.22	209.08	1881.55	192.47	104.53	1045.26	95.75	4364.84
18	Nagaland	240.40	60.06	540.91	55.28	30.03	300.50	27.55	1254.73
19	Tripura	226.64	24.26	225.17	157.08	79.54	336.26	47.33	1096.28
20	Sikkim	117.18	29.30	263.71	26.04	14.65	146.48	13.51	610.87
21	Andhra Pradesh	7431.79	1161.04	5026.56	763.93	486.51	2193.51	204.15	17207.49
22	Karnataka	1426.01	356.47	3208.54	342.2	178.24	1762.53	161.87	7455.66
23	Kerala	1346.84	326.18	3030.40	320.93	166.32	1663.57	154.17	7030.41
24	Lakshadweep	16.54	0	29.77	0	0	0	3.97	50.28
25	Pondicherry	10.61	2.83	23.89	2.15	1.47	13.28	1.24	55.27
26	Tamil Nadu	1120.55	118.39	1030.26	367.24	862.83	2411.63	47.90	5958.83
27	Goa	16.01	0	192.05	0	0	3.98	33.23	245.27
28	Gujarat	741.77	185.42	1666.98	166.74	82.22	927.2	86.18	3860.51
29	Maharashtra	1325.47	339.21	3076.55	159.44	158.97	1687.67	163.42	6910.74
30	Chhattisgarh	2010.22	116.92	2312.99	431.92	169.94	580.34	43.02	5665.35
31	Madhya Pradesh	936.02	233.99	2106.04	111.14	122.22	1170.02	117.08	4796.51
32	Uttarakhand	216.98	63.95	836.27	242.87	255.83	640.97	96.69	2355.56
33	Uttar Pradesh	2063.05	540.80	4772.68	471.50	260.72	2616.17	235.90	10960.85
Total		31496.48	6707.35	55914.21	6492.79	5433.17	32150.45	3040.81	141135.37

Statement-IV*State/Union Territory-wise details of margin money utilization under REGP during 2005-06*

(Lakh Persons) -

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	MBI	FBI	A & FPI	PCBI	HMP/ FIBRE	REBT	Service Industry	Total village Industries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chandigarh	0	0	1.20	0	0	0	2.43	3.63
2	Delhi	0	4.56	5.60	2.26	0.82	2.68	0.74	16.66
3	Haryana	284.61	52.21	623.22	43.66	11.76	355.36	411.36	1782.16
4	Himachal Pradesh	71.34	26.91	176.78	41.57	23.84	259.2	290.26	889.9
5	Jammu and Kashmir	133.36	33.34	300.08	32.15	16.67	166.71	151.25	833.56
6	Punjab	128.19	33.48	301.39	29.96	12.70	171.64	159.85	837.21
7	Rajasthan	428.78	107.19	964.76	101.89	53.41	535.97	487.91	2679.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35.01	8.75	78.79	7.69	4.34	43.77	40.52	218.87
9	Bihar	91.28	22.82	205.39	21.82	10.41	114.1	104.72	570.54
10	Jharkhand	56.18	14.04	126.4	12.71	6.58	70.22	64.99	351.12
11	Orissa	132.50	29.18	281.96	30.10	11.66	185.11	166.71	837.22
12	West Bengal	293.99	84.01	735.00	63.01	251.94	251.94	420.17	2100.06
13	Arunachal Pradesh	7.50	19.46	13.37	4.96	1.01	25.78	54.46	126.54
14	Assam	467.19	108.80	979.19	106.11	54.40	544.99	459.31	2719.99
15	Manipur	6.74	2.02	15.51	0	0	8.77	10.81	43.85
16	Meghalaya	37.46	9.36	84.29	8.75	4.68	46.82	42.78	234.14
17	Mizoram	159.28	39.82	358.39	36.66	19.91	199.10	182.38	995.54
18	Nagaland	45.79	11.44	103.03	10.53	5.72	57.24	52.47	286.22
19	Tripura	43.17	4.62	42.89	29.92	15.15	64.05	90.15	289.95
20	Sikkim	22.32	5.58	50.23	4.36	2.79	27.90	25.76	139.54
21	Andhra Pradesh	1415.58	224.96	957.44	149.32	73.62	417.81	388.85	3627.58
22	Karnataka	271.62	67.9	611.15	65.18	33.95	339.53	308.33	1697.66
23	Kerala	256.54	62.13	577.22	61.13	32.06	320.68	293.65	1603.41
24	Lakshadweep	3.15	0	5.67	0	0	0	7.57	16.39
25	Pondicherry	2.02	0.5	4.55	0.41	0.28	2.53	2.37	12.66
26	Tamil Nadu	213.44	22.55	196.24	69.95	164.35	459.36	91.24	1217.13
27	Goa	3.05	0	36.58	0	0	0.76	63.29	103.68
28	Gujarat	141.29	35.32	317.9	32.14	15.66	176.61	164.16	883.08
29	Maharashtra	252.47	64.61	586.01	30.37	30.28	321.46	311.28	1596.48
30	Chhattisgarh	382.9	22.27	440.57	82.27	32.37	110.54	81.95	1152.87
31	Madhya Pradesh	178.29	44.57	401.15	21.17	23.28	222.86	223.01	1114.33
32	Uttarakhand	41.33	12.18	159.29	46.26	48.73	122.09	187.98	617.86
33	Uttar Pradesh	392.96	103.01	909.08	89.81	53.47	498.32	449.34	2495.99
Total		5999.33	1277.59	10650.32	1236.72	1015.84	6123.90	5792.05	32095.75

[English]

Reformulation of School Syllabi

4420. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reformulate the school syllabi, right from Standard I to XII in consultation with academicians;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to divide school education into four stages and promote a scientific and thematic approach to learning;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure that: basic elements of school education will not be sacrificed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) In consonance with National Curriculum Framework (NCF) – 2005, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has already brought out new syllabi for classes I to XII.

(c) and (d) The prevailing structure of school education in the country is already divided broadly into four stages i.e. Primary (Classes I - V), Upper Primary (Classes VI - VIII), Secondary (Classes IX - X) and Senior Secondary (Classes XI - XII).

(e) The National Policy on Education (NPE) – 1986 and the Programme of Action (POA) – 1992 emphasizes preparation and use of a National Curriculum Framework (NCF) as a means of establishing a National System of Education, characterized by certain core values of transformative goals, which would be consistent with the constitutional vision of India.

Punishment for Adultery

4421. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft National Policy on Criminal Justice, authored by Madhava Menon Committee has recommended to treat adultery as a social rather than criminal offence; and

(b) if so, the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Madhava Menon has been set up for drafting a National policy paper on Criminal Justice System on 3rd May, 2006. The final report of the Committee is awaited.

Cotton Cooperative Marketing Federation

4422. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many centres of the cotton cooperative marketing federation in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra have been closed down;

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

(c) whether closing down of these centres has affected thousands of cotton growers as they are now unable to offload their produce under the State's cotton purchase scheme;

(d) the manner in which Government propose to tackle the situation; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to compensate the cotton growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) During 2006-07 cotton season, the Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation had started procurement of cotton in the State of Maharashtra from 6.11.2006 through 254 procurement centers, out of which 125 procurement centers were in Vidharbha region. All the 125 procurement centers in Vidharbha region have been closed down from 5.4.2007, as there were no arrivals.

(c) No Sir, as other cotton purchasers have purchased the cotton at rates higher than the Minimum Support Price (MSP). Further, there had been no demand for continuance of centers either from cotton growers or Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs.)

(d) and (e) As per Maharashtra Government Resolution NO. Kapus/1006/PraKa/102/10-C dated 4.1.2007 for season 2006-07, the Government of Maharashtra, as a special case, has decided to give subsidy to the cotton growers Rs. 1500/- per hectare, maximum upto 2 hectare, minimum Rs. 500/- per hectare and maximum Rs. 3000/-. This amount is being distributed to the cotton growers through Agriculture Department of Maharashtra.

[Translation]

CBI Enquiry

4423. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation has been conducted by CBI into the Khairlanzi massacre in Bhandara district, Maharashtra;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the culprits found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) On the request of the Government of Maharashtra, CBI took over the investigation of Crime No. 56/06 of PS Andalgaon, District Bhandara relating to Khairlanji massacre vide RC.119 (S)/2006-SCB/Chennai. After due investigation, a chargesheet was filed in the competent court on 27.12.2006 against eleven accused persons under various sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The eleven accused persons are facing trial in the competent court at Bhandara.

Allocation of Funds for Social Security and Social Awareness for Tribals

4424. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and spent for schemes of social security and social insurance for tribals by the Government of each State especially Jharkhand in the country during the last three years till date alongwith the details of the work undertaken;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the incidents of murder/exploitation of tribal women is increasing in different parts of the country and incidents of

molestation with tribal women in police custody have taken place in Jharkhand as brought into light by the electronic and print media;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to rehabilitate and provide financial aid to such victims; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) Under the umbrella scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, has, since 2004-05, provided funds to the different States which have STs known as Primitive Tribal Groups to provide life and disability insurance cover to the head of each PTG family under a scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India known as the Janashree Bima Yojana.

Details of funds released and spent by the various State Governments, including Jharkhand, so far, under the Janashree Bima Yojana of Life Insurance Corporation of India are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (e) While it is correct that such incidents are reported in the electronic and print media from time to time, no specific instance of murder/exploitation and molestation of tribal women has been reported to this Ministry by the State Governments.

Statement

Details of Funds released and expenditure reported by the States for Janashree Bima Yojana

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	Amount released during 2004-05	Expenditure reported by the States	Amount released during 2005-06	Expenditure reported by the States	Amount released during 2006-07	Expenditure reported by the States
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	60.00	60.00	120.00	0.00	110.00	0
2	Bihar	5.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0
3	Chhattisgarh	40.00	40.00	90.00	79.68	0.00	0
4	Gujarat	25.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	55.00	0
5	Jharkhand	70.00	70.00	145.00	145.00	0.00	0
6	Kerala	2.50	2.50	5.00	5.00	15.00	0
7	Karnataka	10.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	12.50	0
8	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00	150.00	0
9	Maharashtra	70.00	70.00	140.00	140.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Manipur	10.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0
11	Orissa	12.50	12.50	25.00	0.00	42.50	0
12	Rajasthan	12.50	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0
13	Tamil Nadu	40.00	40.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	0
14	Tripura	25.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0
15	Uttaranchal/UP	2.50	0.00	7.10	7.10	0.00	0
16	West Bengal	15.00	15.00	30.00	0.00	32.50	0
17	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.28	0.00	0
Total		500.00	470.00	1000.00	777.05	547.50	0

*[English]***Ranking of IITs**

4425. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether the ranking of IITs in the country are down by seven places from the last year's rankings;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefore;

(c) whether the Government proposes to streamline the functioning of the IITs in the country to make them competitive in the global ranking; 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 Government does not conduct annual survey for the purpose of ranking of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country.

(c) and (d) The IITs are already competitive in the global ranking and enjoy a high reputation amongst Institutes of Technology the world over.

**Special Economic Zones for
Small Scale Industries**

4426. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to consider Special Economic Zones for the small scale industries so that they can also avail various incentives for exports of the products made by the artisans;

(b) if so, whether as per the present guidelines the small scale industries are eligible to get the same benefit of Special Economic Zones; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Small Scale Industries (SSIs) are eligible to set up units in any of the notified Special Economic Zone (SEZ). All units including SSIs, Micro and Medium enterprises set up within the processing area of any notified SEZ are eligible for benefits provided under the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005.

**Efficacy of Integrated Child Development
Services Scheme**

4427. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the planning Commission has questioned the efficacy of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the suggestions made by the Planning Commission in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Education and Training

4428. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 2 percent of the student population in the age group of 15 to 25 are enrolled in Vocational Education and Training (VET) against 80 percent in Europe;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government during Tenth Five Year Plan to promote such education and training (VET) amongst this age group of students alongwith the reason for low percentage of persons going in for VET; and

(c) the steps are envisaged to promote VET during the rest of the Tenth Plan period and the Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. A. A. FATMI): (a) According to a press release dated 26.1.2007 by ASSOCHAM, only 2% student's population in the age group 15-25 are enrolled every year in Vocational Education and Training in India against 80% in Europe.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, financial assistance is provided to State Governments for introduction of vocational courses in the higher secondary stage. Since inception of the scheme, about 9500 schools have been approved to conduct, 21000 sections with an enrollment capacity of around 10 lakh students. Due to lack of vertical mobility, non-availability of trained teachers, lack of flexibility in changing the curriculum to make it need-based and social stigma attached to manual work, etc., sufficient number of students do not opt for VET.

(c) The Prime Minister in his Independence Day (2006) speech had announced to launch a Mission on Vocational Education. Consequent upon the announcement, a Task Force has been constituted by the Planning Commission on 6.12.2006 to suggest steps to promote Vocational Education and Training (VET) during the 11th Plan period and beyond.

Examination Centre for Selection of Teachers

4429. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to sanction an Examination Centre for Kerala for the competitive test for the selection of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the total vacancies of teachers pointed out by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi and the number of nominations centers decided by them;

(c) whether the Government is considering to open an examination center at Kerala taking into account of the number of applications from the State of Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when it is likely to be started?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Refrigerated Container

4430. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous refrigerated container manufacturing capability has been developed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) to (c) Indian manufacturers have developed manufacturing capability for refrigerated containers. The prominent manufacturers include M/s. Freezeking Industries Pvt. Ltd.; M/s. Frick India Industries; M/s. Thermokking Industries; and M/s. Carrier Aircon Ltd.

[Translation]

Incidents of Violence

4431. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the violence and arson incidents between the Police and bandh supporters during bandhs organised by different political parties/organizations have increased in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during each of the last three years, till date, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the State Governments to curb such violent incidents during bandh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Police and public order are the State subjects. Therefore, the Central Government does not maintain specific information/data on violent scuffles between State police and bandh supporters during bandhs.

(c) to (e) The Central Government from time to time, based on available inputs, advises the State Governments/UTs to take necessary precautionary and security measures during bandhs/strikes. Whenever requested, the Central Para Military Forces are also given to the States, subject to availability, for maintenance of peace and order during bands/strikes.

[English]

Contribution of Women

4432. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to evaluate the contribution of women to socio-economic development as producers and workers in the formal sectors including home based workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) As per the Report No. 515 of National Sample Survey 61st Round (July, 2004-June 2005) carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation, the information regarding 'per thousand distribution of usually employed persons by broad industry division (NIC 1998) during 1983 to 2004-2005' is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Per 1000 distribution of usually employed persons by broad industry division (NICC 1998) during 1983 to 2004-2005

(All-India)

Broad Industry Division	NSS round (survey period)	Rural				Urban			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		ps	all	ps	all	ps	all	ps	all
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agriculture	61st (2004-05)	662	665	814	833	60	61	147	181
	55th (1999-00)	712	714	841	854	65	66	146	177
	50th (1993-94)	737	741	847	862	87	90	193	247
	43rd (1987-88)	739	745	825	847	85	91	218	294
	38th (1983)	772	775	862	875	97	103	255	310
	32nd (1977-78)	804	806	868	881	102	106	251	319
Mining and Quarrying	61st (2004-05)	6	6	4	3	9	9	2	2
	55th (1999-00)	6	6	4	3	9	9	4	4
	50th (1993-94)	7	7	5	4	13	13	7	6
	43rd (1987-88)	7	7	5	4	13	13	9	8
	38th (1983)	6	6	4	3	12	12	8	6
	32nd (1977-78)	5	5	3	2	9	9	6	5
Manufacturing	61st (2004-05)	80	79	87	84	236	235	254	282
	55th (1999-00)	73	73	77	76	225	224	232	240
	50th (1993-94)	70	70	75	70	236	235	236	241
	43rd (1987-88)	76	74	75	69	260	257	269	270
	38th (1983)	71	70	65	64	270	268	260	267

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	32nd (1977-78)	65	64	61	59	276	276	294	296
Electricity, Water, etc.	61th (2004-05)	2	2	0	0	8	8	2	2
	55th (1999-00)	2	2	-	-	8	8	2	2
	50th (1993-94)	3	3	-	-	12	12	3	3
	43rd (1987-88)	3	3	-	-	12	12	3	2
	38th (1983)	2	2	-	-	11	11	2	2
Construction	32nd (1977-78)	2	2	-	-	11	11	1	1
	61st (2004-05)	69	68	17	15	93	92	45	38
	55th (1999-00)	45	45	12	11	88	87	55	48
	50th (1993-94)	33	32	11	9	70	69	49	41
	43rd (1987-88)	27	37	32	27	58	58	43	37
Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	38th (1983)	23	22	9	7	51	51	37	31
	32nd (1977-78)	17	17	7	6	42	42	26	22
	61st (2004-05)	83	83	28	25	281	280	131	122
	55th (1999-00)	68	68	23	20	293	294	164	169
	50th (1993-94)	55	55	22	21	219	219	107	100
Transport, Storage & Communication	43rd (1987-88)	52	51	24	21	215	215	109	98
	38th (1983)	44	44	22	19	202	203	99	95
	32nd (1977-78)	40	40	23	20	216	216	98	87
	61st (2004-05)	39	38	2	2	107	107	16	14
	55th (1999-00)	32	32	1	1	104	104	20	18
Other services	50th (1993-94)	22	22	1	1	98	97	15	13
	43rd (1987-88)	21	20	1	1	98	97	12	9
	38th (1983)	17	17	1	1	101	99	17	15
	32nd (1977-78)	13	12	1	1	98	98	12	10
	61st (2004-05)	59	59	46	39	207	208	402	359
	55th (1999-00)	61	61	43	37	209	210	378	342
	50th (1993-94)	71	70	40	34	264	264	388	350
	43rd (1987-88)	64	62	37	30	253	252	336	278
	38th (1983)	62	61	34	28	248	248	314	266
	32nd (1977-78)	54	53	37	30	245	243	311	260
All	X	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Assistance from Abroad

4433. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ph. D and M.S. (by research) students in Indian Institute of Technologies and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore who got financial

assistantships/scholarships for paper presentations abroad for the last five years, institute-wise, category-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether SC/ST students presented their research work abroad in the last five years;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total financial assistance/ scholarships awarded, institute-wise, category-wise, year-wise;

(d) whether for SC/ST students allocated separate financial assistance/ scholarships with respect to 15 percent and 7.5 percent of total allocation; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to encourage the students of SC/ST to present their work abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Central University Status to
Allahabad University**

4434. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken over the Allahabad University and accorded it the status of Central University;

(b) if so, the names of the colleges of this university which have been taken over by the Government;

(c) whether Allahabad Medical College is also included in the list of colleges;

(d) if so, the time by which this Medical College has been declared as part of Central University;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal for developing and expanding this medical college; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The University of Allahabad has been declared an Institution of national importance, and established as a body corporate by the University of Allahabad Act, 2005 enacted by Parliament.

(b) According to the provisions of Statute 31(1) of the Statutes of the University, eleven colleges shall be the Constituent Colleges of the University. A list of these colleges is enclosed as statement.

(c) The Motilal Nehru Medical College and Swarup Rani Nehru Hospital, Allahabad shall be a University College under Statute 30(4) of the Statutes of the University.

(d) The University of Allahabad Act, 2005 has already come into force on the 14th July, 2005.

(e) and (f) According to the information furnished by the University of Allahabad, it is in the process of preparing a Master Plan for development and expansion of the aforesaid University College.

Statement

*List of Constituent Colleges of the
University of Allahabad*

1. Allahabad Degree College, Allahabad
2. Arya Kanya Degree College, Allahabad
3. Chaudhary Mahadeo Prasad Degree College, Allahabad
4. Ewing Christian College, Allahabad
5. Iswar Saran Degree College, Allahabad
6. Hamidia Girls Degree College, Allahabad
7. Jagat Taran Girls Degree College, Allahabad
8. K. P. Training College, Allahabad
9. Rajarshi Tandon Girls Degree College, Allahabad
10. Sanwal Dass Sadan Lal Khanna Girls Degree College, Allahabad
11. Shyama Prasad Mukherji Government Degree College, Allahabad.

[English]

Rate of Growth for Tea

4435. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of growth for tea has declined in terms of domestic consumption and also in terms of per capita consumption of tea;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to devise a new strategy for promoting tea as national beverage and boost its domestic consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The domestic and per capita consumption of tea has been increasing in absolute quantity terms. However, the rate of growth of tea during the last three years (2004-2006) has registered a marginal decline in terms of domestic consumption and per capita consumption when compared

to the period 2001-2003. The rate of growth has declined from 3.05% (2001-2003) to 2.45% (2004-2006). Per capita consumption has also declined from 1.38% (2001-2003) to 0.88% (2004-2006).

(c) There is no proposal to promote tea as a national beverage. As a beverage, tea, has a very high degree of penetration particularly among the rural consumers. However, tea has been facing some competition from other beverages. To combat this competition and also to boost domestic consumption of tea, Tea Board has been undertaking a number of promotional activities in the country propagating the health benefits of tea and has also been participating in a number of domestic fairs and exhibitions besides using both print and electronic media highlighting tea as a health and lifestyle beverage.

CBSE Examination

4436. SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA": Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals to make the examination papers optional of Central Board of Secondary Examination for the Class Xth; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to make class X examination optional.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Non-Governmental Organization "Pratham" on Education

4437. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Mohanlal Ganj):

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) whether the dropout rate in schools between 6 to 14 years has come down from 5.9 percent in 2005 to 4.1 percent in 2006 as per the report of Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) "Pratham";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the said report;

(d) the reasons for reduction in the dropout rate in the States particularly in Andhra Pradesh, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to remove the shortcomings brought out by the said NGO in its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) Annual Status of Education Report (Rural) 2006 facilitated by Pratham, an NGO does not provide the data for drop out rates but on out of school children and level of students learning.

However, as per the data available with the Ministry, dropout rates in Classes I-V (age group 6-11 years) has come down from 31.5% in 2003-04 to 29.0% in 2004-05. In Andhra Pradesh, the drop-out rate in Classes I-V has come down from 42.6% in 2003-04 to 31.9% in 2004-05. During 2004-05, drop-out rates for Classes I-V, was less than the national average in 10 States and 7 UTs.

(e) A multi-pronged approach has been adopted under SSA for reducing out of school children, enhance retention & improve quality of learning of students through interalia, strengthening of schools through school infrastructure, recruitment of additional teachers, providing annual school grants, regular training of teachers, academic support to teachers and schools etc. In addition, several interventions under SSA aim at community support, flexible schooling for children who are dropouts, older children or children in difficult circumstances, and special provisions to promote education of girls, children from disadvantaged sections of society or children with special needs.

Madrid System

4438. SHRI E.PONNUSWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the membership of 'Madrid System of Trade and Service Marks' enables the member applicants for international registration in the trade mark office of any country where they have a substantial commercial interest or domiciled there and not necessarily in the trade mark office of his own country;

(b) if so, whether the Government had examined the proposal of joining the 'Madrid System';

(c) if so, the decision of the Government in this regard; and

(d) 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) to (d) Madrid System is a simple and effective system for registration of international trade marks. An

applicant can file a single application in one language (English or French) in the country of origin and obtain protection of its marks in many designated countries who are members of the Madrid System, International Registration can be applied for by any national of a contracting state and by any other natural person or legal entity domiciled or having a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in a contracting state. After evaluating the advantages of joining the Madrid system, Government of India has decided to accede to the Madrid Protocol. The accession to the Protocol would entail amendments in the Trade Mark Act, 1999. Accordingly, further steps have been initiated in this regard.

Application against Patent

4439. ADV. SURESH KURUP:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

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

(a) whether the Multi National Companies (MNCs) including Novartis have filed patent applications against some important life saving drugs including the modified version;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check and award of such patent life saving drugs to the MNCs;

(d) whether any company has challenged the Indian Patent Act in any Court in the country or abroad;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to defend the Indian Patent Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) A number of patent applications related to drugs have been filed with the Indian Patent Office by companies from abroad, including by M/s Novartis, a Swiss company. A list of filing of pharmaceutical patent applications by some leading foreign companies since 1995 is given in the enclosed statement.

The Patent Office, after receiving a patent application, examines it as per the procedure prescribed under the Patents Act. The Office has qualified examiners to examine patent applications in different fields of technologies including for Pharmaceuticals and drugs. To qualify for a patent, an invention must be new, involve an inventive step and capable of industrial application. The Patents Act also contains details of inventions which are not patentable.

Non-patentable inventions include: the mere discovery of a new form of a known substance which does not result in the enhancement of the known efficacy of that substance or the mere discovery of any new property or new use for a known substance or of the mere use of a known process, machine or apparatus unless such known process results in a new product or employs at least one new reactant. The Act also provides for pre-grant opposition whereby any person can oppose the grant of a patent on the grounds specified in the said Act.

(d) to (f) M/s Novartis has challenged the constitutional validity of Section 3 (d) of the Patents Act in the Hon'ble High Court of Madras which is pending in the High Court. The Government has taken appropriate steps to defend the provisions of the Patents Act.

M/s Novartis had also appealed in the Hon'ble High Court of Madras against the rejection of their patent application by the Controller of Patents. However, the Hon'ble High Court has directed the transfer of the appeal to the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) at Chennai consequent to the IPAB becoming operational with respect to patents appeals *vide* Government of India notification dated 2nd April, 2007.

Statement

Name of the legal entity	Nationality	No. of applications filed
1	2	3
M/s Novartis	Switzerland	108
M/s Novo Nordisk	Denmark	186
BASF AG	Denmark	160
F Hoffman	Switzerland	152
Sandoz	Switzerland	26
Ciba Geigy	Switzerland	14
Hoechst	Germany	142
Merck	USA	138
Astra Zeneca	Sweden	122
Bayer	Germany	119
Teva Pharmaceuticals	Israel	84
Otsuka Chemical Company	Japan	16
Pharmexa	Denmark	10

1	2	3
Ell Lilly	USA	90
Weyth	USA	105
Glenmark	Switzerland	29
Altana Pharmaceuticals	Germany	24
Glaxo	UK	101
Boehringer	Germany	9

Anganwadi Centres on Rented Basis

4440. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi centers functioning from rented accommodations in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh State-wise;

(b) the number of cases of unpaid rent by Anganwadi Centres to private bodies pending since 1999 particularly in Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;

(c) whether many Anganwadi Centres functioning in Hatharas district of Uttar Pradesh have paid the arrears of rent to private bodies since 1999;

(d) If so, the details thereof;

(e) If not, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the time by when such arrears are likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (f) The information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Regional Offices of S.T. Commission

4441. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Offices of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes presently in operation;

(b) whether S.T. Commission is opening its new regional offices in the country;

(c) If so, the details thereof along with the places selected for the purpose;

(d) whether Regional Offices of ST Commission

in the country are reeling under serious financial and administrative problems;

(e) If so, the details thereof; and

(f) the funds earmarked for ST Commission and measures being taken by the Government to improve their conditions?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) As on date, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) has six Regional Offices at Jaipur, Bhopat, Bhubaneswar, Raipur, Ranchi and Shillong.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. There are, however, a few posts in the Regional Offices which have been lying vacant since long and this is causing some functional problems. The respective cadre controlling authorities have been requested to fill up these posts on an urgent basis.

(f) An amount of Rupees 432.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes under Budget Estimate 2007-08.

Adoption by Foreigners

4442. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

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

(a) the names of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) and other Organization running orphanages in the country;

(b) the foreign countries and the NGOs stationed abroad have adopted children from these NGOs during each of the last three years, country-wise, NGOs-wise;

(c) whether the Government is aware that many Indian children are being sold illegally to the foreign nationals in the name of adoption;

(d) If so, the number of complaints received with regard to adoption of children without parent's permission in States particularly Karnataka State during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the children's interest in such cases;

(f) whether the Government has a proposal to amend the adoption rules; and

(g) If so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development does not maintain information relating to the names of NGOs running orphanages as they are registered by the State Government concerned. However, Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA), an autonomous organization under the Ministry is implementing the scheme of Assistance to Homes (Shishu Greh) for children to promote in-country adoption. Under the scheme, the Non-Government Organizations and State Government are assisted for running projects for orphan/destitute children up to the age of 6 years which provide them institutional care followed by rehabilitation through in-country adoption. The list of Non-Governmental Organizations being assisted under the scheme is available on CARA's website www.adoptionindia.nic.in. CARA also recognizes placement agencies for placing children in inter-country adoption. A country-wise list of children for which CARA has issued NOC during last three years is enclosed as statement. The NGO-wise list is available on CARA's website www.adoptionindia.nic.in.

(c) and (d) CARA which is the organization for regulating inter-country adoption has not received any such report.

(e) The guidelines for Adoption from India 2006 provide procedural safeguards for inter-country adoption of Indian children.

(f) and (g) The Guidelines for adoption are reviewed regularly for changes, wherever necessary, in order to make them more child friendly.

Statement

Country-wise number of NOCs issued for inter-country adoption of Indian children

S.No.	Name of the country	2004	2005	2006	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	USA	322	296	327	945
2	Denmark	111	50	33	194
3	Belgium	30	24	18	72
4	Norway	22	21	17	60
5	Netherlands	29	16	12	57
6	Sweden	43	31	49	123

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Austria	17	4	2	23
8	France	14	12	15	41
9	Italy	144	134	141	419
10	Mauritius	1	4	5	10
11	Indonesia	-	2	-	2
12	Singapore	1	6	5	12
13	UAE (Oman, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Qatar, Sharjah and Bahrain)	13	20	30	63
14	Thailand	-	-	1	1
15	South Africa	4	7	3	14
16	Kenya	1	-	1	2
17	New Zealand	3	1	1	5
18	United Kingdom	19	20	14	53
19	Spain	125	109	67	301
20	Switzerland	32	39	15	86
21	Australia	22	18	28	68
22	Germany	30	22	27	79
23	Canada	9	19	17	45
24	Finland	13	9	5	27
25	Ireland	5	-	1	6
26	Ice Land	5	1	2	8
27	Bahrain	1	-	4	5
28	Luxemburg	2	1	5	8
29	Philippines	-	1	-	1
30	Hong Kong	1	1	3	5
31	Tanzania	1	1	-	2
32	Republic of Benin	1	-	-	1
33	Botswana	-	-	1	1
34	Scotland	-	-	1	1
Total		1021	867	852	2740

Special Scheme for Women

4443. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce special schemes for the economic uplift of women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Government (in the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries) is not proposing to introduce new special schemes specifically for the economic upliftment of women but is considering to strengthen the existing schemes like Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana and Rural Employment Generation Programme for increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries in XI Plan through special efforts.

[Translation]

Promotion of Urdu Language

4444. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote Urdu language;

(b) if so, whether the Government has drawn up any scheme for promotion thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) The Government has established National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL) in 1996, as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Human Resource Development with the objective to promote, develop and propagate the Urdu Language. The main schemes for promotion of Urdu language by NCPUL are as under:-

- Computer Applications and Multilingual DTP Centre.
- Calligraphy and Graphic Design Training Centres.
- Diploma Courses in Urdu Language.
- Publications of Books, Magazines, Journals.
- Books Promotion and Exhibition.
- Grants-in-aid for bulk purchase of books, publications of manuscript, hold conferences.

• Urdu Press Promotion.

• Functional Arabic Course and grant for bulk purchase.

Three Centres under the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore have been set up at the request of the concerned State Governments at Solan, Lucknow and Patiala to promote Urdu Language learning.

[English]

Untraced ULFA Activists

4445. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN:

SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ULFA activists missing since the Bhutanese operations and the number out of them so far traced;

(b) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government of Assam has requested the Union Government to locate such activists;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the wives of some untraced ULFA activists staged hunger strike until death in Assam during the last week of March, 2007; and

(f) the exact number of claims of such untraced ULFA activists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) and (f) The matter regarding whereabouts of some of the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) activists, missing since operation by Royal Bhutan Army (RBA), is subjudice in the Guwahati High Court.

(e) Wives of six missing ULFA cadres had commenced fast unto death in the last week of March 2007 in Guwahati. They have since withdrawn their agitation.

Assistance to Universities by U.G.C.

4446. SHRI M. APPADURAI:

SHRI PUNNI LAL MOHALE:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

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

(a) the details of universities and colleges that received grants/Central assistance during each of the last three years from the University Grants Commission (UGC), university and colleges-wise;

(b) whether the funds allocated to UGC during the Tenth Plan have not been fully utilised;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the UGC has directed the university/colleges to submit fresh proposals for requirement of funds till January, 2007;

(e) if so, the details thereof, university and colleges-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to utilise the allocated funds in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A Statement showing the position of Xth Plan General Development Grant allocated/paid/utilised during 2002-2007 (University-wise) in respect of Central/State/Deemed universities, as furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC) is enclosed.

(d) to (f) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC had requested in November, 2006 to all State Universities/Colleges to submit fresh proposals under Special Scheme for Construction of Women's Hostels as the Commission had revised its guidelines by enhancing the maximum ceiling from Rs.25.00 lakhs to Rs.1.00 crore for non-metro cities and Rs.2.00 crores for metro cities. The proposals were assessed by an Expert Committee of the UGC, which decided to give admissible grant to the eligible recommended universities during the financial year 2007-08. Fresh grant is paid by the UGC only on receipt of utilization certificate of the grant released earlier.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	State/Name of the University	X plan allocation 2002-2007	Grant released upto 28-2-2007	Statement of exp. reported/ U.C	Add Dev. Grant released to Univ i.e. 15% of the total allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam	571.50	457.20	290.90	85.73
2.	Kakatiya University, Warangal	385.00	346.50	308.00	57.75
3.	Nagarjuna University, Nagarjunanagar	370.50	296.40	222.30	55.58
4.	Osmania University, Hyderabad	558.67	446.94	330.50	83.80
5.	P. S. Telugu Univ., Hyderabad	243.75	195.00	93.60	36.56
6.	S.V. University, Tirupati	454.93	363.95	272.96	68.24
7.	S.P.M. University, Tirupati	337.50	270.00	154.23	50.63
8.	S.K.D. University, Anantapur	350.00	1280.00	210.00	52.50
9.	JNTU, Hyderabad	429.00	343.20	257.40	64.35
5.	NALSAR University, Hyderabad	200.00	80.00	160.00	30.00
11.	Dravid University, Kuppam	132.00	105.60	-	19.80
		4032.85	3284.79	2299.89	604.94
2. Goa					
12.	Goa University, Goa	405.00	324.00	165.86	60.75
		405.00	324.00	165.86	60.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Gujarat					
13.	Bhavnagar University, Bhavanger	337.50	270.00	202.50	50.63
14.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	429.00	257.40	176.04	64.35
15.	M.S. Univ. of Baroda, Vadodara	752.05	676.84	712.99	112.81
16.	North Gujarat Univ., Patan	205.50	164.40	93.98	30.83
17.	Sardar Patel Univ., Vallabha Vidyanagar	331.50	275.31	202.90	49.73
18.	Saurashtra Univ., Rajkot	390.00	312.66	233.00	58.50
19.	South Gujarat University, Surat	429.00	343.00	286.06	64.35
		2874.55	2299.15	1907.47	431.20
4. Karnataka					
20.	Bangalore University, Bangalore	574.40	459.52	344.64	86.16
21.	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga	310.50	248.40	186.30	46.58
22.	Karnatak University, Dharwad	405.00	324.00	113.35	60.75
23.	Kuvempu University, Shankarghatta	281.25	225.00	168.50	42.19
24.	Kannada University, Hampi	130.00	104.00	105.00	19.50
25.	Mangalore University, Manglorgangothri	305.00	244.00	121.30	45.75
26.	Mysore University, Mysore	381.00	304.80	314.10	57.15
27.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	105.00	84.00	75.00	15.75
28.	Karnataka State Women's University, Bijapur	125.00	112.50	-	18.75
		2617.15	2106.15	1428.19	392.58
5. Kerala					
29.	Calicut University, Calicut	370.50	296.40	222.30	55.58
30.	Cochin University of Sc. & Technology, Kochi	578.00	462.40	326.85	86.70
31.	Kerala University, Thiravanthapuram	400.35	320.28	240.21	52.10
32.	Mahatma Gandhi Univ., Kottayam	347.30	208.38	70.54	52.10
33.	Kannur University, Mangattuparamba	461.20	184.48	164.80	69.18
34.	Sree Sankaracharya Univ. of Sanskrit, Kalady	80.00	64.00		12.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Madhya Pradesh					
35.	A.P.S. University, Rewa	318.00	254.40	146.84	47.70
36.	Barkatullah University, Bhopal	390.50	234.30	80.50	58.58
37.	Devi Ahilya Vishw., Indore	318.00	190.80	64.10	47.70
38.	Dr. H.S. Gaur Vishw., Sagar	441.30	264.78	176.41	66.20
39.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	315.00	126.00	44.61	47.25
40.	M.G. Gramodlya Vishw., Chitrakoot	210.00	168.00	56.33	21.50
41.	Rani Durgawati Vishw., Jabalpur	409.50	327.60	120.26	61.43
42.	Vikram University, Ujjain	410.00	246.00	170.97	61.50
43.	National Law Instt. University, Bhopal	215.00	172.00	82.29	32.25
7. Maharashtra					
44.	Amravati University, Amravati	313.75	251.50	108.71	47.06
45.	Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad	350.00	210.00	94.52	52.50
46.	Mumbai University, Mumbai	683.50	460.10	257.41	102.53
47.	Nagpur University, Nagpur	459.90	275.94	145.75	68.99
48.	North Maharashtra Univ., Jalgaon	259.00	207.20	122.67	38.85
49.	Pune University, Poona	412.50	330.00	183.60	61.88
50.	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	359.25	323.00	185.09	53.89
51.	S.N.D.T. Women's Univ., Mumbai	542.94	325.76	158.37	81.44
52.	S.R.T. Marathwada Univ., Nanded	225.00	180.00	90.00	33.75
8. Tamil Nadu					
53.	Anna University, Chennai	761.00	608.80	374.63	114.15
54.	Alagappa University, Karaikudi	318.00	254.40	156.17	47.70
55.	Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar	532.73	426.18	222.35	79.91
56.	Bharatidasan Univ., Tiruchirappalli	331.50	265.20	229.30	49.73
57.	Bharathiar University, Coimbatore	330.00	264.00	181.43	49.50
58.	Madurai Kamraj Univ., Madurai	390.00	312.00	186.00	67.50
59.	Madras University, Chennai	450.00	360.00	180.00	67.50
60.	M.S. Univ., Tirunelveli	280.00	224.00	203.95	36.56
61.	Mother Teresa Women's University Kodalkanal	243.75	146.25	48.75	36.56

1	2	3	4	5	6
62.	Tamil University, Thanjavur	225.00	180.00	113.58	33.75
63.	Periyar University, Salem	80.00	72.00		12.00
	9. Arunachal Pradesh				
64.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal	400.00	320.00	154.50	60.00
	10. Assam				
65.	Gauhati University, Gauhati	405.00	243.00	81.00	60.75
66.	Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh	405.00	243.00	143.23	60.75
	11. Bihar				
67.	Patna University, Patna	302.50	242.00	181.49	45.38
68.	B.B.A. Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarnagar	293.07	234.45	96.05	43.96
69.	T.M. Bhagalpur Univ., Bhagalpur	328.00	262.40	131.20	49.20
70.	K.S.D. Sanskrit Univ., Darbhanga	203.95	81.58	34.11	30.59
71.	Magadh University, Badh-Gaya	309.05	123.62	49.88	46.36
72.	L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga	318.00	254.40	129.20	47.70
73.	B.N. Mandal University, Madhepura	236.00	94.40	-	35.40
74.	Jai Prakash University, Chhapra	70.00	63.00	-	10.50
75.	Veer Kunwar Singh University, Arrah	138.00	110.40	-	20.70
	12. Delhi				
76.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi	225.00	90.00	45.09	33.75
	13. Haryana				
77.	M.D. Univ., Rohtak	429.00	342.90	201.04	64.35
78.	Kurukshetra Univ., Kurukshetra	380.00	342.00	304.00	57.00
79.	Guru Jambheshwar Univ., Hissar	205.00	164.00	123.00	30.75
	14. Himachal Pradesh				
80.	Himachal Pradesh Univ., Shimla	405.00	324.00	156.42	60.75
	15. Jammu and Kashmir				
81.	Kashmir University, Hazratbal	405.00	324.00	169.73	60.75
82.	Jammu University, Jammu Tawi	400.00	320.00	188.92	60.00
	16. Jharkhand				
83.	Ranchi University, Ranchi	312.00	124.80	63.00	46.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
84.	Vinoba Bhave Univ., Hazaribah	264.25	211.40	105.70	39.64
	17. Oris. 1				
85.	Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar	368.00	294.50	63.16	55.20
86.	Berhampur University, Bhanja Bihar	390.00	312.001	151.00	58.50
87.	Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar	454.70	363.76	182.73	68.21
88.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit University, Puri	235.00	188.00	77.00	35.25
89.	Fakir Mohan University, Balasore	95.00	76.00	-	14.25
90.	North Orissa University, Baripada	#		-	
	18. Punjab				
91.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	489.70	391.76	379.30	73.45
92.	Punjabi University, Patiala	370.50	296.40	221.61	55.58
93.	Guru Nanak Dev Univ., Amritsar	429.00	343.20	288.28	64.35
	19. Rajasthan				
94.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur	420.00	336.00	252.20	63.00
95.	J.N. Vyas University, Jodhpur	419.80	335.84	251.88	62.97
96.	M.L. Sukhadia Univ., Udaipur	257.00	205.60	154.20	38.55
97.	M.D.S. University, Ajmer	280.00	224.00	142.22	42.00
	20. Tripura				
98.	Tripura University, Tripura	371.50	287.00	139.14	55.73
	21. Uttar Pradesh				
99.	Bundelkhand University, Jhansi	225.00	135.00	45.00	33.75
100.	Ch.Charan Singh Univ., Meerut	358.00	286.40	190.56	53.70
101.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Univ., Agra	300.00	62.40	47.98	45.00
102.	Dr. R.M.L. Avadh Univ., Faizabad	234.75	211.28	174.05	35.21
103.	D.D.U.Gorakhpur Univ., Gorakhpur	269.66	242.70	147.20	40.45
104.	Lucknow Univ., Lucknow	431.00	341.39	249.47	64.65
105.	M.G. Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi	213.00	127.80	51.00	31.95
106.	VBS Purvanchal University, Jaunpur- 222002, Purvanchal Univ., Jaunpur	225.00	135.00	45.00	33.75
107.	M.J.P. Rohilkhand Univ., Bareilly	280.50	168.30	58.10	42.08
108.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi	200.00	140.00	44.46	30.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
109.	Ch. Shahu Ji Maharaj Kanpur University, Kanpur	201.50	161.20	67.91	30.23
110.	Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, Chitrakootanam	227.40	181.92	63.47	34.11
22. Uttaranchal					
111.	H.N.B. Garhwal Univ., Srinagar	325.00	292.50	260.00	48.75
112.	Kumaun University, Nainital	370.50	333.80	222.30	55.58
23. West Bengal					
113.	Calcutta University, Calcutta	577.00	519.30	218.56	86.55
114.	Jadavpur University, Kolkhata	742.75	668.47	408.17	111.41
115.	Burdwan University, Burdwan	347.00	277.60	208.20	52.05
116.	Kalyani University, Kalyani	340.00	272.00	184.00	51.00
117.	North Bengal University, Dareeling	372.00	334.80	168.23	55.80
118.	Rabindra Bharati Univ., Kolkata	405.00	324.00	71.51	60.75
119.	Vidyasagar University, West Midnapore	297.00	237.60	144.00	45.00
120.	Bengal Engg. University, Howrah, Shibpur	375.00	300.00	164.46	56.25
24. Chhattisgarh					
121.	Guru Ghasidas Univ., Bilaspur	300.00	180.00	61.50	45.00
122.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vish., Khairagarh	225.00	180.00	40.93	33.75
123.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur	380.00	254.40	183.05	47.70
124.	H.N. Law University, Raipur	70.00	56.00	-	10.50

- Recently declared fit, Utilisation Certificate awaited.

No allocation yet made though declared recently fit to receive financial assistance under 12(B) of the UGC Act 1956.

General Development Plan Grant paid by UGC to Central Universities during Xth Plan

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Revised 10th Plan allocation	Year-wise release of grants					Total grant released (4+5+6+7+8)	UC/ statement of exp.
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Allgarh Muslim University	4814.85	591.38	615.22	301.65	1206.80	1920.70	4635.55	3042.76
2	Banaras Hindu University	7896.20	645.01	642.19	321.80	1287.20	4834.00	7730.20	5578.81
3	B R Ambedkar University	2246.44	450.00	496.44	0.00	0.00	868.00	1814.44	1020.91
4	Assam University	2300.00	500.00	300.00	200.00	600.00	234.00	1334.00	1353.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	Tezpur University	3550.00	450.00	450.00	225.00	225.00	1468.00	2818.00	1595.23
6	University of Delhi	5911.50	425.00	425.00	212.50	849.00	3238.00	5149.50	4512.74
7	Jamia Millia Islamia	5123.35	473.49	441.97	228.86	979.53	2807.06	4930.91	3201.89
8	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	5912.50	425.00	425.00	212.50	850.00	3868.00	5780.50	3300.80
9	North Eastern Hill Univ	4252.00	425.00	442.00	385.00	0.00	2716.20	3968.20	3061.36
10	Mizoram University *	7800.00	2465.40	0.00	1400.00	1734.80	1597.62	7197.62	6733.00
11	M.G.A. Hindi University #	3283.15	1054.00	0.00	129.15	0.00	1387.00	2570.15	2489.14
12	Nagaland University	2600.00	400.00	400.00	200.00	600.00	668.00	2268.00	1437.64
13	M.A.N. Urdu University \$	3091.90	513.00	0.00	232.00	146.90	1434.00	2325.90	1158.82
14	University of Hyderabad	5375.00	350.00	350.00	175.00	700.00	3517.00	5092.00	4045.60
15	Pondicherry University	3575.00	375.00	325.00	175.00	700.00	1781.00	3356.00	2948.66
16	Vishva Bharati University	3800.00	325.00	325.00	162.50	487.50	1668.00	2968.00	1598.33
17	Allahabad University **	4177.90	90.08	0.00	87.82	0.00	3668.00	3845.90	2272.44
18	Manipur University ***	2818.88	81.90	1.57	239.16	79.72	2349.50	2751.85	2618.15
Total		78329.17	10039.26	5639.39	4887.94	10446.05	40024.08	71036.72	51970.35
19	UCMS	646.25	129.00	0.00	64.63	387.99	0.00	581.62	284.00
Grand Total		78975.42	10168.26	5639.39	4952.57	10834.04	40024.08	71618.34	52254.35

* Rs. 7000.00 lakhs was the original allocation for 9th and 10th Plan for Mizoram University. Rs. 585.40 lakh released during 9th Plan period. (Amt. of 585.40 lakh included in the 2002-03 release)

Rs. 604.00 lakh carry forward from 9th Plan balance (Amt. of 604.00 lakh included in the 2002-03 release.)

\$ It includes additional allocation of Rs.232.00 lakh (released under NCMP)

** Allahabad University became Central University on 14.07.2005. Rs. 177.90 lakh was released by SU Section

*** Manipur University became Central University on 13.10.2005. Rs.239.16 lakh was released by SU Section

General Development Plan Grant released to Deemed to be Universities during X Plan Period 2002-2007

(Rupees in Lakh)

S.No.	State/University/Institution	Grant Allocated (2002-07)	Grant Released					Total
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh								
1.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	475.00	97.50	163.50	Nil	146.63	42.00	449.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Sri Sathya Sai institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthiniliyam	300.00	60.00	122.40	51.60	50.42	14.42	298.84
3	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati Delhi	306.00	61.20	39.40	105.32	40.74	47.43	294.09
4	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	633.00	105.00	102.00	11.70	233.60	89.46	541.76
5	Sh. L.B.S. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi	401.25	87.60	Nil	7.35	78.65	111.15	284.75
6	Indian law Institute, New Delhi** Gujarat	300.00	-	-	-	300.00	-	300.00
7	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad Jharkhand	333.00	90.00	Nil	44.05	114.63	20.56	269.24
8	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra Maharashtra	272.47	36.87	88.88	53.73	Nil	92.98	272.46
9	Deccan College P.O. and Research Institute, Pune	225.00	45.00	Nil	95.00	42.09	-	182.09
10	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune	300.00	60.00	Nil	36.00	92.65	-	188.65
11	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai 150.00	487.50	127.50	Nil	196.63	109.00	76.30	509.43
12	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune	232.50	46.50	Nil	Nil	60.00	100.50	207.00
13	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune Punjab	21.50	4.30	10.32	Nil	-	-	4.62
14	Thapar institute of Engg. & Tech., Patiala Rajasthan	340.00	46.04	69.76	148.30	65.00	10.90	340.00
15	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	375.00	90.00	117.60	50.40	76.88	8.00	342.88
16	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani	329.70	53.37	165.80	110.53	Nil	-	329.70
17	Jain Vishwa Bharati Institute, Landnun	125.00	30.00	Nil	Nil	7.80	83.50	121.30
18	Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur Tamil Nadu	300.00	60.00	26.10	20.30	Nil	-	106.40
19	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Sc. & Hr. Edn. for Women, Coimbatore	364.75	75.00	82.95	35.30	96.36	36.47	326.08
20	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	464.35	97.50	183.10	81.30	4.07	45.22	411.19
21	Sri Chandrasekhendra Saraswathy Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram Uttar Pradesh	225.00	45.00	Nil	50.00	53.50	38.00	186.50
22	Central Instt. of Higher Tibetan Studies Sarnath, Varanasi	150.00	30.00	21.00	Nil	41.50	40.00	132.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra Uttarakhand	272.00	82.50	54.90	24.75	43.80	57.90	263.85
24	Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar West Bengal	297.00	60.00	37.80	17.50	25.50	-	140.80
25	Bengal Engineering College, Howrah*	375.00 (-) 175.00 200.00	51.15	113.31	35.54	Nil	-	200.00
26	R.K.M. Vivekananda Educational Research Institute, Belur Math, Howrah**	600.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	100.00	460.00	560.00
Total		8480.02	1542.03	1398.82	1175.30	1782.82	1374.79	7273.76

* Declared as a State University in September, 2004 and the grant is being paid by the SU Division w.e.f. September, 2004.

** Sanctioned as a special grant for Building

Non-Plan grant paid to Deemed to be Universities during X Plan

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of University	Grant released					
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh							
1.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Language, O.U. Campus, Hyderabad	903.36	872.36	954.20	1043.11	1284.76	5057.79
2	Rashtriya Sanskrit, Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	363.10	473.52	395.66	610.40	512.99	2355.67
New Delhi							
	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Katwaria Sarai, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi	462.95	426.00	489.23	750.19	723.67	2852.04
	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2000.00
Gujarat							
	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad	760.42	691.67	742.26	848.311	1017.53	4060.19
Maharashtra							
	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai	826.59	816.06	958.27	1057.55	1017.21	4675.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamilnadu							
7	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore	789.23	784.37	819.27	917.30	1152.93	4463.10
8	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram Dindigul	854.30	766.72	908.69	1114.45	1163.06	4807.22
9	Shri Chandrasekhendra Saraswathi Vishwavidyalaya, Enathur, Kanchipuram	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
Uttar Pradesh							
10	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra	405.19	456.91	429.24	453.80	584.26	2329.40
Uttarakhand							
11	Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	539.51	579.33	596.18	808.87	803.59	3327.48
Rajasthan							
12	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	1500.00
Total		6611.65	6573.94	7000.00	8310.98	8967.00	37463.57

[Translation]

Smuggling from Nepal

4447. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of incidents of smuggling from Nepal;

(b) if so, the details of items confiscated at the Indo-Nepal Border during 2006 and 2007, till date;

(c) the number of smugglers and Maoists arrested in these incidents; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to check the rising incidents of smuggling at the Border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The interceptions and recoveries by SSB, deployed on India-Nepal border indicate that there has been increase in the number of incidents of smuggling.

(b) and (c) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), deployed as a Border Guarding Force on the India-Nepal border, conducts intensified patrolling and use the services of trained dog squads. All the border outposts of SSB on the India-Nepal border have been put on alert. SSB has also been asked to work in close coordination with the Governments of States having border with Nepal to check entry of undesirable elements. India and Nepal have bilateral mechanisms to resolve the incidents of smuggling at border.

Statement

Details of Smuggled Drugs, Goods, Explosive and Weapons during the year 2006 and 2007 (till date)

	2006	2007
	1	2
Narcotics (in Rupees)	6,04,81,848	2,28,90,350
Contrabands (in Rupees)	4,04,20,149	1,92,97,467
Explosive		
a) Cartridge (in Nos.)	159	50
b) Improvised bomb (in Nos.)	4	0
c) Explosive substances (in Kgs.)	0	0.1

	1	2
d) Gelatine Sticks (in Nos.)	0	202
e) Safety Fuse (in Mtrs.)	0	93.2
f) Detonator (In Nos.)	0	200
Weapon		
a) Revolver (USA Made (in Nos)	2	0
b) Pistol (Italy made) (in Nos.)	1	0
c) Pistol (Chinese made) (in Nos.)	1	0
d) Small Arms (in Nos.)	44	17
e) Single barrel gun (in Nos.)	37	15
f) B. A. Rifle (in Nos.)	0	1
Maolst/Smugglers caught	46	11

[English]

Textile Parks

4448. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had received some requests from various States, particularly from the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra to extend the time limit for the projects sanctioned under Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES) and Textile Cluster Integrated Development Scheme (TCIDS) to be completed on March 31, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government had received requests from various State Governments including Gujarat and Maharashtra to increase the target determined for 25 textile parks under the said Schemes for Integrated Textile Park (SITP);

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (c) Requests have been received to continue Central assistance, beyond 31.03.2007, to projects sanctioned under the Apparel Parks for Exports Scheme (APES) and Textile Centers Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS). Although APES and TCIDS were merged into the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) in July 2005, Central assistance to the projects sanctioned under the APES and TCIDS continued to be provided out of the

budget for SITP during the 10th Five Year Plan. The Government is not averse to discharging its committed liability for the projects sanctioned under APES and TCIDS.

(d) to (f) The initial target of 25 Textile Parks was increased to 30 Textile Parks in the 10th Five Year Plan, and 30 projects have already been approved.

Enrolment Level in Colleges

4449. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard and enrolment level in Under Graduate and Post Graduate Colleges in the country are quite poor when compared to the developed nations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of US/South Asian University

4450. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up some US Universities and South Asian Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of places identified for the purpose; and

(c) the time by when these Universities are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) While the Central Government has no proposal to set up US Universities in the country, there is a proposal to set up a South Asian University. An Intergovernmental Agreement on establishment of the South Asian University was signed during the 14th SAARC Summit held in New Delhi on April 3-4, 2007. An Intergovernmental Steering Committee will be set up to consider, inter alia, matters related to the Charter, by-laws, rules and regulations, curriculum development, business plan, infrastructure development, selection of faculty members and other issues.

Killing of Own Colleague by PMF Personnel

4451. DR. K. DHANARAJU:

SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of incidents of attacks and killings of their own colleagues/senior officers by the personnel of Para Military Forces (PMF), separately during each of the last three year, force-wise, place-wise, till date;

(b) the action taken by the Government against such accused officials;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to identify the reasons behind such incidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Number of such incidents in the Central Police Forces during last three years is given below:-

Name of the Force	2004	2005	2006
CISF	01	02	Nil
ITBP	Nil	01	Nil
BSF	05	11	10
CRPF	05	05	04
SSB	Nil	02	Nil
Assam Rifles	02	02	11

(b) Departmental and legal action has been taken against the accused officials, wherever called for.

(c) and (d) A study by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has identified long separation from family, high mobility, long duty hours etc. as major causes of stress amongst personnel of CPFs.

(e) The Government has enhanced the entitlement of family accommodation from 14% to 25% and taken steps to construct more houses. Measures have also been taken to reduce stress amongst CPF personnel.

Allocation under District Primary Education Programme

4452. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.267 on March 22, 2005 regarding setting up of primary schools with World Bank assistance and state:

(a) the amount allocated for primary education under District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) during each of the last three years and current year to each State;

(b) the amount utilized through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under DPEP during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the names of the NGOs involved in implementation of DPEP schemes in the country, particularly in Rajasthan, State-wise;

(d) the names of social welfare organizations propose to set up educational institutions on the land allotted by the Government of Rajasthan and land stands in the name of those organizations 10 provide free education to the children of weaker sections of the society and BPL families;

(e) whether such organizations are entitled to seek financial assistance for the construction to class rooms, drinking water, sanitation and other basic amenities at educational site; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the criteria and procedure laid down by the Union/State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) During the last three years World Bank funded District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was implemented in Six States of the country. The amount allocated during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) Under the DPEP programme, States engage NGOs at their own level. The names of the NGOs engaged by Rajasthan alongwith amount utilized are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) As per the information furnished by Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education (RCEE), no land has been allotted to social welfare organizations for setting up educational institutions under DPEP.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

*Amount allocated for DPEP with assistance from
World Bank during the last three years*

S.No.	Name of the State	Amount allocated (Rs in crore)			
		(AWP&B)			
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Andhra Pradesh	163.43	80.66	Project Closed	-
2.	Bihar	177.57	156.49	Project Closed	-
3.	Jharkhand	141.84	99.90	Project Closed	-
4.	Rajasthan-I	116.85	140.55	Project Closed	-
	Rajasthan-II	105.36	81.08	89.87	76.79
5.	Uttar Pradesh	156.14	206.61	Project Closed	-
6.	Uttaranchal	22.76	72.76	Project Closed	-

Statement-II

*Amount allocated for DPEP with assistance from World Bank during the last three years
Allotment of work to NGOs Under DPEP Project
(Alternative Education)*

S.No.	Name of N.G.O.	Activity	Expen.
1	2	3	4
(1) Sirohi			
1	Srashti Seva Samiti	Camp Sorda (revadar)	270979/-
2	Aravali Seva Samiti Aabu Road	Camp Aabu Road	71068/-
(2) Tonk			
1	Rastriya Jan Kalyan Sansthan Rahmadiya Tonk	Shiksha Mitra	379750
2	Special Awareness and Rural Development Association Sharda Tonk	Shiksha Mitra	114400
3	Rajasthan Gram Vikash Samiti Jirana Tonk	Shiksha Mitra	119400
4	Sophia Public School Tonk	Shiksha Mitra	217100
5	Janhit Garmina Vikash & Manila Kalyan Samiti Ranoli	Shiksha Mitra	99000
6	Social Welfare Charitable Trust, Tonk	Shiksha Mitra	81450
7	Shree Jagdish Seva Sansthan, Tonk.	Shiksha Mitra	89250
8	Tonk Jila & Van Sanrakshan Tonk	Shiksha Mitra	62600
9	Communitics Technology Society, Tonk	Shiksha Mitra	90000

1	2	3	4
10	Nobel Shiksha Sansthan Tonk	Shiksha Mitra	90000
11	Keshva Vidhya Mandir Shiksha Samiti Tonk	Shiksha Mitra	60000
12	Shiv Shiksha Samiti Ranoli Tonk	Shiksha Mitra	108200
13	Navrang Vidhya Samiti Tonk	Shiksha Mitra	58200
14	Navrangpura Vikash Samiti Piplu-Tonk	Shiksha Mitra	64500
15	Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Sansthan Tonk	Shiksha Mitra	78050
16	Side Jaipur, Shakha Malpura	Shiksha Mitra	96450
17	Gramin Vikas Samiti Brajlal Nagar Malpura	Shiksha Mitra	116400
18	Sikaidikon Jaipur,	Shiksha Mitra	38800
19	Idea Jaipur	Shiksha Mitra	38500
20	Mother Teresa Malpura	Shiksha Mitra	24250
21	Samgra Gram Seva Samiti Dethani	Shiksha Mitra	25500
22	Swami Dayanand Public Shiksha Samiti Doonthra Uniara	Shiksha Mitra	82500
23	Saraswati Bal Vidhya Shakha Samiti Khelniya Uniara	Shiksha Mitra	135130
24	Subhas Sleekshan Samiti Piaya Uniara	Shiksha Mitra	67350
25	N.L.S. Bal Vikas Samiti Uniara	Shiksha Mitra	50200
26	Aadras Bal Vikas Samiti Kakod Uniara	Shiksha Mitra	51000
27	Shivaji Sansthan Nivai	Shiksha Mitra	101050
28	Sarvodya Gramothan & Prashikshan Sansthan Juglpura Nivai	Shiksha Mitra	27000
29	Sikaidikon Nivai	Shiksha Mitra	27336
30	S.R.I.D. Nivai	Shiksha Mitra	53473
31	Shree Laxminath ji Vikas & Prashikahan Sansthan Prni Devli	Shiksha Mitra	89450
32	Manav Dharam Viklang Sansthan Tonk	Shiksha Mitra	51000

(3) Bharatpur

1	Raj. Lav Kus Sansthan Kumher	D.P.E.P	139830
2	Raj. Lav Kus Sansthan Kumher	D.P.E.P	20000
3	Prayatn Sanstha Nadbai	D.P.E.P	26775
4	Sarda Sanstha Deeg	D.P.E.P	65382
5	Krsna Bal Vikas Samiti Bayana	D.P.E.P	42720
6	Krsna Bal Vikas Samiti Bayana	D.P.E.P	30610
7	Ujjwal Seva Samiti Bhrtpur	D.P.E.P	23977

1	2	3	4
8	P.D. Poddar Bhrtpur	D.P.E.P	20307
9	Brij Siksha & Prashikshan Samiti Deeg	D.P.E.P	20000
10	Kevla Dev Research Foundation Phaundesn	D.P.E.P	20000
11	Sarathi Manv Vikas Sanstha Bhartpur	D.P.E.P	150000
(4) Bundi			
1	Aadrash Bal Vidya Samiti Brundhan Boundi	Shiksha Mitra	1704322
2	Indian Public School Sooities K. Patan, Boundi	Shiksha Mitra	469224
(5) Choru			
1	Navyovak Mandal Miththi Redu Wali Choru	Shiksha Mitra	149200
2	Samajik Seva Sudhan Samiti Choru	Shiksha Mitra	36850
3	New Yuuak Mandal Sansthan Khasoli	Shiksha Mitra	39740
4	Manava Prgti Sansthan Rajgadha	Shiksha Mitra	48750
5	Navuvk Mandal Baradasar	Shiksha Mitra	100850
6	Lok Seva Sansthan Ratangadha	Shiksha Mitra	15250
(6) Dausa			
1	Gayatri Vidya Mandir, S.S.Secondry School Busawa	Bridge Course	462400
2	Sarasawti Vidya Mandir S.S.S. Buswa	Bridge Course	453555
3	Smt. Urmila Gurjar Parateacher Rajkiya Prathamik School Abhaneri Bandikui	Bridge Course	486849
4	Late Shree Rajesh Pilot Gramodya Shiksha Samiti Khonri (Mahua)	Bridge Course	684023
5	Ma Sharda Public School Shiksh Samiti Khaur Mahua	Bridge Course	1151931
6	Raj. Mahila Vikas Sanstha Dausa	Bridge Course	141711
7	Karshana Kala Kendr Seinthl Dausa	Bridge Course	1344418
8	Karina Kala Kandra Seinthl Dausa	Bridge Course	438572
9	Smt. Saroj Goswami Seinthl Dausa	Bridge Course	513902
10	Aadarsh Gyan Mandir Samiti Khwaraji, Dausa	Bridge Course	1174019
11	Aadarsh Dhorm Vidhya Mandir Dubby Sikray	Bridge Course	258605
12	Rasmi Shiksha Samiti Dausa	Bridge Course	208034
13	Nav Jiwan Public School Samiti Ghokrwara Sikray	Bridge Course	115399

1	2	3	4
14	Bhardwaj Shiksha Samiti Gangdwari Sikray	Bridge Course	126890
15	Manglam Vidhya Peeth Lalsot	Bridge Course	681936
16	Navin Gandhi Shiksha Niketan Rahuwas Lalsot	Bridge Course	682367
17	Saraswati Gram Sikshan Samiti Mandavari Lalshot	Bridge Course	621569
18	Aadarsh Shiksha Prasar Samiti Dausa	Bridge Course	85165
19	Bhartiya Shiksaha Prasar Samiti	Bridge Course	37230
20	Saint Haphij Dasua	Bridge Course	7775
21	Ma Sharda Public School Shiksha Samiti Mahwa	Bridge Course	100966
(7) Dholpur			
1	Pragati & Prema Sansthan Dholpur	Shiksha Mitra	
2	Praytna Sansthan Dholpur	Shiksha Mitra	
3	Manglam Sevasamiti Baseri	Shiksha Mitra	
4	Rajiv Gandhi Foundation Societies Dholpur	Shiksha Mitra	
5	Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti Dholpur	Shiksha Mitra	
6	Jagriti Samiti Dholpur	Shiksha Mitra	
7	Vivekanand Aadresh Samiti Nonera	Shiksha Mitra	369388
(8) Jaipur			
1	Social Welfare Charitable Trust Jaipur	Bridge Course	76700
2	Beithli Indian Development Society Jaipur	Bridge Course	76300
3	Pinkcity Riksha Chalak Union, Jaipur	Bridge Course	42300
4	Sanjivni Jai Kalyan Sansthan Jaipur	Bridge Course	39400
5	Vivekanand Shiksha & Swasthya Manav Kalyan Sansthan Jaipur	Bridge Course	39900
6	Jai Durga Ma Sikshan & Prashikshan Sansthan Jaipur	Bridge Course	76300
7	Pariskrit Sansthan, C-Scheme, Jaipur	Bridge Course	116500
8	Slipayan Prashikshan Sansthan. Jaipur	Bridge Course	36800
9	Loknad Jaipur	Bridge Course	73600
10	Vikas Vidha Mandir, Shiksha Samiti Jaipur	Bridge Course	36800
11	Anand Gayn Shiksan Sansthan Jaipur	Bridge Course	18400
12	Vishal Vidhapith Sansthan Jaipur	Shiksha Mitr Kandron	623111

1	2	3	4
13	Inderprsth Prodhogik Shiksha Samiti Jhotwara	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	33000
(9) Karoli			
1	Dalit Vikas & Sevasamiti Kheri	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	
2	Stht Vikas Sansthan Karoli	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	
3	Peharavarg Vikas Samiti Khatkr	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	
4	Akat Bhodhgram Karoli	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	
5	Shreeji Sansthan Karoli	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	
	Total		1072000
(10) Sawai madhopur			
1	Mahila Uthhan Samiti Kherda	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	Payment not made because activity not verified
2	Vikas & Prashikshan Sansthan Jatwada Mantown	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	-do-
3	George King Education Society	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	-do-
4	Saraswati Vidhyalay Shiksha Samiti Bah. Khurd	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	-do-
5	Dev Narayan Jan Kalyan Vikas Sansthan Shymoli, Boli	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	-do-
6	Utkarsh Bal Vikas Pariyojana	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	-do-
7	Matr Shkthi Sansthan Panchvati Kaloni Aalpur S.Ma.	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	-do-
8	Raj. Public Samiti Jatwada Khurd S.Ma.	Residencial Bridge Course	-do-
9	Al Imran Education Society	Residencial Bridge Course	-do-
10	Paryas Shiksan Sansthan	Non Residencial Bridge Course/ Shiksha Mitra Kendra	-do-
11	Mahila Seva Sadan	Non Residencial Bridge Course/ Shiksha Mitra Kendra	-do-
12	Jayoti Shiksha Samiti	Non Residencial Bridge Course/Shiksha Mitra Kendra	-do-
13	Indian Public Samiti Alanpur	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	-do-
14	Jayoti Shiksha Samiti Swaimadhopur	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	-do-
15	Raj. Creative Society Swaimadhopur	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	-do-
16	Gram Seva Sadan Marana Chore	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	-do-
17	Gramin Vikash Sansthan	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	-do-
18	Jayoti Shikshan Sansthan	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	-do-
19	Gayatri Bal Niketan	Shiksha Mitra Kendra	391333
	Grand Total		193.416 Lac Rs.

NGO involvement in implementation of IED activities Under DPEP

S.No.	Name of District	Name of the NGO	Total Payment
1	Bhilwara	Nil	Nil
2	Kota	Nil	Nil
3	Sirohi	Nil	Nil
4	S. Ganganagar	Nil	Nil
5	Jhunjhunu	Nil	Nil
6	Nagour	Nil	Nil
7	Jhalawar	Nil	Nil
8	Alwar	Nil	Nil
9	Tonk	Nil	Nil
10	Sikar	Nil	Nil
11	Hanumangarh	Saur Chetna and Research Institute of Energy Science Hanumangarh Jn.	213587
		Saur Chetna and Research Institute of Energy Science Hanumangarh Jn.	206450
		Eklvya Seva Asharma Hanumangarh Town, Hanumangarh Jn.	104300
		B.D. Aejuls Samiti, Hanumangarh Jn.	90760
		Trilok Public School Samiti, Hanumangarh	29830
12	Dausa	Pratap Adarsh Vidhya Mandir	28000
		Navadisha Sansthan, Alwar	27800
13	Bundi	Adarsh Ghyanodhay Vikash Samiti, Tonk	556461
		Sarojani Naidu Mahila Vikash and Kalyan Sansthan, Jaipur	139690
		Jagdish Seva Sansthan, Tonk	155298
		Adarsh Bal Vidhya Mandir Samiti, Barundhan	173494
		Modern School, Gurunanak Colony, Bundi	169980
		Suryodai Vidhya Mandir Samiti, Bundi	495607
		Indian Public Education Society, K. Patan	15880
14	Karauli	Ekat Bodhgram Bansi ka Bag Karauli	290333
		Dev Vani Bal Vidhyalay Sanchalan Samiti, Hindon, Karauli	396640
		Indra Gandhi Sikshan Sansthan, Ganesh Gate Karauli	410771
		Hans Shiksha Samiti, Haria Ka Mandir Sapotra	181983
15	Bharatpur	Sarthi Manav Vikash Sansthan, Bharatpur	38308
16	Churu	Swardeep Sansthan, Jaipur	224683
17	Dholpur	Baba Narayan Das Seva Samiti, Shahpura, Jaipur	54000
18	S.Madhampur	Vinay Vikalang Sikshan Sansthan, S. Madhopur	391334
		Prayas Santhan, S. Madhopur	271996
		Prayas Santhan, S. Madhopur	133758
19	Jaipur	Nil	0
Total			4800943

Funds from Abroad

4453. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) the details of funds received or to be received from abroad for education during each of the last three years and current year 2007-08;

(b) the schemes that are going to be benefited by these funds;

(c) the details of amount utilised and unutilised for the last three years; and

(d) the achievements made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The scheme-wise details of funds allocated for externally-aided projects and their utilisation during 2005-06 to 2007-08 are given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Scheme	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Outlays allocated	Utilisation allocated	Outlays allocated	Utilisation	Outlays allocated	Utilisation
SSA	1403.75	1403.75	1521.00	1521.00	1567.00	NA
DPEP	600.00	566.85	200.00	100.00	80.00	NA
Mahilya Samakhya	30.00	19.00	30.00	25.78	30.60	NA
TEQIP	80.00	4.99	80.00	52.00	80.00	NA
NPEP	1.25	1.24	-	-	-	-

Legend:

SSA - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

DPEP - District Primary Education Programme

TEQIP - Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme

NPEP - National Population Education Programme

1984-Riots

4454. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:
SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the victims of 1984 riot who migrated to Punjab from other riot affected States have since been paid rehabilitation grant sanctioned by the Union Government under rehabilitation package;

(b) if so, the number of victims eligible for this relief and the number out of them have since been benefited;

(c) the amount of rehabilitation package disbursed to such victims; and

(d) the time by which all the families are likely to be covered under the said package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d): The Government of Punjab have found 11,878 victims of 1984

Riots, who migrated to Punjab from other riot affected States, as eligible for payment of rehabilitation grant of Rs. 2 lakh per family. A sum of Rs. 237.43 crore has so far been disbursed in 11,873 cases. The time by which all the eligible riot victims would be paid rehabilitation grant depends on completion of necessary verification of claims and other prescribed formalities.

Setting up of Khadi and Village Industries

4455. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target to set up Khadi and Village Industries in the country during the current year particularly in West Bengal;

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

(c) the number of Khadi and Village Industries proposed to be set up in 2007-2008; and

(d) the details of margin money and other assistance provided to the above industries during the

said period separately, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The State/Union Territory-wise details of targets allocated for village industries by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for 2007-08, including the State of West Bengal, are given in Statement. So far as the details of targets for Khadi are concerned, the process of discussing budget with khadi institutions, including those in West Bengal, has not yet been completed by KVIC and these targets are yet to be finalized.

(d) The State/Union Territory-wise details of margin money assistance to be provided under REGP in 2007-08 are given in the enclosed statement. In addition to this KVIC has also proposed to provide financial assistance for enabling Backward-forward linkages and on an average 5 per cent of the budget allocation made by Government for REGP is earmarked for this purpose. Thus, around Rs. 22.25 crore being 5 per cent of the allocation made by Government for REGP during 2007-08 is earmarked for this purpose.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise details of targets allocated under the REGP during 2007-08

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Projects	Margin Money (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4
1	Chandigarh	9	10.53
2	Delhi	18	21.06
3	Haryana	1540	1759.74
4	Himachal Pradesh	1109	1267.37
5	Jammu and Kashmir	922	1053.40
6	Punjab	810	925.42
7	Rajasthan	3118	3561.71
5	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46	52.67
9	Bihar	718	820.33
10	Jharkhand	525	600.00
11	Orissa	1084	1238.03

1	2	3	4
12	West Bengal	2641	3017.42
13	Arunachal Pradesh	116	132.96
14	Assam	2344	2678.38
15	Manipur	209	238.55
16	Meghalaya	342	391.07
17	Mizoram	438	500.00
18	Nagaland	283	322.90
19	Tripura	246	281.57
20	Sikkim	122	138.85
21	Andhra Pradesh	3867	4419.08
22	Karnataka	2264	2587.00
23	Kerala	1926	2200.00
24	Lakshadweep	2	2.00
25	Pondicherry	72	82.48
26	Tamilnadu	1446	1622.01
27	Goa	342	391.07
28	Gujarat	906	1034.72
29	Maharashtra	2148	2454.02
30	Chhattisgarh	1239	1542.45
31	Madhya Pradesh	1739	1891.51
32	Uttarakhand	685	782.15
33	Uttar Pradesh	3724	4254.55
Total		37000	42275

Rehabilitation Policy on Development of Industries

4456. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any new rehabilitation policy to increase/accelerate the pace of industrialization in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the said policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) A National Rehabilitation Policy 2006 (NRP-2006) formulated by the Ministry of Rural Development by way of revision of the existing National Policy for Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families (NPRR-2003) is being considered. Its principal objective is to minimize displacement of people and as far as possible, to ensure non-displacing or least displacing alternatives, ensure adequate rehabilitation packages and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with active participation of displaced persons.

Conducting Courses by Indian Institute of Planning and Management

4457. SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institute of Planning and Management (IIPM) has given permission for conducting courses in management and planning and awarding MBA/BBA degrees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by when such institute is engaged in this business;

(d) whether AICTE and UGC have raised objections for conducting MBA/BBA degree courses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government on these objections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Indian Institute of Planning and Management, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi has not been approved by AICTE. The Council has no specific information regarding the time by when such institute is engaged in this business. The Council has issued a show cause notice to the Indian Institute of Planning and Management, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi and placed the name of the institution in the list of institutions, which are running technical courses without AICTE approval on the AICTE website www.aicte.ernet.in. BBA is not within the purview of AICTE.

As per Section 10 (k) of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Act 1987, the Council grants approval for starting new technical institutions and for introduction of new courses or programmes. The Council takes following actions against the institutions conducting courses/programmes without prior approval of AICTE in technical education:-

1. A list of institutions, which are known to be conducting courses in the field of technical education without the approval from AICTE, has been put by AICTE on its website www.aicte.ernet.in alongwith the list of institutions, which have the AICTE approval, for information to the students from time to time. Public Notices are also issued from time to time cautioning the students not to join such institutions, which do not have the requisite AICTE approval.
2. The AICTE has issued show cause notices to institutions which do not have the requisite AICTE approval. Appropriate action will be initiated on the receipt of replies from these institutions.

[Translation]

Evaluation of Schemes

4458. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the date by when the periodic evaluation of schemes for handicrafts and handloom was carried out last time;

(b) the outcome of the said evaluation; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the basis of the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAR): (a) In the Handicrafts Sector a mid-term evaluation of four major schemes was carried out. These schemes include Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY); Marketing and Support Service Scheme; Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme and Export Promotion Scheme. These evaluations were carried out in the year 2003-04.

Also a terminal evaluation of these schemes had been assigned in the year 2005-06 in respect of Marketing & Support Service Scheme; Design & Technology Upgradation Scheme & Export Promotion Scheme and in the year 2006-07 in respect of Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana. The report of these terminal evaluation studies is still awaited.

In the Handloom Sector, the evaluation study was conducted by M/S. National Institute of Small Industry , Extension Training (NISIET), Hyderabad between May-July, 2006 and October-December, 2006.

(b) and (c) The outcome of the mid-term evaluation of the four schemes in the handicraft sector are in the form of recommendations. Based on these recommendations, certain qualifying features have been added in the schemes

such as an essential pre-condition of a marketing tie-up of the NGOs implementing the Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme; engaging Guiding and Monitoring Agencies, etc.

The study in the Handloom Sector maintained that all the schemes were beneficial to Handloom Weavers and should be continued with main modifications in quantum of assistance and reducing the state contribution etc.

On the basis of the recommendations made by the NISIET and also to make the flow of benefit to the handloom sector in a coordinated and concerted manner, the essential components of the schemes implemented during the earlier years, have been subsumed in the five schemes i.e. Integrated Handloom Development Scheme; Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme; Mill Gate Price Scheme; Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

[English]

FDI in Tobacco

4459. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Tobacco processing and cigarette manufacturing sectors in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Tobacco producing States/growers have been consulted in this regard; 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) and (b) Manufacture of cigarettes and cigars requires industrial licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. Under the extant policy Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100%, with prior Government approval, is allowed in the tobacco sector for manufacture of cigars and cigarettes of tobacco products. There is no change in the policy.

(c) and (d) The interests of all stakeholders are considered while formulating the policy.

[Translation]

Education to Disabled Persons

4460. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) the details of schemes being run in Andhra Pradesh for educating disabled persons;

(b) whether excessive time is taken in taking action on proposals sent by various State Governments; and

(c) 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) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) provides educational opportunities for children with disability of mild to moderate nature to facilitate their integration into and retention in the general school system. Under the Scheme, 100% assistance is being provided under various components for education of children in common schools. The components include educational aids, assistive equipment, salaries for special teachers and facilities for children with disability. During 2006-07 financial assistance has been provided to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the IEDC Scheme.

The Scheme of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) which is the flagship scheme for universalisation of elementary education seeks to ensure that every child with special needs (CWSN) in the 6-14 years age range is provided meaningful and quality education irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability. The interventions under SSA for inclusive education are identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, preparation of individualized educational plan, provision of aids and appliances, teacher training, resource support, removal of architectural barriers, research, monitoring and evaluation. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has enrolled 1.27 lakh CWSN in regular schools, 4712 through bridge courses and 5904 through home based support.

(b) and (c) Efforts are made to process viable proposals received from various State Governments expeditiously. However, sometimes in the case of incomplete proposals additional information, clarifications, documents are called for from the State Governments resulting in delay in taking action.

Cotton Production

461. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand and supply of cotton in the country during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the production of cotton in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) Total demand and supply of cotton in the country during each of the last three years and current year as under:-

(In lakh bales of 170 kg each)

Item	Cotton Year 2004-05	Cotton Year 2005-06	Cotton Year 2006-07
1	2	3	4
Supply			
Opening Stock	21.00	72.00	56.00
Production	243.00	244.00	270.00
Imports	12.17	4.00	6.00
Total availability	276.17	320.00	332.00

1	2	3	4
Demand			
Domestic Consumption	195.03	217.00	240.00
Exports	9.14	47.00	48.00
Total	204.17	264.00	288.00
Closing Stock	72.00	56.00	44.00

* Source: Cotton Advisory Board (CAB)

No data is available state-wise for consumption. However, the State-wise cultivated area, production yield with regard to cotton is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The Government of India launched the Technology Mission on Cotton in February 2000 with the objectives of improving the production, productivity and quality of indigenous cotton, and reducing the cost of cultivation.

Statement

State-wise Area, Production and Yield of Cotton in India

(Area in lakh hectare; Production in lakh bales 170 kgs; Yield in Kgs per hectare)

Year	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
State	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Punjab	5.09	16.50	551	5.57	20.00	610	5.88	26.00	752
Haryana	6.21	16.50	452	5.83	13.00	379	5.33	17.00	542
Rajasthan	4.38	10.00	388	4.71	11.00	397	3.50	8.00	389
Gujarat	19.06	73.00	651	19.06	89.00	794	23.90	93.00	682
Maharashtra	28.40	52.00	311	28.75	36.00	213	31.24	52.00	283
Madhya Pradesh	5.76	16.00	472	6.20	18.00	494	6.30	18.00	486
Andhra Pradesh	11.78	33.00	476	10.33	32.00	527	9.62	32.00	565
Karnataka	5.21	8.00	261	4.13	6.50	268	3.70	6.00	276
Tamil Nadu	1.29	5.00	659	1.40	5.50	668	1.33	5.00	639
Others	0.68	1.00	250	0.79	1.00	215	0.78	1.00	218
Loose Lint	-	12.00	-	-	12.00	-	-	12.00	-
Total	87.86	243.00	470	86.77	244.00	478	91.58	270.00	501

Source: Cotton Advisory Board (CAB)

*(CAB Projection dated 9.3.2007)

*0.95 = 0.60 (Orissa) + 0.35 (Other)

Central Social Welfare Board

4462. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has received any complaints regarding corruption in CSWB;
- (d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (e) the action taken/to be taken by the Union Government in this regard;
- (f) whether the Central Social Welfare Board had not spent the funds properly in time;
- (g) if so, the details thereof during the current year alongwith the reasons, scheme-wise;
- (h) whether any task force has been constituted to monitor the programmes organized with the grant received from the said Board;
- (i) if so, the details thereof; and
- (j) whether the prescribed procedure has been followed for the constitution of task force and appointing its non-Governmental members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The programmes of Family Counselling Centres, and Condensed Courses being implemented by CSWB have been reviewed.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has received 3 complaints in 2005-06, 2 in 2006-07 and nil in 2007-08.

(e) On receipt of complaints, suitable action is taken by the Ministry.

(f) The Central Social Welfare Board had spent the funds properly and in time.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) Yes, Sir.

(i) and (j) Central Social Welfare Board has informed that it has constituted a Task Force for monitoring of

programmes in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh and has followed the prescribed procedure.

[English]

Workers of Closed Industries

4463. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the various industries have been closed down in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to rehabilitate these workers;
- (d) if so, whether the Government has also any proposal to restart these industries; and
- (e) if so, the details alongwith the financial assistance likely to be provided by the Government to restart these industries and rehabilitate these workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY, AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau, Shimla, under the Ministry of Labour & Employment collects information on closure of industrial units covered by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. As per the information received from Labour Bureau, Shimla 773 units were closed during the period 2002 to 2006 (Provisional). The number of workers affected due to closure of these units were 43017. The state-wise distribution of these closed units and workers affected is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) 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 for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) which considers revival of sick industrial units registered with the Board under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) 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 closed units and workers affected

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	4	111	3	200	2	139	0	0	0	0
27.	Pondicherry	4	75	6	99	0	0	0	0	2	11
28.	Punjab	1	54	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	5	323	3	497	1	29	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
32.	Tripura	25	319	22	228	101	732	47	2346	127	3681
33.	Uttar Pradesh	93	4793	15	958	27	7066	14	1117	8	789
34.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	77
35.	West Bengal	1	136	3	505	2	96	0	0	3	645
Total		213	10025	123	8673	194	13136	86	4895	157	6288

**Setting up of Sale Outlet by
Foreign Companies**

4464. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has allowed some foreign companies to set up their independent sale outlet to sell their products in the retail market of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise including American Companies;

(c) the time by when the permission was given and names of the foreign companies that have started functioning since permission was granted, state-wise;

(d) the names of the brands being sold by them and the benefits Indian consumers stand to gain therefrom;

(e) whether the said steps are likely to have an adverse effect on small traders in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The extant policy allows Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 51%, with prior Government approval, in the retail trade of 'Single Brand' products subject to conditions. Details of approvals granted since February 2006 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No information is available with the Government regarding commencement of operations by these companies.

(d) Details of brands proposed to be sold are given in the Statement. Branded products cater to the brand conscious middle class and young population with a higher propensity to consume and increasing demand for lifestyle products.

(e) and (f) Government has recently instituted a study to assess the impact of organized retailing on unorganized retail trade through Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER).

Statement

Details of Proposals approved by the Government for FDI in Single Brand Product Retailing

S.No.	Name of the applicant	Name of the foreign investor	Activities	Date of approval
1.	M/s Moja Shoes	M/s Tano India Private Equity Fund I/and or its subsidiaries, Mauritius	Retail trading of all types of footwear, sportswear, boots, slippers, sandals, athletic shoes and apparels of "NIKE BRAND" through exclusive retail outlets owned by the company	31.05.2006
2.	M/s LV Trading India	M/s Louis Vuitton Malletier, France	Retail trading of LVM products including Diary refills paper, 2. Pens and pens refills 3. Shoes 4. Trunks travel bags/purses 5. Other articles of leather 6. Sunglasses 7. watches 8. other articles of plastic 9. jewelry imitation 10. Ties 11. Textile (scarfs and shawls) 12. Umbrellas 13. Ready to wear	29.8.06
3.	M/s Liadro Commercial S.A	M/s Liadro Commercial S.A, Spain	To set up a joint venture by M/s Liadro and SPA Agencies for establishing a network boutiques for marketing the products of LLADRO.	19.10.2006
4.	M/s Fun Fashion India Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Fendi International, SA France	Retail trading of FENDI products including shoes, wearing apparel, Trunks/travel bags/purses, sunglasses, watches, jewelry imitation, textiles	07.11.2006
5.	M/s Damro Furniture Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Damro Exports Pvt. Ltd., Sri Lanka	Retail trading of knock Down furniture under the single brand name of DAMRO.	19.10.2006
6.	M/s RINO Greggio Argenterie, S.p.A	M/s RINO Greggio Argenterie, S.p.A, Italy	Retail trading of silver items under the brand name "ATRGENTERIE GREGGIO"	19.10.2006
7.	M/s Mitsui Automotive Investment B.V	M/s Mitsui Automotive Investment B.V, Netherlands	Retail trading of TOYOTA Make cars	06.11.2006.
8.	M/s ERMENEGILDO ZEGNA HOLDITALTA SPA	M/s ERMENEGILDO ZEGNA HOLDITALTA SPA, Italy	Setting up of ZEGNA retail stores for marketing (Ready to wear (b) Footwear (c) Leather goods (d) Fragrance (e) Christmas gifts etc.	28.12.2006
9.	M/s Etamint, Belgium	M/s Etamint, Belgium	Retail trading of ETAM products. In women's fashions (ready-to-wear, lingerie and accessories)	09.01.2007
10.	M/s Lee Cooper International Ltd.	M/s Lee Cooper International Ltd., England (UK)	Retail trading of LEE COOPER products in fashion category (men's ready-to-wear)	05.03.2007
11.	M/s Fabindia Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Fabindia Inc, USA M/s WCP Mauritius Holdings	Retail trading of FABINDIA products including handicrafts, garments, accessories, home furnishings etc.	05.03.2007.
12.	M/s Socomec SA	M/s Socomec SA, France	Retail trading of single SOCOMEC Brand UPS systems and related accessories.	26.03.2007
13.	M/s Grotto SPA	M/s Grotto SPA Italy	Retail trading under single brand of GAS brand in fashion categories.	4.5.2007
14.	M/s Mahtani Fashions Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Sin Rong Pvt. Ltd., Singapore	Retail trading under the brand name VI-GA in footwear	13.04.2007

**Modernisation of Small Industries
Service Institutes**

4465. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to modernise Small Industries Service Institutes with modern laboratories and equipments throughout the country;

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

(c) whether the institute will help to compete small scale industries with world class industries?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has sanctioned the purchase of several equipments and machinery with a view to modernising the Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs) and the Branch Small Industries Service Institutes (Br. SISIs) to enhance their capability to facilitate the promotion and development of micro and small enterprises and to enable them to become globally competitive. The details of sanctions issued to SISIs /Br. SISIs in the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of SISI / Br. SISI	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	Name of Machinery/Equipment
2004-05			
1	Bangalore (Karnataka)	17.27	CNC Control System and Vertical Milling Machine
2	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	22.91	Hydraulic Surface grinder with accessories
3	New Delhi (Delhi)	1105	Machinery for Glass & ceramic section
4	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	49.88	CNC Turning Center
5	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	14.14	Up-gradation of CNC Wire-Cut, CAD/CAM software
6	Guwahati (Assam)	29.39	20 ton Tensile Testing Machine, Surface Grinder, Computers
7	Thrissur (Kerala)	4.85	High Speed Colour Copier Cum Laser Printer
8	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	5.78	CAD/CAM Software
9	Patna (Bihar)	20.00	Computers & their accessories, CAD/CAM Software.
2005-06			
1	Jammu (J&K)	14.27	Lathe Machine
2	Cuttack (Orissa)	31.02	Milling and Drilling Machines/attachments/measuring instruments
3	Patna (Bihar)	8.66	CAD/CAM Software
4	Hubli (Karnataka)	33.17	CNC Machining Centre/CAD/CAM Software
5	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	17.25	CNC Machining Centre
6	Guwahati (Assam)	0.80	Computers
7	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	18.00	CNC Turning Centre
8	Bangalore (Karnataka)	11.43	Computers & Software for CAD/CAM
9	Kolkata (West Bengal)	4.92	Computers and Software

Sl.No.	Name of SISI / Br. SISI	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	Name of Machinery/Equipment
2006-07			
1	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	18.92	CNG EDM Machine and Calibration of Testing Equipment
2	Cuttack (Orissa)	19.10	Milling & Column Drilling Machine
3	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	44.41	CNC Vertical Machining Center
4	Guwahati (Assam)	7.64	10 Ton Tensile Testing Machine
5	Imphal (Manipur)	3.15	Computers and Software
6	New Delhi (Delhi)	6.83	Computers and Software
7	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	7.50	Software like Modular Router, Interface Card, DTE Male Cables, Catalyst Switch, Smartnet, Auto-Sense.

[Translation]

Human Trafficking

4466. SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of travel agents are involved in human trafficking in the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons involved in human trafficking arrested in the recent past; and

(c) the details of action taken against the persons involved in human trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) Such information is not maintained centrally. The National Crime Records Bureau compiles information about the number of cases registered, persons arrested etc. under the provisions of the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act (ITPA); however, the data of persons arrested does not classify such persons by their professions. Moreover, "Police" and "Public Order" being State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for the detection, registration and investigation of crime and prosecution of the offenders.

Social Security Pension

4467. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the grants given by the Union Government for social security pension;

(b) the amount of social security pension presently given to each person under the scheme;

(c) whether this amount is adequate;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to increase the social security pension on the lines of old age pension;

(e) if so, the time by when it is likely to be implemented; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Paper Mills

4468. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up new paper mills in collaboration with Multi National Companies;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Regional Language in Schools

4469. SHRI C.H. VIJAYASHANKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the schools set up, funded and managed by the Union Government are neglecting the regional language in their curriculum;

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

(c) the action taken against such institutions as it accounts for breach of constitutional provision and the details of the guidelines issued by the Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) There are three school systems which are funded by this Ministry and managed by Autonomous Organisations viz. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) and Central Tibetan School Administration (CTSA). Provision for teaching of regional language in Kendriya Vidyalayas exists provided 20 or more students in a class opt for the same. Regional language is taught in all Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas. CTSA Schools are set up to impart education to the wards of Tibetan refugees in India, while preserving and promoting their culture and heritage, hence, Tibetan is taught as a language.

Telecast of Adult Movies

4470. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to fix watershed timings for adult movies on TV soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal;

(d) the details of the recommendation submitted by the Committee which was set up for reviewing the Programme and Advertising Codes under Cable TV Networks Act, 1955; and

(e) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (e) Requests have been received in the matter from concerned parties. However, all matters relating to programme/advertisement telecast on TV channel, including requests for watershed

time for telecast of adult content have been referred to a committee set up for reviewing the Programme and Advertising Code under the Cable Television Network Act, 1995 and Rules frames thereunder. The recommendations of the committee have not been received as meetings are continuing.

[Translation]

Shortage of Teachers in Engineering Colleges

4471. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

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

(a) whether an estimate has been made in regard to shortage of teachers in engineering colleges of the country as reported in 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated March 19, 2007;

(b) if so, the number of posts lying vacant in such colleges;

(c) the reasons for not making appointments on such posts;

(d) whether the studies of students are being affected due to shortage of teachers;

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to restart the recruitment of teachers, banned earlier as per the recommendations of Expenditure Reforms Commission;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which the appointment of teachers would be made in these engineering colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (g) An estimate regarding shortage of Faculty in engineering colleges was made by Prof. P. Rama Rao Committee as a part of the work on Faculty Development. The Projected shortfall of faculty with Ph. D. and Master Degree in Engineering, taking the Teacher to Students ratio as 1:15 and cadre ratio of Lecturer to Assistant Professor to Professor as 1:2:6 is given in the enclosed statement.

The power of appointment of teachers is vested with the concerned Universities/Institutions. The recruitment of faculty in the institutes is a continuous process and all out efforts are made by the Institutes to fill up the vacant posts. The prescribed recruitment procedure is followed by all Central Government funded institutes to recruit competent

faculty with strong academic background and with sufficient industry experience wherever considered relevant. The institutes also plan suitable strategies to attract and retain their quality faculty members, which include providing of residential accommodation, medical facilities and suitable schemes of research projects/consultancy charges.

Considering the shortage of well-qualified technical faculty in the Country, the age of superannuation of Teachers in Central Institutions has been enhanced from 62 years to 65 years.

Statement

Projected Shortfall of Faculty with Ph. D and Master Degree in Engineering

Year	Approved Intake	Faculty Required*	Required Ph. Ds**	No. of Ph.D.s amongst existing faculty	Required Masters**	No. of Masters amongst existing faculty	Shortage of Ph. Ds	Shortage of Masters
2007-2008	658,046	175,479	58,493	10,807	116,986	78,894	47,686	38,292
2008-2009	756,752	201,801	67,267	12,428	134,534	90,498	54,839	44,036
2009-2010	870,265	232,071	77,357	14,292	154,714	104,072	63,065	50,642
2010-2011	1,000,805	266,881	88,960	16,436	177,921	119,683	72,524	58,238

* (Calculated by multiplying the approved intake figures by a factor of 4 and taking the teacher to student ratio of 1:15)

** (The cadre ratio is taken to be 1:2:6 and it is assumed that Ph. D is required at the level of Asst. Professor and Professor).

Doordarshan Kendras and Radio Stations in Gujarat

4472. SHRI V. K. THUMMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the place-wise details of Doordarshan Kendras and Radio Stations in Gujarat;

(b) the place-wise details of the stations where upgradation and modernization work has taken place during the last three years;

(c) the details of areas in the State which are not being covered by Doordarshan and Radio programmes;

(d) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(e) the details of new proposals underway for execution in the State, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) The place-wise details of Doordarshan Kendras and Radio Stations in Gujarat are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The place-wise details of the Doordarshan Kendras and Radio Stations where upgradation and modernization work has taken place during last three years are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) and (d) In terrestrial mode Doordarshan coverage is estimated to be available to about 97 per cent population of Gujarat spread over about 89 per cent area of the State. With the launch of free-to-air Direct to Home (DTH) service

of Doordarshan in December, 2004, all uncovered areas along with rest of the country (except Andaman & Nicobar Islands) have been provided with multi channel television coverage. New transmitters for expansion of terrestrial coverage are now not envisaged. However, Gujarat is fully covered by radio signals.

(e) The location-wise details of new and continuing proposals underway for execution in the State are given in the enclosed statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Doordarshan Kendras and Radio Stations in Gujarat

A. Doordarshan Kendras (Studio Centres) and TV Transmitters in Gujarat

I. Doordarshan Kendras (Studio Centres)

1. Ahmedabad

2. Rajkot

II. TV Transmitters (HPTs)

(a) High Power Transmitters (HPTs)

1. Ahmedabad

2. Bhuj

3. Dwarka

4. Radhanpur

5. Rajkot

6. Surat

7. Vadodara (Interim)
8. Ahmedabad (DD News)
9. Rajkot (DD News)
10. Surat (DD News)
11. Vadodara (DD News) (Interim)
- (b) **Low Power Transmitters (LPTs):**

1. Ahwa
2. Ambaji
3. Amod
4. Amreli
5. Bantva
6. Bhabbar
7. Bharuch
8. Bhavnagar
9. Botad
10. Chhota Udaipur
11. Dediapara
12. Deesa
13. Devgadhi Baria
14. Dhandhuka
15. Dharangadhra
16. Dhari
17. Dharampur
18. Dhorajee
19. Dohad
20. Godhara
21. Ider
22. Jamjodhpur
23. Jamnagar
24. Jhagadia
25. Junagarh
26. Kevadia Colony
27. Khambalia
28. Khambat
29. Limbdi
30. Lunawada
31. Mahuva

32. Mangrol (Junagarh)
33. Mangrol (Surat)
34. Mehsana
35. Modassa
36. Morvi
37. Palanpur
38. Palitana
39. Porbandar
40. Punandro
41. Rapar
42. Rajpipla
43. Rajula
44. Sanjeli
45. Shamlaji
46. Surendranagar
47. Songarh
48. Tharad
49. Umergaon
50. Una
51. Veraval
52. Valsad
53. Bhavnagar (DDNews)
54. Gandhinagar (DD News)
55. Jamnagar (DDNews)

(c) **Very Low Power Transmitters (VLPTs)**

1. Kakrapar
2. Netrang
3. Sagwara

B. AIR Transmitters in Gujarat

No	Station	Power	
		FM	MW
1	Ahmedabad	10 kW(VB)	200 kW
2	Ahwa		1 kW
3	Bhuj		20 kW
4	Godhra	6 kW	.
5	Rajkot	10 kW(VB)	300 kW
6	Surat	6 kW	
7	Vadodra	10 kW	
8	Himmatnagar	1 kW	

Statement-II

Details of Doordarshan Kendras and Radio Stations where Upgradation and modernization work has taken place during last three years

A. Doordarshan**a) Studio**

- i) Full digitalization of studio at Ahmedabad
- ii) Partial digitalization of studio at Rajkot

b) HPTs

- i) Radhanpur (in replacement of LPT)
- ii) Rajkot (DD-News) (permanent set up)
- iii) Surat (permanent set up)
- iv) Surat (DD-News) (permanent set up)
- v) Vadodara (Interim)
- vi) Vadoradara (DD-News) (interim)

c) 500 Watt (1+1) Auto mode LPTs in replacement of old LPTs

- i) Ambaji
- ii) Bharuch
- iii) Chhota Udaipur
- iv) Dediapara
- v) Dhoraji
- vi) Mangrol (S)
- vii) Porbander
- viii) Songarh

B. All India Radio

S.No.	Location	Report
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	Upgradation of Captive Earth Station.
2.	Ahwa	Installation of C-Band RNT
3.	Godhra	Installation of C-Band RNT
4.	Surat	Installation of C-Band RNT

1	2	3
5.	Ahmedabad	Supply of necessary equipment for programme contribution and distribution between AIR stations through leased circuits
6.	Vadodara	Supply of necessary equipment for programme contribution and distribution between AIR stations through leased circuits
7.	Ahmedabad	Supply of Portable MSS terminal for News and Programme gathering
8.	Bhuj	Replacement of 10 kW M W transmitter by 20 kW MW transmitters
9.	Himmatnager	Establishment of 1 kW MW transmitter with studio
10.	Godhra	Supply of Hard Disc Based System
11.	Surat	Supply of Hard Disc Based System

In addition to above Digital Portable Sonifex Recorders have been provided at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Bhuj, Rajkot, Godhra, Surat and Ahwa.

Statement-III

Location-wise details of new and continuing proposals under way for execution in Gujarat State

A. Doordarshan

- (i) HPTs, Vadodara (DD1 & DD News) — upgradation from 1 KW to 10 KW (permanent set up).
- (ii) Replacement of old 100W LPTs at Mehsana, Dohad, Jamnagar, Kevadia colony, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Veraval, Deesa, Amreli & Ahwa by 500 W auto mode LPTs

B. All India Radio

- (i) Setting of new 10 kW FM station at Jamnagar
- (ii) Setting of new 10 kW FM station at Junagarh
- (iii) Replacement of 6 kW FM station by 10 kW FM at Surat
- (iv) Replacement of 1000 kW MW old Transmitter by 1000 kW MW new Transmitter at Rajkot.
- (v) Supply of Hard Disc Based System at Ahwa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Vadodara and Ahmedabad.

[English]

Literacy Rate

4473. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current literacy rate in the country, gender-wise, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the country is lagging behind many developing countries in terms of literacy rate;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) As per Census 2001, the literacy rate of the country is 64.84%. The male literacy rate is 75.26% and female literacy rate is 53.67%. A statement indicating the State-wise literacy rates of males and females is enclosed as statement.

(b) and (c) As per Education For All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report 2007, the literacy rates of some developing countries like Sri Lanka and Maldives are higher than India whereas literacy rates of other countries like Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh are much lower than that of India.

(d) The Universalisation of Elementary Education and eradication of adult illiteracy form the two-pronged strategy for improving the literacy rate of the country. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a comprehensive programme for universalizing quality Elementary Education by 2010.

The National Literacy Mission (NLM) aims to impart functional literacy to the non-literates in the 15-35 age-group. The thrust areas of NLM are improving female literacy in low female literacy areas, organizing projects for residual illiteracy in districts which have substantial number of illiterates, setting up of continuing education centres for providing opportunities for life-long learning to the neo-literates and imparting vocational training to neo-literates through Jan Shikshan Sansthan. So far 597 districts have been covered under Adult Education Programmes which include 101 under Total Literacy Campaigns, 168 under Post Literacy Programme and 328 under Continuing Education Programme. 26 State Resource Centres have been set up to provide academic and technical resource support for the literacy programmes. Further, 197 Jan Shikshan Sansthan have also been sanctioned to provide vocational education to the neo-literates and other disadvantaged sections of the society. 150 districts of the country, which have the lowest literacy rates, have been identified for launching of a special literacy drive for eradication of residual illiteracy in these areas.

Statement

S.No.	State/UT	Literacy Rate		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	70.32	50.43	60.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	63.83	43.53	54.34
3	Assam	71.28	54.61	63.25
4	Bihar	59.68	33.12	47.00
5	Chhattisgarh	77.38	51.85	64.66
6	Goa	88.42	75.37	82.01
7	Gujarat	79.66	57.80	69.14
8	Haryana	78.49	55.73	67.91
9	Himachal Pradesh	85.35	67.42	76.48
10	Jammu and Kashmir	66.60	43.00	55.52
11	Jharkhand	67.30	38.87	53.56
12	Karnataka	76.10	56.87	66.64
13	Kerala	94.24	87.72	90.86
14	Madhya Pradesh	76.06	50.29	63.74
15	Maharashtra	85.97	67.03	76.88
16	Manipur	80.33	60.53	70.53
17	Meghalaya	65.43	59.61	62.56
18	Mizoram	90.72	86.75	88.80
19	Nagaland	71.16	61.46	66.59
20	Orissa	75.35	50.51	63.08
21	Punjab	75.23	63.36	69.65
22	Rajasthan	75.70	43.85	60.41
23	Sikkim	76.04	60.40	68.81
24	Tamil Nadu	82.42	64.43	73.45
25	Tripura	81.02	64.91	73.19
26	Uttaranchal	83.28	59.63	71.62
27	Uttar Pradesh	68.82	42.22	56.27
28	West Bengal	77.02	59.61	68.64
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.33	75.24	81.30
30	Chandigarh	86.14	76.47	81.94
31	Dadar and Nagar Havelli	71.18	40.23	57.63
32	Daman and Diu	86.76	65.61	78.18
33	Delhi	87.33	74.71	81.67
34	Lakshadweep	92.53	80.47	86.66
35	Pondicherry	88.62	73.90	81.24
All India		75.26	53.67	64.84

Development of Coir Industries

4474. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments particularly Karnataka Government have sought financial assistance for the development of coir industries from the Union Government;

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

(c) the details of production of coir and coir products during each of the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether the production of coir products have registered declining growth during the said period;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the target fixed and achievement of coir and coir products made during each of the last three years State/Union Territory-wise; and

(g) the steps taken to boost the production of coir and coir products?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Coir Board, a statutory organization set up under the Coir Industries Act, 1953, implements various schemes for the development of coir industry in coconut producing States for which annual budget allocations are provided by the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries. State-wise details of expenditure in respect of some of these schemes are given below:

	(Rs. lakh)		
Programme	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4
Market Development Assistance			
Karnataka	34.00	37.85	68.56
Kerala	105.00	202.15	539.45
Tamil Nadu	37.00	36.03	57.88
Orissa	1.62	1.47	3.76
Assistance for procurement of Spinning Ratts (in Nos.)			
Karnataka	-	-	728
Kerala	1019	2537	2495
Tamil Nadu	527	675	746
Andhra Pradesh	10	-	192
Orissa	-	-	59

	1	2	3	4
Assistance for setting up of new units/modernization of existing units.				
Karnataka		9.69	22.46	101.07
Kerala		0.86	1.05	3.98
Tamil Nadu		63.51	37.44	32.84
Andhra Pradesh		-	1.50	4.00
Orissa		1.40	-	2.68
Assistance under the Production Enhancement Linked Coir Workers Welfare Scheme.				
Karnataka		-	-	27.00
Kerala		-	-	48.05
Tamil Nadu		-	-	18.00
Orissa		-	-	18.00
Andhra Pradesh		-	-	18.91

Further the Government of Karnataka had sent proposals to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for financial assistance for coir cluster, Channapatna and other for Coir cluster, Hassan with the project cost of Rs. 23.27 crore and Rs. 49.65 crore in December, 2004 and January, 2005 respectively under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS). The proposals were not accepted as these were not in conformity with IIUS guidelines.

(c) State/Union Territory-wise production of coir fibre during the last three years is as follows:

	(Production: in MTs)		
State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Kerala	180000	180000	184000
Tamil Nadu	10200	112200	119000
Karnataka	36900	40900	43000
Andhra Pradesh	28900	32900	41500
Orissa	1655	1700	1900
Others	15345	17300	20600
Total	364000	385000	410000

(d) There is no declining growth in terms of coir production in terms of fibre equivalent during the last three years.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No State-wise targets are fixed for production of coir products. The cumulative target and achievement of production of coir products, in terms of fibre; equivalent are as follows:

Year	Target (MTs)	Achievement (MTs)
2003-04	410000	364000
2004-05	400000	385000
2005-06	415000	410000

(g) With a view to assisting the coir sector in increasing production of coir products, enhancing its productivity, etc., the Coir Board, has been implementing the following programmes/schemes:

- (i) For development of production infrastructure financial assistance is provided for setting up new coir units at the rate of 25 per cent of the cost of machinery, subject to a maximum of Rs.1.5 lakh.
- (ii) Financial assistance for promoting domestic market for coir through publicity measures, Market Development Assistance to units in the cooperative and public sector, participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, maintenance of Coir Board Showrooms & Sales Depots to supply quality products at standard prices.
- (iii) Training women artisans in spinning under the "Mahila Coir Yojana " which also provides subsidy of 75 per cent of the cost for purchase of (coir spinning) rats.
- (iv) Entrepreneur Development Programme and Quality Improvement Programme to promote enterprises and instill quality consciousness respectively.
- (v) Intensification of research and development efforts for introducing new technologies for extraction and processing of coir fibres, development of machinery, product diversifications, introduction of new products etc.

Model School

4475. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has submitted any scheme to set up at least one Model School in each development Block;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposals to set up such Model Schools in each Block in other States of North East Region;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the assistance sought by the State Government and funds released by the Government therefor?

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

FATMI): (a) and (b) A memorandum submitted by the Chief Minister of Assam to the Hon'ble Prime Minister, inter alia, requested for setting up of a Model School in each Block of the State to serve as a benchmark for other schools in the area. The Central Government is presently implementing the scheme for Navodaya Vidyalayas with the objective to provide good quality modern education. The scheme provides for one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district, which would serve as a focal point for improvement of school education in the area. At present Navodaya Vidyalayas are functioning in 24 out of 27 districts in Assam.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

Integrated Education for Disabled Children

4476. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals received from the Government of Gujarat under Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) Schemes are pending with the Union Government;

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

(c) the time by when the same are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir. Proposals under the Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) for the year 2006-07 involving the State component and 62 NGOs were received from the Government of Gujarat in this Ministry. All these proposals have been processed and sanction has been accorded for financial assistance in respect of the State component and 55 NGOs. The rest of the project proposals involving 7 NGOs, were not approved. Proposals under the scheme for 2007-08 have not been received from the Government of Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Punjabi Language in Curriculum

4477. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include Punjabi Language besides English and Hindi languages in the curriculum of Central Board of Secondary Education for all CBSE affiliated schools in the country, especially in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Punjabi language is already included in the curriculum of CBSE for classes IX to XII.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Scientific Personnel in Central Silk Board

4478. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Silk Board is facing shortage of scientific personnel in the frontier areas of research and submitted a proposal for filling up of the required personnel;

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

(c) the time by which the required scientific personnel are likely to be inducted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been submitted to the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India (*vide letter No.CSB-37/2/XI Plan/2006-07/TS, dated 5th April 2007*) seeking approval for creation of additional 117 posts to sustain the ongoing R&D Programmes and to give a new thrust to R&D activities.

(b) to (d) The above revised proposal has come recently and is under examination of the Govt. of India.

[Translation]

Handloom Sector

4479. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented by the Government to provide assistance to the Handloom Sector in the country including Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether any proposal has been received from the Maharashtra Government in this regard during the last two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The Union Government had been implementing the following schemes during the Xth Plan for providing assistance to the Handloom Sector throughout the country, including Maharashtra State:-

- i) Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana
- ii) Handloom Export Scheme
- iii) Marketing Promotion Programme
- iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- v) Integrated Handloom Training Project
- vi) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme
- vii) Design Development Training Programme
- viii) Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985
- ix) Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Programme
- x) Mahatma Gandhi Bima Bunkar Yojana
- xi) Health Insurance Scheme

No State-wise allocation were made under the above schemes. However, the quantum of assistance released and the beneficiaries covered under the above schemes during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

In order to enable flow of assistance to the weavers in a coordinated & concerted manner, it is proposed to implement the following five schemes in the XIth Plan for the benefit of the handloom weavers including the weavers of Maharashtra.

1. Integrated Handloom Development Scheme.
2. Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme.
3. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.
4. Mill Gate Price Scheme.
5. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

(c) and (d) During the year 2005-06 and 2006-07, a sum of Rs.368.46 lakh was released under Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (Rs.259.85 lakh) and Marketing Promotion Programme (Rs.108.61 lakh) to Government of Maharashtra.

Statement

*Details of releases made during 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 & 2006-07
to various States under different Handloom Plan Schemes*

Name of the State		Workshed-cum-Housing Schemes					Health Package Scheme				
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	92.91	253.69	57.33	5.24	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29.00	13.50	120.50	218.00	74.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	177.00	41.34
3	Assam	117.95	181.89	137.67	172.45	19.92	63.55	0.00	208.52	49.20	105.98
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	5.09	7.92	12.93	11.42	1.75	0.00	3.15	
6	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
8	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
9	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
10	Himachal Pradesh	22.30	24.50	0.00	21.42		0.00	0.00	0.00		
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
12	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
13	Karnataka	250.00	288.28	236.45		764.45	50.00	0.00	36.42	13.06	14.00
14	Kerala	34.69	98.95	52.93	42.14		0.00	19.64	17.16	2.82	9.71
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	3.78	10.38		0.00	0.00	0.00		
16	Maharashtra	35.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1.28	0.00		
17	Manipur	127.25	0.00	50.09	158.07	209.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.04	51.41
18	Meghalaya	15.75	0.00	0.00	19.53		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.12	40.77
19	Mizoram	36.00	0.00	0.00	12.75		0.00	0.00	0.00		
20	Nagaland	24.45	484.51	371.75	247.60	247.60	0.89	73.93	0.00	79.11	259.10
21	Orissa	0.00	0.00	24.05	29.44	53.48	0.00	0.00	0.00		
22	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
23	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
24	Rajasthan	0.00	51.71	51.71	26.61		5.00	0.35	0.00		
25	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
26	Tamil Nadu	227.80	514.44	172.29	162.95	388.70	106.22	122.64	100.07	65.90	64.19
27	Tripura	0.00	20.00	20.00	31.60		0.00		0.00		0.76
28	Uttar Pradesh	109.91	0.00	0.00	218.20		0.00	0.00	0.00		
29	Uttaranchal	20.30	0.00	0.00	7.85	20.30	0.00	0.00	0.00		
30	West Bengal	0.00	28.51	0.00			0.00	1.71	7.09		
Total		1050.00	1797.10	1500.00	1444.24	1795.00	237.08	221.25	369.26	464.22	587.22
Other Organizations		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		1050.00	1797.10	1500.00	1444.24	1795.00	237.08	221.25	369.26	464.22	587.22

Statement

*Details of releases made during 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 & 2006-07
to various States under different Handloom Plan Schemes*

(Rs. in lakh)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Weaver's Welfare Scheme													Grand Total Plan 2006-07
Thrift Fund Scheme					Group Insurance				New Insurance				
2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
0.00	0.00	100.00			2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1121.19
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			119.35
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			616.22
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			6.26
0.00	0.00	0.00	4.04	4.78	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			25.06
0.32	0.00	0.00	2.32	3.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.41	0.48	11.58
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
16.02	0.00	0.00	7.89	1.49	0.59	2.22	0.00	1.32	3.48	0.00			489.62
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			36.75
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			129.92
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.00			98.23
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			22.53
10.00	0.00	40.00		5.38	7.51	12.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			986.11
26.10	3.08	17.93			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			330.50
2.48	0.00	0.00	2.00		0.00	0.48	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.56		43.00
0.11	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			324.61
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			292.80
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			43.66
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			12.87
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			1018.18
0.00	0.00	0.00	24.87	9.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	7.12	0.00			1655.22
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			15.00
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	3.96	3.34	2.61	2.81	0.91	115.10
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			2.00
210.00	318.79	278.41	370.55	371.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			2533.53
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00			5.03
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			974.00
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			65.00
10.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	2.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			412.04
275.03	321.97	436.39	412.00	397.27	10.45	17.93	0.00	7.44	14.93	2.87	3.78	1.39	11365.41
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	894.43
275.03	321.97	436.39	412.00	397.27	10.45	17.93	0.00	7.44	14.93	2.87	3.78	1.39	12279.84

Details of releases made during 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 & 2006-07 to various States under different Handloom Plan Schemes

S.No.	Name of the State	Handloom Export Scheme					Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY)				
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.85	1238.85	1648.45	406.00	656.12	991.13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00			19.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	0.00	33.75	15.00		17.25	837.97	445.71	0.00	11.12	202.07
4	Bihar	6.25	0.00	0.00		6.26	0	12.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	6.10	0.00	0.00		0.00	42.92	43.88	11.20	4.91	7.45
6	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00			150.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	488.14
9	Haryana	0.00	9.85	13.50	17.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.58	0.00	0.00
10	Himachal Pradesh	32.33	41.55	6.75	20.34	5.85	137.64	99.18	96.82	27.50	112.09
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.75	5.75	31.89	21.58	20.42	25.38	0.00
12	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	3.22	22.58
13	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00			158.61	126.96	104.76	1050.00	70.25
14	Kerala	20.25	11.25	6.73	33.25	0.00	1067.13	879.35	594.10	295.10	320.79
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00			62.20	9.00	40.19	30.33	6.33
16	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00			2.82	3.59	32.00	0.00	259.95
17	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	481.32	112.79	426.35	248.09	23.23
18	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00			2.48	3.47	7.76	0.00	11.97
20	Nagaland	5.90	5.50	0.00		0.00	117.81	518.33	499.21	970.81	482.82
21	Orissa	0.00	6.44	20.25		0.00	22.34	20.66	123.36	190.19	1525.19
22	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Punjab	14.10	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
24	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.75	0.00	9.77	4.70	43.37	0.00	40.46
25	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	5.83	17.25	0.00	2520.65	1591.41	3375.20	4226.95	1694.70
27	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00			7.72	5.49	34.16	0.00	0.00
28	Uttar Pradesh	89.40	76.72	34.18	59.97	85.80	589.04	908.54	1283.83	1048.54	798.38
29	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00			27.28	2.13	53.49	0.00	31.76
30	West Bengal	31.83	21.30	14.52	11.30	34.83	347.98	77.91	581.37	382.14	363.89
Total		186.26	206.36	116.56	175.61	160.19	7873.50	6423.79	8134.26	9061.00	7447.98
Other Organizations		119.64	235.32	298.44	279.00	289.45	592.67	310.00	260.00	253.96	82.78
Grand Total		305.90	441.68	415.00	454.61	449.64	8466.17	6733.79	9394.28	9314.96	7630.76

Details of releases made during 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 & 2006-07 to various States under different Handloom Plan Schemes

Marketing Promotion Programme					Bunkar Bima Yojana				
2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
81.88	42.88	75.17	115.99	120.17	0.00	0.00	13.26	0.00	
19.59	7.26	1.75	2.00	3.69	0.00	0.00	0.00		
112.55	101.41	107.29	176.35	271.10	0.00	0.00	0.85		
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
29.19	1.00	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
13.70	12.00	15.00	13.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.17		
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
15.88	19.25	22.00	42.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55		
11.52	17.73	51.53	15.00	36.75	0.00	0.00	0.00		
9.05	8.09	7.00	12.97	12.18	0.00	0.00	0.02		
53.42	18.29	42.99	0.00	82.48	0.00	0.00	0.00		
8.60	0.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
24.45	24.10	46.33	77.51	32.03	0.00	0.00	8.22		
4.00	11.67	17.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38			
41.97	29.70	17.25	40.25	36.67	0.00	0.00	0.00		
69.31	6.79	22.71	43.85	64.76	0.00	0.00	0.02		
0.00	5.00	4.28	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
3.98	3.91	3.97	4.91	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.00		
14.82	28.72	19.99	11.99	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.30		
14.00	34.00	42.17	42.39	48.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
18.09	43.91	80.52	31.95	66.56	0.00	0.00	2.15		
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
7.00	7.00	5.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
59.09	51.92	26.92	53.02	73.73	0.00	0.00	0.05		
2.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
0.00	44.11	28.34	66.65	14.39	0.00	0.00	19.02		
19.07	10.49	0.00	0.00	3.59	0.00	0.00	0.00		
103.74	84.52	49.56	90.39	89.82	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.76	
31.87	8.00	8.82	13.89	12.94	0.00	0.00	0.00		
11.96	29.26	59.28	46.95	13.32	0.00	0.00	0.00		
760.08	643.91	755.95	938.39	998.36	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.76	
167.18	146.70	153.02	208.44	522.20	0.00	150.00	150.00	0	
927.26	790.01	906.97	1146.93	1518.56	0.00	150.00	195.00	0.76	

[English]

Bilateral Trade between India and European Union

4480. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a Euro 13.35 million Trade and Investment Development Programme in May, 2006 and talks held in February, 2007 to boost bilateral trade between India and European Union (EU);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action 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) An India-European Union Trade and Investment Development Programme (TIDP) is being presently implemented with a contribution of Euros 12.73 million by the European Commission and contribution in kind of Euros 0.62 million by India. This programme was announced during the 3rd India-EU Summit held in Copenhagen in 2002 and Financing Agreement for the programme was signed during the 4th India-EU Summit held in New Delhi in 2003.

(b) and (c) The overall objective of the Trade and Investment Development Programme (TIDP) is to assist India in building an enabling economic environment and to improve economic governance with a view to significantly enhance Trade and Investment with the EU. The TIDP has five components covering upgrading of food laboratories, enhancing the information systems on food regulations and standards and related activities, setting up Investment Facilitation Desks, establishment of an EU-India Trade Portal, Cooperation on Customs procedures and Cooperation on IPR. All these components are in various stages of implementation.

**Memorandum of Understanding
for Women Employment**

4481. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries has entered into a Memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) for generating employment opportunities for rural women, through Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP);

(b) if so, the details of employment generated through MoU, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has established convergence with Army Wives Welfare Association, Nehru Yuva Sangathan and Confederation of Industries for the benefit of women entrepreneurs; and

(d) if so, the achievements of KVIC for generation of employment with this effort, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme of the Government, implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), to provide employment opportunities by assisting individual entrepreneurs/self help groups, including women, in rural areas and small towns with population upto 20,000, women entrepreneurs are entitled to a higher rate of margin money assistance at the rate of 30 per cent as compared to 25 per cent for the male entrepreneurs in the general category. Convergence has been established by KVIC with Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD). Financial assistance is also provided under REGP for various backward forward linkages such as Entrepreneurship Development Programme, marketing, organising awareness camps, etc. KVIC has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the MWCD, for the benefit of women entrepreneurs under REGP. As per MoU, KVIC and MWCD have agreed to work together for generating employment opportunities for rural women, through REGP and also marketing their products. The State/Union Territory-wise details of coverage of women under REGP during 2006-07 (upto February 2007) are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. KVIC has also established convergence with various other organisations such as Army Wives Welfare Association, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan for the benefit of rural entrepreneurs to create awareness among them about REGP scheme and in the creation of market avenues under REGP. So far as Confederation of Indian Industries is concerned, KVIC has not entered into any MoU with them.

The State/Union Territory-wise details of progress made under REGP during 2006-07 in terms of village industry units set up, margin money utilised and additional employment opportunities generated are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory-wise details of village industries units set up by Women Entrepreneurs under REGP during 2006-07 (Up to February 2007)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of village industry units by women entrepreneurs
1	Chandigarh	19
2	Delhi	11
3	Haryana	4497
4	Himachal Pradesh	3975
5	Jammu and Kashmir	2103
6	Punjab	6237
7	Rajasthan	9718
8	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62
9	Bihar	1155
10	Jharkhand	131
11	Orissa	1992
12	West Bengal	3175
13	Arunachal Pradesh	75
14	Assam	3700
15	Manipur	8
16	Meghalaya	85
17	Mizoram	5129
18	Nagaland	1516
19	Andhra Pradesh	12493
20	Karnataka	4436
21	Kerala	5846
22	Tamil Nadu	4093
23	Goa	446
24	Gujarat	2232
25	Maharashtra	777
26	Chhattisgarh	1554
27	Madhya Pradesh	2582
28	Uttarakhand	1390
29	Uttar Pradesh	5908
Total		85345

Statement-II

State/Union Territory-wise details of village industry units set up, margin money utilised and additional employment generated under the REGP during 2006-07

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Projects	Margin Money (Rs. lakh)	Employment (Number of persons)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chandigarh	10	11.34	172
2	Delhi	13	18.37	214
3	Haryana	869	1749.34	28673
4	Himachal Pradesh	760	843.74	14063
5	Jammu and Kashmir	1630	1085.24	22205
6	Punjab	591	1107.84	21650
7	Rajasthan	1437	2096.45	44529
8	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	127	22.15	223
9	Bihar	814	680.35	11212
10	Jharkhand	128	187.87	4064
11	Orissa	509	686.26	10974
12	West Bengal	1850	2043.93	37471
13	Arunachal Pradesh	88	144.45	1507
14	Assam	1088	1051.28	18918
15	Manipur	60	56.24	379
16	Meghalaya	96	149.13	1029
17	Mizoram	586	769.50	12590
18	Nagaland	133	164.39	2772
19	Tripura	30	33.27	753
20	Sikkim	46	75.72	718
21	Andhra Pradesh	2037	3573.60	53709
22	Karnataka	1689	2424.27	42420
23	Kerala	900	1534.00	29270
24	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0
25	Pondicherry	3	4.20	72

1	2	3	4	5
26	Tamil Nadu	1049	1510.57	25956
27	Goa	104	95.25	717
28	Gujarat	443	774.47	14469
29	Maharashtra	2296	1843.44	16790
30	Chhattisgarh	519	976.82	10378
31	Madhya Pradesh	1002	1516.50	25495
32	Uttarakhand	402	401.57	6706
33	Uttar Pradesh	1281	2434.09	41101
Total		22590	30065.64	501199

Sale of Cotton

4482. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers of Orissa are forced to sell cotton below Minimum Support Price (MSP) in the areas where Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) does not procure cotton;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Orissa has requested the CCI, Kolkata to expand procurement of cotton in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (c) No information is available about the observation that the farmers of Orissa are forced to sell cotton below Minimum Support Price in the areas where CCI does not operate. The CCI is purchasing the entire quantity of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) grade kapas at minimum support price without any quantitative limit with a view to help cotton farmers and moreover in order to avoid distress sales, CCI is also purchasing kapas three stages below FAQ grade. The Government of Orissa had asked for active participation of CCI to safeguard interest of the farming community and to prevent private traders from playing dubious activities. Accordingly the CCI had made all the requisite arrangements for purchase of cotton in six centres at Rayagada, Gunupur, Karlapada, Utkala, Kantabhanji and Jogimunda. The representative of CCI had also attended the daily auction conducted in the market yard in the purchase centre and also circulated the MSP rates for FAQ grade kapas along with necessary deductions for below FAQ grade.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Production Centres

4483. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering for modernization of large programme production centres (studios);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to modernize small studios and to open new small studios; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Modernisation of Programme Production Centres is a continuous process and schemes in this regard are formulated and implemented from time to time. All the 17 major Doordarshan Kendras have been fully digitalized during the 10th Plan period whereas 48 major All India Radio Stations are proposed to be provided with Hard Disc based system along with Server and Storage systems. The list of Doordarshan and AIR stations is enclosed as statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. 30 numbers of smaller Doordarshan Studios have been partially digitalized during the 10 Plan period and a new small studio is under implementation at Tirupati as part of continuing schemes of 10th Plan. Details of small Doordarshan studios and AIR stations proposed to be modernised are given in the enclosed statement-II. List of new AIR studios is enclosed as statement-III.

Statement-I

A. Full Digitalisation of studios of Doordarshan

1	Delhi	9	Jaipur
2	CPC	10	Guwahati
3	Hyderabad	11	Ahmedabad
4	Bangalore	12	Jalandhar
5	Mumbai	13	Srinagar
6	Chennai	14	Trivandrum
7	Kolkata	15	Bhubaneswar
8	Patna	16	Bhopal
		17	Lucknow

B. List of Major AIR Stations where Hard Disc Based System is proposed to be provided

North Zone	East Zone	North East Zone	West Zone	South Zone
Jalandhar	Cuttack	Shillong	Rewa	Vijaywada
Allahabad	Kurseong	Guwahati	Panaji	Madurai
Jodhpur	Ranchi	Imphal	Bhuj	Port Blair
Rohtak	Patna	Kohima	Rajkot	Dharwad
Bikaner	Kolkata	Aizwal	Aurangabad	Tiruchirapalli
N.Ch., New Delhi		Dibrugarh	Vadodara	Calicut
Srinagar			VBS Mumbai	Bangalore
Jammu			Ahmedabad	Hyderabad
Shimla			Pune	Trivandrum
Gorakhpur			Indore	Chennai
Varanasi			Nagpur	
Lucknow			Bhopal	
Jaipur			Mumbai	
Delhi				
14 Stations	5 Stations	6 Stations	13 Stations	10 Stations
Total-48 Stations				

Statement-II*List of small studios modernized***A. Partial digitalisation (30 Studio Centres) of Doordarshan**

1	Jammu	16	Imphal
2	Daltonganj	17	Silchar
3	Gangtok	18	Dibrugarh
4	Panaji	19	Aizawl
5	Raipur	20	Pune
6	Gulbarga	21	Vijaywada
7	Pondicherry	22	Agartala
8	Port Blair	23	Sambalpur
9	Bareilly	24	Shimla
10	Muzaffarpur	25	Mau
11	Ranchi	26	Jalpaiguri
12	Shillong	27	Allahabad
13	Tura	28	Rajkot
14	Kohima	29	Indore
15	Itanagar	30	Guwahati (PPC)

B. List of AIR Stations where Low End Hard Disc Based System is to be provided

North Zone	North East Zone	East Zone	West Zone	South Zone
Hissar	Haflong	Purnea	Raigarh	Kurnool
Hamirpur	Nagaon	Berhampur	Betul	Merkapuram
Poonch	Jowai	Bolangir	Balaghat	Hospet
Patiala	Mokok-chung	Rourkela	Guna	Raichur
Swai Madhopur	Belonia	Puri	Dhule	Karwar
Jhalawar	Kailashahar	Joranda	Akola	Bijapur
Faizabad	Lungleh	Chalbesa	Yeotmal	Idukki
Bareilly	Kokrajhar	Hazaribagh	Satara	(Devikulam)
Jhansi	Gangtok	Daltonganj	Chandrapur	Ottacamund
Dharmashala			Nasik	Karikal
Kargil			Osmanabad	Kavaratti
Churu			Daman	Mercara
Mount Abu			Ahwa	Tuticorin
Pauri			Shahdol	
Obra			Kolhapur	
Jaisalmer				
16 Stations	9 Stations	9 Stations	15 Stations	12 Stations
Total-61 Stations				

Statement-III**List of Proposed new AIR Studios****(I) New Studio at Proposed MW Stations:**

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Dharmanagar | |
| 2 | Soro | Technically ready |
| 3 | Dungarpur (Rajasthan) | |

(II) New Studio at proposed FM Stations:

- | | | |
|---|------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Longtherai | |
| 2 | Machrela | Technically ready |

(III) Provision of full fledged studio at Following New FM transmitter site:

- Dehradun (Uttaranchal)

(iv) Provision of small studio at New FM transmitter site:

- Amravathi (Maharashtra)
- Junagarh (Gujarat)
- Oras (Maharashtra)
- Rairangpur (Orissa)
- Dhanbad (Jharkhand)
- Daporijo (Arunachal Pradesh)
- Anini (Arunachal Pradesh)
- Bomdila (Arunachal Pradesh)
- Changlang (Arunachal Pradesh)
- Khonsa (Arunachal Pradesh)
- Karim Gary (Assam)
- Lumding (Assam)
- Golpara (Assam)
- Ukhrul (Manipur)
- Tamenglang (Manipur)
- Dawki (Meghalaya)
- Champhai (Mizoram)
- Kolasib/Sarchip (Mizoram)
- Tulpang (Mizoram)
- Wokha (Nagaland)
- Phek (Nagaland)
- Zunheboto (Nagaland)
- Udaipur (Tripura)
- Nutan Bazar (Tripura)

[English]**Global Intellectual Property Right Index**

4484. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China are tied at Rank 39 in the recently released global Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) index compiled by Washington based IPR agency;

(b) If so, whether the Government admits that there is a correlation between property rights and gross domestic product; and

(c) If so, the details of the parameters on which these rankings are based?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) In the International Property Rights Index (IPRI) 2007 Report published by the Property Rights Alliance, Washington, DC, India and China are tied at Rank 39 in the IPRI with respect to Gender Equality (GE). However, in respect of Intellectual Property Rights, India is ranked 40 out of 70 in comparison to China's ranking of 57.

(b) While the Report alludes to a correlation between property rights and gross domestic product, there are differing perceptions on this subject. The Government believes that a credible intellectual property rights regime is beneficial to the economy on an overall basis.

(c) The GE ranking is stated to be based on factors, such as, women's access to land, women's access to property other than land, women's access to bank loans, property inheritance rules and women's social rights.

Establishment of Khadi and Village Industries Commission

4485. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of establishment of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the amount spent on providing assistance etc. during each of the last three years;

(b) the manner in which the Khadi and Village Industries Commission ensures Gandhian way of life to be inculcated in its functioning;

(c) the results achieved by KVIC in its various activities during each of the last three years; and

(d) the extent to which employment of jobs created by KVIC and the manner in which it is ensured that the jobs are sustainable?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The details of the total expenditure on establishment of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the amount spent on providing assistance, etc. under various programmes/schemes for development and promotion of khadi and village industries (KVI) during each of the last three years, are given below:

(Rs.crore)		
Year	Establishment Expenditure (Non Plan)	Amount Spent for assistance of Plan Scheme
2004-05	68.74	505.35
2005-06	69.65	550.38
2006-07	70.23	591.61

*Provisional figures

(b) A brief description of the manner in which the KVIC endeavours to ensure inculcating Gandhian way of life in its functioning is given below:

(i) The functioning of KVIC is based on the Gandhian Ideology as expressed in his last will; KVIC has adopted various austerity measures in implementing KVI programmes/schemes. In addition to this, in various training programmes for the rural youth, the Gandhian Ideology, thought and way of life for social upliftment have been made as a part of the curriculum to inculcate ethics and value system in their life.

(ii) The basic functions entrusted to KVIC are to plan, promote, facilitate, organise and to assist in the establishment and development of khadi and village industries in the rural areas as strongly advocated by Gandhiji.

(iii) KVIC promotes cooperative spirit among the rural people and also encourages non-government organisations to undertake KVI programme.

(iv) The KVI programme is exclusively undertaken in rural areas to fulfill Gandhiji's visualisation of self sufficient villages.

(v) KVIC provides employment opportunities to rural people in their cottage/village itself in order to arrest the rural migration to urban areas and also make villages self-reliant.

(vi) Priority is given to the coverage of women, destitutes and other weaker sections under KVI programmes.

(vii) Khadi programme is exclusively undertaken as hand operated activity without use of power, whereas most of the village industries programmes are conducted with the help of small tools and implements on the principle of production by masses rather than mass production.

(viii) Some of the activities of village industries which go against the Gandhian ideology, ethos, etc., have been kept out of the purview of KVIC's assistance.

(c) The achievements made by KVIC under khadi programme, village industries (VI) programme, REGP, Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) programme and Rural Industries Service Centre (RISC) scheme, during the last three years are given below:

Year	Number of Khadi Institutions	Khadi Production (Rs. crore)	Number of REGP Projects	V.I. production (Rs. crore)	Number of PRODIP	Number of RISC projects
2004-05	1701	461.54	23,453	10,485.89	69	41
2005-06	1891	468.30	26,650	11,915.54	83	52
2006-07	1900*	474.80	22,300*	14,056.89	162	72

*Provisional figures

(d) Details of employment generated under khadi and REGP/VI programme during the last three years are given below:

(lakh persons)			
Year	Khadi	REGP/VI	Total KVI
2004-05	8.64	68.14	76.78
2005-06	8.68	74.09	82.77
2006-07*	8.73	79.10	87.83

*Provisional figures

Under khadi, in order to make the employment sustainable, a working fund system is in vogue under which the khadi implementing agencies are permitted to retain the working capital in the form of working fund, thus ensuring continuous, sustainable employment to the workers engaged in khadi programme. KVIC provides interest subsidy to the institutions to avail of funds from banks at subsidized rate for the production, sales purposes, so that hassle free production and employment is ensured. With effect from August, 2003 Janashree Bima Yojana scheme has been launched by which insurance coverage is provided to khadi workers. This measure further helps to increase the social safety net of workers engaged under khadi programme. Under village industries/ REGP alongwith margin money, KVIC also provides funds for various backward forward linkages in order to ensure sustainability of the REGP units and their employment.

DD Channels in Britain

4486. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Doordarshan has launched two Hindi channels in Britain;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the total number and percentage of viewers watching DD channels in Britain;

(d) whether the Hindi news broadcast will also have the content in English; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prasar Bharati have informed that DD-India channel and DD-News channel have been launched in Britain on 18.4.2007 by M/s. Rayat Television Enterprises Ltd., of M/s. Rayat Group Ltd. after entering into an Agreement with Prasar Bharati for the distribution of DD-India and DD-News channels in UK for a period of five years.

(c) No such study has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. DD-India has seven Hindi and six English News bulletins daily while DD-News has nineteen English and twenty four Hindi News bulletins daily, respectively.

Central Madarsa Board

4487. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Minorities Educational Institutes (NCMEI) has recommended for setting up of a Central Madarsa Board as reported in "Times of India" dated April, 22, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken by the Government on the recommendations of NCMEI?

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

(b) The National Commission for Minorities Education Institutions (NCMEI) has suggested establishment of a Central Madarsa Board through an act of Parliament.

(c) The report requires consultations with all concerned.

[Translation]

Zones for Rural Industries

4488. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Zones created for the promotion of rural industries.

(b) whether Rajasthan is also included therein; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Six geographical zones of the country as mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 have been prescribed under Rule 3 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 2006.

(b) Yes, Sir. Rajasthan is included in Northern Zone.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Production of Oilseeds

4489. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to support the Indian market from dumping of imported oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has achieved its target of production of oilseeds;

(d) if so, whether the Government is planning to extend any extra support to the edible oil sector; 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) to (e) Imports are regulated through adjustments in Customs Tariff within the bound rates. The rates of Customs duty on agricultural produce are generally higher than the peak rate of customs duty. The Central Board of Excise and Customs also fixes minimum tariff rates for various edible oils such as crude palm oil, RBD palm oil, crude palmolein, crude soyabean oil etc. In cases of prices falling below the specified levels, the Government undertakes procurement operations, to ensure that farmers interest are protected. Imports are also regulated through the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Meat Food Product Order, Packaging requirements, Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) measures etc. The import of 300 sensitive items including major food items is being monitored on a regular basis by the Government for checking any surge in imports.

The production target and achievement of oilseeds in the country during the last three years is as under:

(lakh tonnes)		
Year	Target	Achievement
2004-05	262.00	243.53
2005-06	278.00	279.77
2006-07	294.00	232.64
(111rd Adv. Estimates)		

Source: Dept of Agri & Coop. (DAC)

[Translation]

Blacklisting of NGOs

4490. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has blacklisted any Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs);

(b) if so, the name and details thereof during the last three years, alongwith reasons therefor;

(c) whether such NGOs have been penalised in any other way also; and

(d) the provisions under which the said organisations have been penalised and the nature of punishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Crimes Committed by Women and Children

4491. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of crimes committed by women and children during each of the last three years, State-wise and crime-wise, separately;

(b) the action taken by the Government against such offenders and action taken to stop such crimes in future;

(c) whether National Crime Records Bureau has conducted any study in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of such study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) State/UT-wise and crime-head-wise number of females arrested and cases of juvenile delinquency from 2003 to 2005, compiled by the National Crimes Records Bureau are given in the enclosed statement-I and II.

(b) Although maintenance of 'Law and Order' is a State subject and the primary responsibility of prevention of crime and maintenance of law and order lies with the State Governments and UT administrations, the Union Government, has from time to time issued advisories to all the State Governments and UT Administrations to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with special emphasis on prevention and control of crimes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I**Number of Female Arrested during 2003 to 2005**

S.No.	State	Murder			Attempt to Commit Murder			C.H. not amounting to Murder		
		2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	505	414	458	165	185	121	19	29	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	99	92	228	3	6	39	0	0	0
4	Bihar	91	108	87	150	100	112	3	5	7
5	Chhattisgarh	87	95	98	45	36	29	3	1	1
6	Goa	5	4	4	2	3	3	2	0	0
7	Gujarat	146	170	172	104	119	69	4	1	3
8	Haryana	90	80	79	79	37	25	6	5	6
9	Himachal Pradesh	30	16	19	23	8	49	0	1	3
10	Jammu and Kashmir	26	16	23	121	71	76	3	0	3
11	Jharkhand	85	85	94	32	32	54	2	2	1
12	Karnataka	237	206	217	254	136	149	2	2	0
13	Kerala	52	40	38	28	31	5	8	8	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	236	301	252	248	287	241	9	14	7
15	Maharashtra	659	613	576	304	307	298	17	16	21
16	Manipur	16	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	7	10	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
18	Mizoram	4	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	8	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	155	211	137	157	148	45	13	0	0
21	Punjab	132	143	116	104	104	102	15	10	10
22	Rajasthan	153	184	158	204	171	233	2	3	4
23	Sikkim	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	264	256	245	332	289	325	0	4	11
25	Tripura	5	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	215	232	217	50	105	56	28	32	32

Number of Female Arrested during 2003 to 2005

Rape			Kidnapping & Abduction			Dacoity			Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity		
2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27	32	33	185	148	135	7	6	10	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	85	196	158	0	8	3	0	0	1
0	1	0	53	87	83	5	7	0	0	0	1
15	23	19	18	12	9	0	6	1	0	8	0
0	3	4	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	17	28	97	111	129	14	17	36	0	0	0
29	20	33	30	38	25	2	1	5	1	0	0
4	7	9	12	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	11	6	18	11	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	4	30	30	5	0	0	25	0	0	0
20	4	2	33	48	60	11	2	4	3	0	0
9	19	7	14	16	7	4	1	1	0	0	0
101	108	119	51	47	52	1	4	1	0	0	0
132	111	134	131	133	205	27	86	89	10	2	5
0	1	0	13	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	17	42	10	2	0	1	0	0	0
58	63	54	85	72	82	2	0	0	0	0	2
16	25	33	71	74	52	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	15	7	81	94	141	3	5	11	0	0	0
0	10	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	15	2	169	224	194	2	0	12	0	0	0

Number of Female Arrested during 2003 to 2005

S.No.	State	Murder			Attempt to Commit Murder			C.H. not amounting to Murder		
		2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27	Uttaranchal	27	24	22	14	14	12	2	0	5
28	West Bengal	121	105	231	19	24	30	21	19	20
	Total State	3459	3429	3497	2451	2213	2074	160	152	142
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
30	Chandigarh	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	31	36	40	17	21	15	2	4	7
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Total UT	42	46	46	18	23	17	2	7	9
	All India Total	3501	3475	3543	2469	2236	2091	162	159	151

Number of Female Arrested during 2003 to 2005

S.No.	State	Robbery			Burglary			Thefts		
		2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	13	8	70	75	119	443	404	529
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3
3	Assam	56	10	1	125	31	43	349	225	385
4	Bihar	0	0	0	7	5	4	72	41	37
5	Chhattisgarh	2	1	1	21	24	61	87	60	81
6	Goa	0	0	1	5	13	6	24	47	28
7	Gujarat	23	12	25	90	76	81	515	304	456
8	Haryana	0	0	0	20	13	32	48	41	80
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	40	40	47	32	14	9

Number of Female Arrested during 2003 to 2005

Rape			Kidnapping & Abduction			Dacoity			Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity		
2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0	4	6	27	14	47	0	0	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	203	232	268	10	2	1	0	2	5
465	486	524	1427	1658	1702	93	145	202	14	12	13
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	3	4	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	38	44	19	22	52	8	1	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	39	48	23	27	55	9	1	0	0	0	4
495	525	572	1450	1685	1757	102	146	202	14	12	17

Number of Female Arrested during 2003 to 2005

Riots			Criminal Breach of Trust			Cheating			Counterfeiting		
2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1168	1021	942	30	42	34	320	316	301	7	11	6
0	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
393	259	312	7	18	1	143	44	102	0	1	0
391	214	222	26	0	6	29	20	18	0	0	3
247	176	296	3	0	16	15	17	9	0	0	0
37	36	27	3	2	4	16	11	3	0	0	0
677	680	864	217	203	225	159	163	165	3	2	2
217	212	168	31	9	14	43	71	51	3	4	1
558	424	382	5	5	2	15	8	2	0	0	0

Number of Female Arrested during 2003 to 2005

S.No.	State	Robbery			Burglary			Thefts		
		2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	2	1	5	33	24	24
11	Jharkhand	6	6	15	0	0	0	19	19	86
12	Karnataka	12	45	16	35	33	26	215	153	218
13	Kerala	6	3	5	25	48	34	73	125	160
14	Madhya Pradesh	16	19	11	162	169	228	273	292	306
15	Maharashtra	33	18	35	297	267	367	948	994	1203
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	3
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
18	Mizoram	2	0	0	6	34	82	6	175	246
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
20	Orissa	7	2	1	17	10	12	76	65	69
21	Punjab	2	1	2	52	34	32	103	104	113
22	Rajasthan	5	12	8	43	41	74	158	207	226
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	5	6	6	34	21	113	861	638	693
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	2	14	1	3	3	138	123	92
27	Uttaranchal	0	0	2	0	4	1	26	12	6
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	663	603	913
	Total State	179	150	151	1053	942	1375	5174	4676	5968
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
30	Chandigarh	1	0	0	6	0	2	25	11	5
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	2	10	5	30	29	3	75	81	129
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
	Total UT	5	10	5	37	29	5	106	93	142
	All India Total	184	160	156	1090	971	1380	5280	4769	6110

Number of Female Arrested during 2003 to 2005

Riots			Criminal Breach of Trust			Cheating			Counterfeiting		
2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
460	500	464	0	0	2	5	11	7	0	0	0
376	376	263	1	1	13	5	5	56	0	0	0
2215	1912	1823	14	20	5	93	120	123	4	0	2
1108	859	956	20	7	15	110	238	196	3	45	11
530	670	522	7	15	20	42	73	91	0	1	0
4200	3959	4410	56	73	75	317	439	544	6	4	14
8	40	9	0	0	3	2	0	3	5	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	8	8	2	19	1	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	0	0	1
370	314	312	2	7	4	27	14	20	1	1	0
0	0	0	19	27	25	364	371	310	5	3	2
1515	1333	906	5	6	9	117	124	95	0	0	1
3	30	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
2085	1803	1585	8	5	5	89	63	79	3	2	3
0	22	32	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
254	298	236	14	18	17	27	47	46	1	0	2
160	122	276	0	2	13	6	10	47	0	0	2
721	385	773	25	7	8	42	65	52	0	3	1
17693	15660	15781	493	468	529	1997	2235	2350	42	78	54
3	0	4	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
19	7	3	0	0	2	10	5	13	0	0	0
11	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
32	16	19	10	10	0	65	109	77	1	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	71	70	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0
191	108	101	11	10	5	77	116	95	1	2	0
17884	15768	15882	504	478	534	2074	2351	2445	43	80	54

Number of Female Arrested during 2003 to 2005

S.No.	State	Arson			Hurt/Grievous Hurt			Dowry Death		
		2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	17	12	5370	5210	3991	334	284	300
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	8	1	12	0	0	0
3	Assam	36	19	592	302	383	13	31	25	22
4	Bihar	2	22	23	416	421	698	392	342	285
5	Chhattisgarh	5	0	7	432	457	397	59	72	84
6	Goa	2	0	5	25	15	27	1	4	0
7	Gujarat	22	18	17	1959	2311	1899	50	35	39
8	Haryana	3	4	6	777	780	809	136	140	148
9	Himachal Pradesh	17	17	15	322	338	235	3	10	2
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	3	35	45	60	7	8	5
11	Jharkhand	1	1	11	303	303	228	144	144	101
12	Karnataka	14	23	5	3987	3122	2972	153	167	174
13	Kerala	1	6	1	1278	1168	1267	8	9	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	21	37	20	3393	3975	3275	499	639	634
15	Maharashtra	53	47	39	4634	4735	4576	414	321	419
16	Manipur	0	1	54	7	12	13	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	2	1	9	20	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
20	Orissa	15	11	23	506	357	452	148	291	116
21	Punjab	3	9	0	480	702	571	104	97	64
22	Rajasthan	30	30	40	3401	3447	3214	145	168	136
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	1	10	13	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	31	30	13	3672	3315	2853	118	97	122
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	35	51	0	7	7
26	Uttar Pradesh	2	3	0	463	605	563	701	870	794
27	Uttaranchal	1	0	0	52	50	51	63	107	45
28	West Bengal	2	0	0	257	285	304	254	209	247
Total States		250	282	315	32371	32010	28941	3746	4052	3754
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	21	10	14	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	3	2	3	2	3	2
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	2	3	7	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	104	111	154	113	89	91
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	1	0	89	83	57	0	3	1
Total UT		0	1	0	220	210	239	115	95	94
All India Total		250	283	315	32591	32220	29180	3861	4147	3848

Number of Female Arrested during 2003 to 2005

Molestation			Sexual Harrassment			Cruelty by Husband or Relatives			Importation of Girls		
2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
115	191	62	40	53	20	3405	3666	3545	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	84	260	182	0	0	3
0	1	0	0	0	0	357	192	199	1	0	2
8	9	3	0	0	0	321	548	470	0	0	0
0	1	6	0	0	0	19	21	4	0	0	0
10	36	47	4	4	2	3235	3954	4145	0	0	0
0	6	12	13	9	4	821	876	935	0	0	0
13	10	12	0	1	4	142	177	156	0	0	0
86	155	101	0	2	0	36	45	10	0	0	0
0	0	23	6	6	0	96	96	110	0	0	15
158	82	91	0	0	2	856	675	812	0	0	0
39	44	62	2	0	0	963	1101	1192	0	0	0
38	55	45	15	15	8	2096	2612	2241	0	0	2
63	37	74	15	18	14	6212	5862	6842	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	8	0	3	308	386	412	0	0	0
11	10	14	2	0	1	511	513	343	0	0	0
55	60	60	0	1	0	1782	1954	1620	2	2	0
0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	114	45	0	8	1	710	598	507	0	0	0
0	5	4	0	0	0	100	129	313	0	0	0
2	2	3	96	122	66	1010	1641	1599	0	0	0
0	4	13	12	11	25	154	119	77	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	2032	1833	2381	0	0	0
814	828	685	213	250	150	25252	27238	28095	3	3	22
2	0	1	0	0	0	6	6	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	17	17	34	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
14	10	26	1	4	2	1189	569	605	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	7	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
20	15	34	1	5	4	1213	594	650	0	0	0
834	843	719	214	255	154	26465	27832	28745	3	3	22

Number of Female Arrested during 2003 to 2005

SNo.	State	Death by Negligence			Other IPC Crimes			Total Cognizable IPC Crimes		
		2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	291	37	3493	3616	5880	15734	16025	18549
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	12	23	9	27	48	35
3	Assam	55	22	0	641	351	423	2671	1862	2307
4	Bihar	0	0	7	2205	960	827	4200	2526	2621
5	Chhattisgarh	1	6	8	1642	1140	1022	3011	2691	2612
6	Goa	1	0	0	48	34	30	192	196	155
7	Gujarat	13	54	17	3415	4000	3791	10780	12287	12212
8	Haryana	2	4	8	447	290	485	2798	2640	2926
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	0	982	1131	1284	2201	2222	2241
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	9	1581	1539	1151	2415	2434	1975
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	943	943	1160	2050	2050	2264
12	Karnataka	0	3	10	3045	2366	2280	11361	9119	8991
13	Kerala	7	8	1	1523	1599	921	5281	5375	4888
14	Madhya Pradesh	34	8	14	6349	6022	5578	14121	15363	13667
15	Maharashtra	18	39	21	4056	5654	6088	22602	23735	26049
16	Manipur	0	0	0	41	39	47	106	105	136
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	4	0	8	18	12	19
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	64	25	67	101	248	459
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	11	10	3	25	16	23
20	Orissa	0	0	1	2931	1561	2463	4851	3400	4081
21	Punjab	76	0	10	599	467	492	2727	2730	2345
22	Rajasthan	6	1	4	5466	5859	5959	13177	13702	12832
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	1	6	2	5	55	28
24	Tamil Nadu	44	83	96	6909	8251	7969	15369	15697	14830
25	Tripura	0	0	0	32	117	133	139	338	560
26	Uttar Pradesh	6	24	0	1200	1325	1001	4386	5691	4949
27	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	377	134	306	921	631	958
28	West Bengal	2	1	7	3357	6551	2394	7729	10326	7635
Total State		275	544	250	51374	54013	51773	148998	151524	148347
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	47	51	73	86	74	101
30	Chandigarh	1	0	0	33	22	19	128	76	93
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	6	16	5	20	34	21
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1	0	4	18	7	18
33	Delhi UT	3	10	7	383	811	1157	2107	1983	2437
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	1	102	102	143	318	271	292
Total UT		4	12	8	552	1002	1401	2677	2445	2962
All India Total		279	556	258	51926	55015	53174	151675	153969	151309

Cases of Juvenile Delinquency during 2003 to 2005

S.No.	State	Murder			Attempt to commit Murder			C.H. Not Amounting to Murder			Rape			Kidnapping & Abduction			Dacoity		
		Murder			Attempt to commit Murder			C.H. Not Amounting to Murder			Rape			Kidnapping & Abduction			Dacoity		
		2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	36	20	27	18	6	1	2	1	2	52	38	38	22	8	17	5	1	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	6	7	21	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	9	10	10	22	40	0	3	7
4	Bihar	14	6	21	11	4	15	1	0	2	4	4	11	3	4	7	6	1	6
5	Chhattisgarh	25	39	52	12	26	30	2	0	0	50	68	86	3	14	13	5	4	21
6	Goa	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	38	23	22	33	16	19	1	0	0	13	21	13	31	22	17	5	18	17
8	Haryana	26	23	21	36	21	22	9	3	0	15	20	19	15	19	17	1	6	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	2	7	6	6	0	4	4	0	0	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	9	9	5	68	68	9	0	0	0	11	11	7	7	7	8	43	43	2
12	Karnataka	5	14	7	5	7	3	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	14	1	0	2	1
13	Kerala	3	2	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	6	6	10	0	1	2	2	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	75	119	112	118	127	84	4	5	36	155	183	145	41	37	45	4	3	10
15	Maharashtra	100	86	100	69	57	60	1	2	5	49	56	90	23	26	26	29	36	34
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	4	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	6	4	7	0	0	1	5	0	5
18	Mizoram	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
20	Orissa	8	12	20	3	2	12	0	0	0	12	17	16	2	1	4	5	3	2		
21	Punjab	2	4	5	8	1	6	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0		
22	Rajasthan	39	42	33	59	70	56	0	1	1	33	28	31	20	18	14	2	0	2		
23	Sikkim	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
24	Tamil Nadu	21	23	30	12	13	9	0	0	2	7	16	14	6	7	1	2	2	2		
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
26	Uttar Pradesh	3	12	9	0	3	7	0	2	4	0	10	4	9	9	3	0	0	0		
27	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
28	West Bengal	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	3	10	0	0	1	2	0	1		
Total State		422	452	501	458	430	361	24	19	55	441	514	533	193	217	223	117	120	120		
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
33	Delhi UT	41	19	19	16	11	12	1	0	3	22	51	52	8	15	22	4	1	0		
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35	Pondicherry	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total UT		43	20	21	17	13	13	1	0	3	25	54	53	9	15	23	5	1	0		
All India Total		465	472	522	475	443	374	25	19	58	466	568	586	202	232	246	122	121	120		
		Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity					Robbery			Burglary			Thefts			Riots			Criminal Breach of Trust		
S.No.	State	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	13	6	12	215	181	211	447	543	74	517	9	45	0	2	0		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	2	11	231	2	14	44	10	27	1	1	0	0	0	0		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3 Assam			0	0	0	0	0	21	12	74	73	50	183	116	109	59	14	11	5	0
4 Bihar			2	1	2	13	5	6	19	10	16	31	52	76	20	18	7	0	0	0
5 Chhattisgarh			1	1	6	6	20	22	196	243	214	146	195	230	57	71	77	2	0	0
6 Goa			0	0	0	1	0	2	33	13	10	21	13	20	1	2	1	0	0	0
7 Gujarat			0	1	0	13	15	10	109	89	117	310	298	454	85	129	135	4	6	3
8 Haryana			20	21	19	10	9	11	89	66	111	110	131	117	67	78	87	38	20	16
9 Himachal Pradesh			0	0	0	0	0	0	18	16	11	8	12	14	15	8	17	0	0	0
10 Jammu and Kashmir			0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
11 Jharkhand			1	1	0	6	6	3	10	10	16	76	76	30	142	142	12	0	0	0
12 Karnataka			0	0	1	9	8	2	75	62	47	91	178	95	8	9	6	0	0	0
13 Kerala			0	0	1	3	8	2	30	41	27	56	56	68	25	34	32	0	0	0
14 Madhya Pradesh			3	1	2	29	26	28	379	434	462	447	510	564	125	129	80	0	2	1
15 Maharashtra			10	15	20	58	67	62	424	430	521	788	1074	1251	208	241	284	4	7	4
16 Manipur			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Meghalaya			0	2	0	0	1	3	1	1	6	7	15	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Mizoram			0	0	0	0	0	0	14	82	34	8	260	215	0	0	0	0	5	4
19 Nagaland			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Orissa			0	0	0	0	1	2	36	53	64	78	92	117	9	4	12	0	0	0
21 Punjab			0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	10	17	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Rajasthan			0	0	0	9	9	15	167	146	168	227	262	283	112	61	48	0	0	1
23 Sikkim			0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	3	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
24 Tamil Nadu			1	0	0	14	2	3	100	101	72	289	390	341	9	15	58	0	0	0
25 Tripura			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Uttar Pradesh			0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	10	15	12	4	2	5	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	9	0	0	2	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	4	1	2	2	1	1	4	9	45	47	1	2	6	0	1	0
Total State		38	43	55	196	209	208	2049	2081	2201	3407	4358	4634	1023	970	926	53	43	29
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	1	0	1	1	0	7	3	22	41	28	35	6	8	3	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	2	3	21	13	22	73	39	39	216	153	157	0	4	4	3	0	1
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	7	4	16	16	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT		0	3	3	22	15	22	85	57	69	273	198	212	7	12	8	3	0	1
All India Total		38	46	58	208	224	230	2134	2138	2270	3680	4554	4846	1030	982	934	56	43	30
S.No.	State	Cheating			Counterfeiting			Arson			Hurt/Grievous			Downy Deaths			Molestation		
		2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	3	7	1	0	0	4	4	0	310	143	169	3	1	2	53	17	25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	12	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	6	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	50	5	13	4	1	6	0	1	0
5	Chhattisgarh	2	2	1	0	0	1	5	2	17	138	242	200	3	0	0	33	64	48
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	Gujarat	5	6	7	1	2	3	6	3	3	223	229	229	2	1	1	11	15	14
8	Haryana	21	10	13	1	1	1	2	3	0	233	196	209	2	7	2	12	7	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	18	21	0	0	0	3	0	3
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
11	Jharkhand	16	16	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	57	57	27	0	0	30	23	23	3
12	Karantaka	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	41	63	16	0	0	0	2	0	0
13	Kerala	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	32	39	29	0	0	0	1	1	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	3	11	0	0	1	5	11	8	937	985	809	23	21	17	220	189	158
15	Maharashtra	16	74	34	0	2	0	6	10	12	739	844	837	9	14	35	71	67	83
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	17	26	0	0	0	1	21	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	10	8	25	0	1	0	4	5	25
21	Punjab	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	11	3	0	1	3	0	4
22	Rajasthan	8	7	3	1	0	1	3	2	9	218	236	139	3	3	3	32	20	34
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	67	67	28	0	0	1	38	8	15
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1
27	Uttaranchal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	3	6	1
Total State		91	146	102	8	9	7	33	44	60	3013	3181	2935	52	50	101	512	445	436
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	12	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	27	34	0	1	1	10	15	41
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	13	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	61	45	44	0	1	1	10	15	42
	All India Total	104	149	106	8	9	7	34	44	60	3074	3226	2979	52	51	102	522	460	478
		Sexual Harassment			Cruelty by Husband or Relatives				Importation of Girls			Death by Negligence		Other IPC Crimes			Total Cognizable IPC Crimes		
S.No.	State	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	56	25	28	11	8	12	0	0	0	13	1	5	189	62	64	1533	1079	1186
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	16	25	163	45	104
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	42	41	366	307	311
4	Bihar	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	79	70	234	195	259
5	Chhattisgarh	2	14	5	22	16	10	0	0	0	0	6	8	340	323	454	1050	1350	1495
6	Goa	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	5	7	68	48	44
7	Gujarat	0	15	2	25	40	39	0	0	0	5	1	2	304	307	283	1224	1255	1390
8	Haryana	91	52	24	22	19	24	0	0	0	1	2	0	299	254	191	1120	968	922
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	20	24	47	90	92	136
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	9	9	5
11	Jharkhand	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	235	24	708	708	182
12	Karantaka	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	26	5	250	390	188
13	Kerala	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	20	20	27	181	217	217

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14	Madhya Pradesh	88	55	41	34	39	39	39	0	0	0	20	22	22	1757	2244	1882	4368	5145	4557
15	Maharashtra	15	9	12	57	62	127	0	0	0	0	25	19	17	545	453	482	3246	3651	4216
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	20	32	44	67
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	200	0	39	607	297
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
20	Orissa	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	47	53	72	219	256	369
21	Punjab	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	16	18	81	59	78
22	Rajasthan	0	1	0	18	12	8	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	338	358	473	1292	1280	1324
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	17	8	23
24	Tamil Nadu	26	5	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	101	28	62	705	683	644
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	3	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	14	19	43	80	80
27	Uttaranchal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	16	16
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	2	26	70	92
	Total State	285	187	128	202	205	274	0	0	0	0	78	58	65	4381	4791	4271	17066	1856	18225
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	2	9	12	10
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	18	12	76	70	78
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	4	8
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
33	Delhi UT	1	4	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	155	183	161	636	543	585
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	29	35	31
	Total UT	1	4	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	177	205	185	753	664	714
	All India Total	286	186	137	202	206	275	0	0	0	0	78	60	65	4558	4996	4456	17819	19229	18393

NIFT Centre

4492. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) has made any investment in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a centre of NIFT is proposed to be set up in Kerala;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government of Kerala has offered land and building for the same; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) is in the process of implementing a Cluster Development Project for handlooms and handicrafts; in the Kozikho de District of Kerala with budgetary support of Rs.3 crores from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

(c) and (d) A proposal was received from Government of Kerala regarding setting up of NIFT Centre in Kannur with a request to forward guidelines for establishment of NIFT Centre. Government of Kerala was informed that the proposals for opening of new NIFT Centre are considered by the Board of NIFT taking into account regional considerations provided a firm commitment by the State Government is made for 10 acres of land and necessary funds as per the projected expenditure.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Government of Kerala has informed that 10 acres of land has been identified at Kannur and will be able to provide a suitable rent free building for temporary use.

[Translation]

Appointment of Teachers on Contract Basis

4493. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission has issued directions to abolish the system of appointing teachers on contract basis;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of teachers appointed on contract basis during the last three years, university-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue directions to State Governments for cancelling the contractual appointments to improve education standards; and

- (e) 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 (UGC) has advised all Universities and State Governments to fill up the vacant posts of teachers on a regular basis, because continuation of faculty on contract or part time basis affects the quality of education.

(c) No centralized data is maintained in this respect.

(d) and (e) Communication in this regard has been sent to the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments vide letters dated April 18, 2006, July 21, 2006 and March 26, 2007 from Secretary, Department of Higher Education.

Involvement of Teachers in mid-day Meal Scheme

4494. SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

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

- (a) whether the work of mid-day meal scheme is being attended by school teachers;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the studies of the children are getting adversely affected as a result thereof;
- (d) if so, whether additional staff is being appointed for this purpose; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The overall responsibility for implementing the mid day meal programme lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. MDM Scheme Guidelines stipulates that as far as possible, responsibility for cooking/supply of cooked mid day meal should be assigned to one of the following:

- Local Women's/Mothers' Self Help Group
- Local Youth Club affiliated to the Nehru Yuvak Kendras
- A voluntary organization fulfilling requirements as specified in the Guidelines

- By personnel engaged directly by the VEC/SMDC/PTA/Gram Panchayat/Municipalities

The MDM Guidelines further reiterates that the teachers should under no circumstances be assigned responsibilities that would impede or interfere with teaching learning. Teachers should, however, be involved in ensuring that (i) good quality, wholesome food is served to children, and (ii) the actual serving and eating is undertaken in the spirit of togetherness, under hygienic conditions and in an orderly manner. States are also advised to engage Self Help Groups in the management of the programme, thus ensuring that teaching-learning processes in the classrooms are not affected.

[English]

World Class Universities

4495. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to provide world class facilities in few Universities in the country on the line of Oxford and Harvard as reported in the Times of India dated December 22, 2006;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme prepared by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether there is any scheme to provide special financial assistance at least to one University in each State to make it at par with the best Central Universities in terms of academic standards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC have three schemes namely (i) Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), (ii) Centre with Potential for Excellence and (iii) Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), with a view to promote quality and Excellence in selected universities/colleges and 9 Universities, 12 Centres and 97 Colleges have been selected under these schemes respectively.

(c) and (d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has included such a plan in its XIth plan proposal. It is proposed to develop one university in each State that does not have a Central University to a level of Central University.

Conference on CAIT on FDI

4496. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any two days National Conference of the Confederation of All India Traders (CAIT) held at New Delhi in January, 2007 on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in retail trading by big industrial houses; and

(b) if so, the details of discussion held in the such conference alongwith 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) As reported in the Press, the Confederation of All India Traders (CAIT), a nation-wide traders organisation held a two-day conference in Delhi in January 2007. The major issues reported to have been discussed include inter-alia, simplification of tax structures, abrogation of outdated trade laws and participation in governance. The Conference is reported to have also decided to launch a movement against Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in retail. Government has recently instituted a study to assess the impact of organized retailing on unorganized retail trade through Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER).

[Translation]

Employees in Khadi and Village Industries Commission

4497. CH. MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permanent and temporary employees working in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the time since when they are working;

(b) the policy in regard to confirm the services of temporary employees; and

(c) the time by which the temporary employees working for the last several years are likely to be made confirmed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) As on date there are 2563 regular employees working under Khadi and

Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and there are no temporary employees working against regular cadre. Employees appointed under regular cadre are kept under probation for a period of 6 months in the case of non-gazetted staff and 2 years in the case of gazetted staff.

Besides there are 347 trading staff functioning in departmental Bhavans undertaking Marketing activities of KVIC. They are not considered as regular staff since they are appointed by KVIC as per its requirement to carry out the trading operation and their salary and other establishment expenditure are met out of the trade margin earned. Their services are not pensionable. In the case of regular cadre staff the posts are sanctioned by the Government and their salary, other establishment expenditure and pension, etc., are paid out of the Annual Non-Plan Budget being provided by Government every year.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Export Prospects of Tea

4498. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any consistent set back has been noticed in the export prospects for Indian tea to Germany on the grounds of involvement of child labour in tea plantations, processing units and higher level of chemical pesticide residues in comparison to the maximum residue level (MRL) permissible under the German laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the quality of tea to increase the export of tea to Germany?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The trend of exports to Germany do not indicate that there has been setback in exports on these grounds. However, in order to ensure the quality and protect the brand equity of Indian teas, Govt. notified a new Tea (Distribution and Export) Control Order 2005 prescribing strict quality norms for tea. It stipulates that all teas, whether imported or exported, are required to conform to the specifications stipulated in the order. This empowers the officials of the Tea Board or any inspection agency duly approved/authorized by the Tea Board to draw samples from tea consignments for purpose of ascertaining their conformity with the quality standards stipulated for tea in the said Order.

[Translation]

Allotment of Shops by NDMC and MCD

4499. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints against the officials of NDMC and MCD in respect of allotment of shops to the family members of NDMC and MCD employees;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details and outcome of the inquiry; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

National Book Trust

4500. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

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

(a) the details of the budgetary provisions made for the National Book Trust during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the officials are misusing the budget of National Book Trust;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by the Government so far against such officers misusing the funds along with the nature of the action taken; and

(e) the value of the books sold through the mobile vans service and exhibition of the National Book Trust during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details of the budgetary provisions made for the National Book Trust during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) No such information has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) The value of the books sold through the mobile vans service and exhibition of the National Book Trust during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

National Book Trust

(Rs in lakhs)			
Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2004-05	467.00	700.00	1167.00
2005-06	1113.00	960.00	2073.00
2006-07	1797.00	850.00	2647.00

Statement-II

National Book Trust

S.No	Year	Mobile Vans (Rs.)	Exhibitions (RS.)	Total (Rs.)
1.	2003-2004	55,99,509.00	67,75,323.00	1,23,74,832.00
2.	2004-2005	43,41,471.00	2,51,75,651.00	2,95,17,122.00
3.	2005-2006	53,68,314.00	4,49,76,092.00	5,03,44,406.00

[English]

International Literacy Day

4501. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has celebrated International Literacy Day recently;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives set therein;

(c) whether the Government is making sustained efforts to cover every illiterate; and

(d) if so, the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) 8th September is designated as International Literacy Day and it was last celebrated in the country on 8th September, 2006.

(b) The aim and objective of celebrating International Literacy Day is to mobilize public opinion in favour of struggle against illiteracy and highlight its importance to individuals, communities and societies.

(d) The Universalisation of Elementary Education and eradication of adult illiteracy form the two-pronged strategy for improving the literacy rate of the country. Sarva

Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a comprehensive programme for universalizing quality Elementary Education by 2010.

The National Literacy Mission (NLM) aims at providing functional literacy to non-literates in 15-35 age group in the country. So far 597 districts have been covered under adult education programmes which include 101 districts under Total Literacy Campaigns for imparting basic literacy to the non-literates, 168 districts under Post Literacy Programme for the reinforcement of the literacy skills of the neo-literates and 328 districts under Continuing Education Programme for providing life long education opportunities to the beneficiaries. Apart from ongoing literacy programmes, NLM has taken up Accelerated Female Literacy Programme in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Jharkhand. Further, Projects for Residual Illiteracy have also been sanctioned in 12 States covering 113 districts. In addition, 150 districts of the country, which have the lowest literacy rates, have been identified for launching special literacy drive. 26 State Resource Centre have been established for providing academic and technical resource support for the literacy programme. In addition 197 Jan Shikshan Sansthan have been sanctioned to provide vocational training to the neo-literates and other backward sections of the society.

Discrimination against Women

4502. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is party to 1979 United Nations Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women;

(b) if so, whether the United Nations Anti-Discrimination Committee has expressed its displeasure on inadequate information on the impact of the Gujarat riots on women;

(c) if so, whether the said committee has asked for follow up report with more details by January, 2008;

(d) if so, whether the representatives of the committee had a meeting with the representatives of Ministry of Women and Child Development recently;

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

(f) the points made by the committee for action in regard to implementation of domestic violence act; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government on the points raised by the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SRI MAMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Committee has expressed their disappointment in this regard.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Committee considered Government of India's Combined Second and Third Periodic Report on the implementation of the said convention at its meeting on 18.1.2007 in which a Government of India delegation headed by Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development participated.

(e) and (f) The Concluding Comments of the Committee with regard to the Combined Second and Third Periodic Report which also include recommendations on implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 are uploaded in the Ministry's Website (www.wcd.nic.in).

(g) The Concluding Comments have been forwarded to all concerned Ministry/Departments and State Governments for furnishing action taken reports. In this connection the committee has requested the Government of India to respond to concerns expressed in its Concluding Comments in the next periodic report and has invited submission of the fourth and fifth reports in a combined report in 2010.

Funds for Schools of Andhra Pradesh

4503. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to more enrolment of students under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the enrolment of students in higher classes has gone up;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, States and Union Territory (UT) - wise;

(c) whether the Government, of Andhra Pradesh has taken Rs. 303 crore from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to improve higher school infrastructure;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought financial assistance from the Union Government also to meet the infrastructure expenditure for higher classes since the amount provided by NABARD is inadequate;

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

(g) the assistance provided/ likely to be provided by the Union Government to the Government of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) As per the Selected Educational Statistics, compiled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, total enrolment in classes IX-X during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 is as under:-

2002-03	2,17,95,735
2003-04	2,32,75,955
2004-05	2,43,30,661

State wise enrolment figures are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) According to the information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 302.90 crore was approved by NABARD under R.I.D.F programme for developing infrastructure in schools.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

Statement

Funds for Schools in Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	State/UT	Enrolment in class IX- X in 2004-05	Enrolment in class IX-X in 2003-04	Enrolment in class IX-X in 2002-03
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1768327	1596861	1463352
2	Arunachal Pradesh	27343	25833	24715
3	Assam	624501	621025	497500
4	Bihar	928831	845835	777856
5	Chhattisgarh	420855	398228	371441
6	Goa	38046	37642	38531
7	Gujarat	1226501	1167651	1093789
8	Haryana	539421	540992	553236
9	Himachal Pradesh	350717	222961	222975
10	Jammu and Kashmir	216161	198913	215311
11	Jharkhand	350135	329731	287932
12	Karnataka	1356575	1284137	1265117
13	Kerala	1057664	1065738	1040489
14	Madhya Pradesh	1320948	1228265	1121822
15	Maharashtra	2892033	2876255	2815398
16	Manipur	73565	70910	62921
17	Meghalaya	48037	38396	44056
18	Mizoram	26795	25685	21878

1	2	3	4	5
19	Nagaland	29921	25074	21579
20	Orissa	864018	844795	679272
21	Punjab	551212	553388	502393
22	Rajasthan	1223388	1110161	982525
23	Sikkim	10766	9288	11507
24	Tamil Nadu	1898649	1760110	1680747
25	Tripura	87812	87298	82637
26	Uttar Pradesh	4113809	4030214	3801052
27	Uttaranchal	316041	311226	309842
28	West Bengal	1471873	1498889	1374153
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12314	11382	11232
30	Chandigarh	22427	23540	24207
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5394	4293	3797
32	Daman and Diu	4493	3735	3507
33	Delhi	410271	389967	351350
34	Lakshadweep	2949	2594	2555
35	Pondicherry	38869	36943	35061
	India	24330661	23275955	21795735

[Translation]

**Investments made by Foreign Companies
in Industries**

4504. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of those industries in which foreign companies have made investments in the country during each of the last three years, country-wise including Japan;

(b) whether some joint ventures have been set up by foreign companies during the said period;

(c) if so, the details of joint ventures set up in India;

(d) the details of capital investments made by the foreign companies in each of those joint ventures, separately, country-wise;

(e) whether foreign companies propose to set up some more joint ventures during the current financial year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, country-wise including Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) Details of capital inflows received from foreign entities into Indian companies, including joint ventures, in various industrial sectors during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Country-wise FDI inflows from April 2004 to March 2007

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Country	2004-05 Apr-Mar	2005-06 Apr-Mar	2006-07 Apr-Mar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Afghanistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Australia	18.50	9.38	49.33	77.21
3	Austria	4.80	1.63	1.01	7.43
4	Bahamas	5.69	0.62	0.05	6.37
5	Baharin	0.00	0.22	0.87	1.09
6	Belguim	0.54	12.19	81.18	93.90
7	Belorussia	0.00	0.00	1.90	1.90
8	Bermuda	2.62	0.17	413.54	416.34

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Brazil	0.02	0.03	0.16	0.22
10	Bulgaria	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14
11	Canada	14.33	12.09	22.98	49.40
12	Cayman Island	8.44	29.98	40.81	79.22
13	Channel Island	0.53	4.25	0.26	5.04
14	China	1.35	0.91	0.68	2.94
15	Czech Republic	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
16	Cyprus	2.63	69.65	58.21	130.49
17	Denmark	20.78	47.11	1.94	69.83
18	Finland	1.52	3.36	3.44	8.32
19	Chile	0.00	0.00	2.54	2.54
20	France	117.54	18.51	117.28	253.33
21	Greece	0.00	0.06	0.18	0.24
22	Germany	145.35	302.82	119.95	568.12
23	Hongkong	10.96	26.47	60.74	98.17
24	Hungary	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.12
25	Indonesia	0.28	1.03	3.49	4.80
26	Ireland	0.88	9.25	13.79	23.92
27	Isle of Man	0.43	0.45	0.17	1.05
28	Israel	0.12	4.44	0.29	4.85
29	Italy	27.25	40.09	56.83	124.17
30	Liechtenstein	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99
31	Japan	126.24	208.29	84.74	419.26
32	Kazakhstan	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
33	Korea (North)	0.34	0.02	1.51	1.87
34	Lebanon	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24
35	Korea (South)	34.56	60.18	70.89	165.63
36	Kuwait	1.58	0.20	2.68	4.46
37	Latvia	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06
38	Luxembourg	0.45	5.93	33.51	39.90
39	Malaysia	7.97	6.97	3.79	18.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
40	Mauritius	1,128.82	2,568.56	6,362.54	10,059.93
41	Mexico	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
42	Maldives	0.00	2.93	0.00	2.93
43	NRI	64.97	515.08	154.38	734.42
44	Nepal	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08
45	Netherlands	267.02	76.36	644.18	987.56
46	Nevis	0.00	19.13	0.00	19.13
47	New Zealand	0.11	0.12	0.05	0.28
48	Nigeria	0.47	0.00	0.74	1.21
49	Norway	0.14	0.57	5.03	5.74
50	Oman	5.45	0.69	1.04	7.18
51	Panama	0.01	2.43	2.98	5.42
52	Phillipines	0.28	0.17	0.04	0.49
53	Poland	0.06	1.55	0.00	1.60
54	Portugal	0.00 [*]	0.13	0.19	0.32
55	Qatar	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.09
56	Romania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
57	Russia	0.26	0.36	25.91	26.53
58	Saudi Arabia	0.04	0.90	0.04	0.99
59	Singapore	185.27	274.64	577.95	1,037.86
60	Scotland	0.00	2.00	0.69	2.69
61	South Africa	4.55	21.51	36.27	62.33
62	Slovakia	1.82	0.00	0.56	2.38
63	Spain	6.02	8.38	70.28	84.68
64	Sri Lanka	0.37	0.48	2.92	3.77
65	Sweden	75.53	31.45	5.96	110.94
66	Switzerland	77.29	95.71	56.39	229.39
67	Taiwan	2.77	0.95	2.69	6.42
68	Thailand	2.45	5.00	3.88	11.33
69	Turkey	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
70	U.A.E.	39.27	49.20	259.90	348.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
71	U.K.	100.67	265.46	1,878.04	2,244.17
72	U.S.A.	668.82	502.22	855.78	2,026.81
73	Ukraine	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
74	Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	Uruguay	0.00	1.45	1.60	3.05
76	British Virginia	1.42	5.50	58.26	65.18
77	West Indies	0.24	30.09	1.98	32.31
78	Yugoslavia	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10
79	Unindicated Country	16.80	140.98	216.22	373.99
80	Malta	0.02	0.00	6.30	6.32
81	Iran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82	Tanzania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	Georgia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
84	Gibraltar	2.30	8.49	0.05	10.83
85	Jordon	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.07
86	Vietnam	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
87	Jamica	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.22
88	Ice Land	0.00	17.94	0.13	18.07
89	Kenya	0.00	0.01	0.42	0.43
90	Egypt	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.07
91	Yaman	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
92	Cuba	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.94
93	Liberia	0.00	10.95	0.03	10.98
94	Mayanmar	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18
95	Moracco	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
96	Columbia	0.00	0.24	0.50	0.74
97	British Isles	5.17	0.27	0.23	5.67
98	Aruba	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
99	Virgin Islands	0.13	0.00	0.97	1.09
100	Peru	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.04
101	Tunisia	4.31	0.00	0.00	4.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
102	Uganda	0.09	0.71	0.00	0.81
103	Seychelles	1.02	0.00	0.00	1.02
104	West Africa	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
105	Fiji Islands	0.00	0.00	3.03	3.03
106	East Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
107	Ghana	0.00	0.00	3.08	3.08
108	Acquisition of Share	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
109	Advance of Inflow	540.25	0.00	0.00	540.25
110	Stock Swapped	0.00	6.23	3,233.42	3,239.65
Grand Total		3,758.94	5,545.94	15,725.19	25,030.07

Note : 1. The country 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.
 4. The above inflow is provisional subject reconciliation with RBI, Mumbai.

Statement-II

Sector-wise FDI inflows from April 2004 to March 2007

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2004-05 Apr-Mar	2005-06 Apr-Mar	2006-07 Apr-Mar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Metallurgical Industries	192.30	153.04	179.48	524.82
2	Fuels (Power & Oil Refinery)	166.43	93.52	250.06	510.01
3	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.54	0.00	3.31	3.85
4	Prime Movers other than Electrical	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
5	Electrical Equipments (incl S/W & Elec)	722.37	1,449.07	2,732.72	4,904.16
6	Telecommunications	128.75	678.60	521.30	1,328.65
7	Transportation Industry	178.70	222.04	466.22	866.96
8	Industrial Machinery	8.89	42.80	19.27	70.96
9	Machine Tools	11.04	23.00	37.34	71.38
10	Agricultural Machinery	0.00	92.71	25.19	117.90
11	Earth-moving Machinery	0.10	50.87	0.99	51.96
12	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering	12.34	51.28	64.32	127.92
13	Commercial, Office & Household Equipment	14.12	25.54	44.88	84.54
14	Medical and Surgical Appliances	5.25	1.53	13.43	20.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Industrial Instruments	1.08	0.38	0.00	1.46
16	Scientific Instruments	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.21
17	Fertilizers	13.46	4.24	5.04	22.70
18	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	198.07	446.55	205.63	850.24
19	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	6.30	0.00	2.81	9.11
20	Dye-Stuffs	1.18	0.00	0.00	1.18
21	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	292.07	172.44	214.84	679.35
22	Textiles (Include Dyed, Printed)	43.04	94.33	125.26	262.63
23	Paper and Pulp including Paper product	2.70	27.38	5.08	35.15
24	Sugar	2.94	3.00	16.54	22.48
25	Fermentation Industries	9.13	6.53	27.58	43.25
26	Food Processing Industries	38.06	41.74	98.24	178.05
27	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	9.09	12.31	16.22	37.62
28	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	0.89	88.51	6.04	95.44
29	Rubber Goods	40.06	34.01	18.75	92.83
30	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	0.44	1.11	8.26	9.82
31	Glass	8.36	0.81	1.43	10.61
32	Ceramics	26.79	5.59	57.46	89.83
33	Cement and Gypsum Products	0.16	452.08	242.69	694.93
34	Timber Products	0.07	106.85	0.00	106.92
35	Defence Industries	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
36	Consultancy Services	253.94	46.89	115.39	416.19
37	Service Sector	470.62	581.37	4,749.08	5,801.08
38	Hotel & Tourism	37.01	71.78	194.83	303.63
39	Trading	14.56	27.82	115.42	157.80
40	Miscellaneous Industries	307.71	429.91	1,906.64	2,644.25
41	Acquisition of Shares	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Advance of Inflow	540.25	0.00	0.00	540.25
43	Stock Swapped	0.00	6.23	3,233.42	3,239.07
Grand Total		3,758.94	5,545.94	15,725.19	25,030.07

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.

4. The above inflow is provisional subject reconciliation with RBI, Mumbai.

[English]

**Production, Employment and Export from
Small Scale Industries**

4505. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production, employment and export from Small Scale Industries units have been decreased/increased during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) There have been continuous growth in the estimated production, employment and exports in the small scale industries (SSI) sector as may be seen from the table given below:

Year	Production (in Rs. Crore)	Employment (lakh persons)	Exports (in Rs. Crore)
2003-04	364547 (15.78%)	271.42 (4.31%)	361879 (13.52%)
2004-05	429796 (17.90%)	282.57 (4.11%)	124417 (27.42%)
2005-06	497842 (15.83%)	294.91 (4.37%)	Not Available

Note: Figures within bracket indicate the growth rate over the previous year.

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of estimated production and employment of SSI units for the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are given in the enclosed statement-I and II respectively. The State/UT-wise details of exports are not maintained centrally.

Statement-I

**State/UT-Wise details of Estimated Production in SSI
units during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06**

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Estimated Production (Rs. Crore)		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jammu and Kashmir	3333	3929	4551
2	Himachal Pradesh	3116	3674	4256
3	Punjab	33592	39604	45874
4	Chandigarh	1692	1995	2311
5	Uttarakhand	2556	3013	3490
6	Haryana	25793	30409	35224
7	Delhi	19737	23270	26954
8	Rajasthan	17661	20823	24119
9	Uttar Pradesh	35417	41756	48367
10	Bihar	4783	5639	6532
11	Sikkim	39	46	53
12	Arunachal Pradesh	60	71	83

1	2	3	4	5
13	Nagaland	470	555	642
14	Manipur	613	723	837
15	Mizoram	180	212	246
16	Tripura	401	473	548
17	Meghalaya	419	494	573
18	Assam	4277	5042	5841
19	West Bengal	22832	26919	31181
20	Jharkhand	1639	1932	2238
21	Orissa	6797	8014	9283
22	Chhattisgarh	3501	4128	4781
23	Madhya Pradesh	12523	14765	17103
24	Gujarat	17151	20221	23423
25	Daman and Diu	13738	16197	1876
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
27	Maharashtra	52976	62459	72347
28	Andhra Pradesh	23581	27802	32203
29	Karnataka	15918	18767	21738
30	Goa	2593	3057	3541
31	Lakshadweep	10	12	14
32	Kerala	10535	12420	14387

1	2	3	4	5
33	Tamil Nadu	23602	27826	32231
34	Pondicherry	2898	3416	3957
35	Andaman and Nicobar	112	132	153
	All India	364547	429796	497842

Statement-II

State/UT-Wise details of Estimated Employment Generated through SSI during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Estimated Employment		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jammu and Kashmir	166309	173542	181293
2	Himachal Pradesh	141477	146085	151514
3	Punjab	970644	1003533	1031406
4	Chandigarh	52047	54257	56181
5	Uttarakhand	212496	221382	231477
6	Haryana	587449	605552	620530
7	Delhi	674555	700198	723030
8	Rajasthan	947231	990152	1035321
9	Uttar Pradesh	4357060	4547321	4763309
10	Bihar	1173594	1221792	1270809
11	Sikkim	1482	1580	1673
12	Arunachal Pradesh	4169	4330	4630
13	Nagaland	62918	66466	74677
14	Manipur	147873	153715	158914
15	Mizoram	27286	28622	30183
16	Tripura	61558	62861	64763
17	Meghalaya	71917	75607	79975
18	Assam	468013	487871	509601
19	West Bengal	2345079	2437465	2522757
20	Jharkhand	300752	313468	327487
21	Orissa	1002565	1038909	1077211
22	Chhattisgarh	575895	598870	620356
23	Madhya Pradesh	1460576	1522614	1585666
24	Gujarat	1386967	1455975	1528234
25	Daman and Diu	51953	59121	67839
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
27	Maharashtra	2240066	2383801	2500040
28	Andhra Pradesh	2308178	2397876	2479242

1	2	3	4	5
29	Karnataka	1781588	1859142	1942994
30	Goa	32428	33604	35610
31	Lakshadweep	1781	1856	1953
32	Kerala	1212017	1207433	1237893
33	Tamil Nadu	2265461	2350831	2520485
34	Pondicherry	40468	42419	45093
35	Andaman and Nicobar	8350	8726	9287
	All India	27142200	28256978	29491435

[Translation]

Export of Rice

4506 SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to ban the export of rice in order to curtail the price rise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Revival of Hindustan Copper Limited

4507. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loss suffered by Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) during each of the last three years, so far;

(b) whether the Government proposes a loan waiver plan for Hindustan Copper Limited as reported in the Times of India dated March 17, 2007;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by when the said plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) has not suffered loss during each of the last three years.

(b) and (c) The Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has recommended a restructuring proposal in respect of Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), which inter-alia includes waiver of 7.5% non-cumulative redeemable preference share amounting

to Rs. 180.73 crore, waiver of outstanding dues against externally aided projects amounting to Rs.8.29 crore, conversion of non-plan loan of Rs. 50 crore into equity, waiver of guarantee fees amounting to Rs. 15 crore (payable over a period of five years) for Government of India guarantee released during 2006-07 for raising bank term loan of Rs.150 crore and waiver of outstanding interest of Rs. 1.03 crore on Government of India loan.

(d) Since the proposal is to be cleared by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs(CCEA) no time limit can be given at present.

Industrial Projects with Foreign Investment in Andaman Islands

4508. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has interacted with the Andaman Administration for facilitating industrial projects including those with foreign investment since the new industrial policy in the Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the changes noticed in the industrial policies of the Andaman Administration after such interactions?

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.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Powerloom Service Centres

4509. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of powerlooms in operation in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs), State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the target fixed for providing jobs in these centres during each of the last three years and the details of beneficiaries, State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) the number of PSCs modernised so far, State/ Union Territory-wise; and

(e) the allocation made to the centres during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) State/Union Territory-wise number of working powerlooms is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) State/Union Territory-wise number of Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) There is no target fixed for providing jobs in these centres. The PSCs are engaged in the training of manpower required for the Powerlooms industry. The number of persons trained by these PSCs during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-III.

(d) State/Union Territory-wise number of modernised PSCs is appended as statement-IV.

(e) Of the 44 PSCs, 14 PSCs are managed by the Office of the Textiles Commissioner, and the remaining 30 PSCs are managed by Textiles Research Associations and other agencies. Grant-in-Aid towards the recurring expenditure of these 30 PSCs is provided by the GOI and the amount released for these PSCs during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-V.

Statement-I

Position of the State/Union Territory-wise Installation of Powerlooms as on 28.02.2007

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory State	No. of Powerloom Units	No. of Looms	No. of Workers
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9852	44645	111613
2.	Assam	261	2726	6815
3.	Bihar	1443	2894	7235
4.	Goa	18	122	305
5.	Gujarat	32217	322939	807348

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Haryana	2658	9921	24803
7.	Himachal Pradesh	182	1461	3653
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	56	65	163
9.	Karnataka	24579	81869	204673
10.	Kerala	671	2792	6980
11.	Madhya Pradesh	38360	94144	235360
12.	Maharashtra	219309	906166	2265415
13.	Orissa	792	3321	8303
14.	Punjab	3661	23620	59050
15.	Rajasthan	4027	33286	83215
16.	Tamil Nadu	74691	377475	943688
17.	Uttar Pradesh	25134	65990	164975
18.	West Bengal	923	4951	12378
19.	Delhi	124	1102	2755
20.	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura Union Territory	0	0	0
21.	Chandigarh	11	42	105
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	962	2405
23.	Pondicherry	117	830	2075
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Total		439124	1981323	4953312

Statement-II**Position of the State/Union Territory-wise Powerloom Service Centres as on 28.02.2007**

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Managing Agency	Location of PSCs
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharashtra (6 PSCs)	Office of the Textile Commissioner (TXCO) Bombay Textile Research Association (BTIRA) BTIRA BTIRA Synthetic & Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA)	Malegaon Solapur Ichalkaranji Madhavnagar Bhiwandi-I

1	2	3	4
		SASMIRA	Bhiwandi-II
2	Gujarat (6 PSCs)	TXCO	Surat
		TXCO	Umbargram,
		Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Association (ATIRA)	Ahmedabad
		ATIRA	Dholka
		Manmade Textiles Research Association (MANTRA)	Pandesara
		MANTRA	Sachin
3	Andhra Pradesh (2 PSCs)	TXCO	Nagari
		TXCO	Hyderabad
4	Tamil Nadu (8 PSCs)	TXCO	Erode
		The South India Textile Research Association (SITRA)	Rajapalayam
		SITRA	Komarapalayam
		SITRA	Palladam
		SITRA	Tiruchengode
		SITRA	Salem
		SITRA	Somanur
		SITRA	Karur
5	Karnataka (4 PSCs)	Karnataka State Power Development Corporation	Doddaballapur
		KSPDC	Bangalore
		KSPDC	Betagiri
		KSPDC	Belgaum
6	Kerala	TXCO	Kannur
7	Uttar Pradesh (5 PSCs)	TXCO	Maunath Bhanjan
		Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA)	Kanpur
		NITRA	Meerut
		NITRA	Tanda
		NITRA	Gorakhpur
8	West Bengal	TXCO	Ranaghat
9	Orissa	TXCO	Cuttack
10	Bihar	TXCO	Bhagalpur
11	Punjab (2 PSCs)	TXCO	Amritsar
		NITRA	Ludhiana
12	Haryana	NITRA	Panipat
13	Madhya Pradesh (3 PSCs)	TXCO	Burhanpur
		MP State Government	Jabalpur,
		ATIRA	Indore
14	Rajasthan (2 PSCs)	TXCO	Kishangarh
		NITRA	Bhilwara
15	Assam	Indian Jute Industry Research Association	Guwahati

Statement-III*No. of persons trained for the last 3 year by Powerloom Service Centres*

S.No.	Implementing Agency	Location of PSCs	Number of persons trained		
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto Dec. '06)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	ATIRA	Ahmedabad	75	656	88
2		Indore	505	435	545
3	BTRA	Dholka	393	631	813
4		Solapur	104	158	198
5		Ichalkaranji	365	385	193
6	MANTRA	Madhavnagar	157	106	76
7		Pandesara	27	112	130
8	NITRA	Sachin	78	107	115
9		Meerut	8	10	297
10		Tanda	86	84	92
11		Ludhiana	293	208	94
12		Gorakhpur	60	64	30
13		Kanpur	20	90	65
14		Panipat	102	99	55
15	IJIRA	Bhilwara	185	121	294
16	SASMIRA	Guwahati	73	182	351
17		Bhiwandi-I	115	319	710
18	SITRA	Bhiwandi-II	121	217	495
19		Rajapalayam	17	38	14
20		Komarapalayam	390	186	193
21		Palladam	137	19	13
22		Somanur	393	68	25
23		Salem	51	65	96
24		Trichengode	60	44	28
25	KSPDC	Karur	429	262	22
26		Bangalore	53	32	64
27		Belgaum	53	67	85
28		Betagiri	43	2	54
29	M.P.Govt's	Doddabballapur	176	0	125
30		Jabalpur	50	60	47
31	TXCO	Amritsar	94	76	0
32		Burhanpur	54	59	49
33		Cuttack	80	93	68
34		Erode	370	570	239
35		Gaya/Bhagalpur	58	32	73

1	2	3	4	5	6
36		Hyderabad	139	44	44
37		Jammu/Umergaon	9	0	33
38		Kishangarh	22	24	103
39		Maunath Bhanjan	134	103	121
40		Malegaon	246	313	27
41		Nagri	16	33	44
42		Ranaghat	46	93	81
43		Surat	448	336	33
44		Trichur/Kannur	20	60	48
Total			6355	6663	6370

Statement-IV*List of PSCs modernised during the IXth and Xth Five Year Plans*

S. No.	Location	Managing Agency	State
1	2	3	4
1	Ahmedabad	ATIRA	Gujarat
2	Pandesara	MANTRA	Gujarat
3	Surat	TXCO	Gujarat
4	Ichalkaranji	BTRA	Maharashtra
5	Solapur	BTRA	Maharashtra
6	Bhiwandi-I	SASMIRA	Maharashtra
7	Malegaon	TXCO	Maharashtra
8	Bhilwara	NITRA	Rajasthan
9	Kishangarh	TXCO	Rajasthan
10	Karur	SITRA	Tamil Nadu
11	Komarapalayam	SITRA	Tamil Nadu
12	Palladam	SITRA	Tamil Nadu
13	Somanur	SITRA	Tamil Nadu
14	Tiruchengode	SITRA	Tamil Nadu
15	Erode	TXCO	Tamil Nadu
16	Amritsar	TXCO	Punjab
17	Burhanpur	TXCO	Madhya Pradesh
18	Meerut	NITRA	Uttar Pradesh
19	Panipat	NITRA	Haryana

1	2	3	4
20	Bangalore	SITRA	Karnataka
21	Cuttack	TXCO	Orissa
22	Indore	ATIRA	Madhya Pradesh
23	Jabalpur	MPSPWF	Madhya Pradesh
24	Gorakhpur	NITRA	Uttar Pradesh
25	Kanpur	NITRA	Uttar Pradesh
26	Maunath Bhanjan	TXCO	Uttar Pradesh
27	Tanda	NITRA	Uttar Pradesh
28	Ludhiana	NITRA	Punjab
29	Salem	SITRA	Tamil Nadu
30	Sankarankovil	SITRA	Tamil Nadu
31	Doddaballapur	KSPDC	Karnataka
32	Betagiri	KSPDC	Karnataka
33	Belgaum	KSPDC	Karnataka
34	Kannur	TXCO	Kerala
35	Sachin	MANTRA	Gujarat
36	Umergaon	TXCO	Gujarat
37	Dholka	ATIRA	Gujarat
38	Nagari	TXCO	Andhra Pradesh
39	Hyderabad	TXCO	Andhra Pradesh
40	Ranaghat	TXCO	West Bengal
41	Bhagalpur	TXCO	Bihar
42	Madhavnagar	BTRA	Maharashtra
43	Guwahati	IJIRA	Assam

Statement-V*Details of Allocation made to Powerloom Service Centres during the last three years*

S.No.	Name of the PSCs/Agency	Allocation made (Year - Wise) (Rs. in Lakh)		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ahmedabad	15.63	15.58	6.30
2	Indore	13.76	11.99	4.29

1	2	3	4	5
3	Dholka	9.40	8.92	3.35
	ATIRA Total	38.79	36.49	13.94
4	Bhiwandi-I	17.00	16.46	7.63
5	Bhiwandi-II	14.79	9.95	1.25
	SASMIRA Total	31.79	26.41	8.88
6	Trichengode	17.00	14.90	6.73
7	Palladam	17.00	17.00	8.5
8	Komarapalayam	17.00	16.33	0
9	Salem	17.00	14.51	8.5
10	Somanur	17.00	13.49	0
11	Karur	12.00	15.09	7.12
12	Sankarankovil	17.00	8.35	4.61
	SITRA Total	114.00	99.67	35.46
13	Bangalore	9.30	14.73	12.11
14	Doddaballapur	7.54	11.11	8.64
15	Betagiri	6.00	9.54	6.27
16	Belgaum	11.71	14.98	8.62
	KSPDC Total	34.55	50.36	35.64
17	Ichalkaranji	17.00	15.53	5.50
18	Solapur	17.00	14.69	6.24
19	Madhavnagar	9.28	11.10	5.37
	BTRA Total	43.28	41.32	17.11
20	Meerut	12.39	14.52	6.16
21	Panipat	12.67	15.12	8.50
22	Kanpur	14.77	14.79	8.09
23	Tanda	8.37	8.40	2.54
24	Bhilwara	12.14	16.38	8.50
25	Ludhiana	11.57	12.32	7.17
26	Gorakhpur	9.97	10.01	4.96
	NITRA Total	81.88	91.54	45.92
27	Sachin	14.64	11.32	4.83

1	2	3	4	5
28	Pandesara	14.99	12.47	5.07
	MANTRA Total	29.63	23.79	9.90
29	Guwahati	8.25	12.00	4.08
	IJIRA Total	8.25	12.00	4.08
30	Jabalpur	0.00	3.00	Nil
	M.P. State Govt. Total	0.00	3.00	Nil
	Grand Total	382.17	384.58	170.93

[English]

Report on Child Abuse

4510. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:

SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Dr. M. JAGANNATH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has recently released a report entitled "Study on Child Abuse, India-2007" as reported in the Times of India dated April 10, 2007 and Reshtriya Sahara dated March 19, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to a survey conducted by the Union Government with the association of UNICEF, Delhi tops in child abuse cases;

(d) if so, the facts thereof and reaction of the Government in this regard;

(e) the percentage of abused children in the country, during each of the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(f) whether the Union Government has earmarked any funds for the States/Union Territories to fight this problem;

(g) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(h) whether the Union Government proposes to

bring any legislation to check the child abuse cases in the country; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Major findings of the report are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Child abuse is more in Andhra Pradesh than in Delhi as per the above study. Details are available on the website of the Ministry at www.wcd.in.

(e) No such figure is available.

(f) and (g) An Integrated Child Protection Scheme will be implemented in the States and Union Territories in the Eleventh Plan. The details are being worked out.

(h) and (i) The Government propose to bring an Offences against the Child (Prevention) Bill which is under consideration.

Statement

Major findings of the Study:

Physical Abuse

1. Two out of every three children were physically abused.
2. Out of 69% children physically abused in 13 sample states, 54.68% were boys.
3. Over 50% children in all the 13 sample states were being subjected to one or the other form of physical abuse.
4. Out of those children physically abused in family situations, 88.6% were physically abused by parents.
5. 65% of school going children reported facing corporal punishment i.e. two out of three children were victims of corporal punishment.

6. 62% of the corporal punishment was in government and municipal school.
7. The State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi have almost consistently reported higher rates of abuse in all forms as compared to other states.
8. Most children did not report the matter to anyone.
9. 50.2% children worked seven days a week.

Sexual Abuse

1. 53.22% children reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse.
2. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi reported the highest percentage of sexual abuse among both boys and girls.
3. 21.90% child respondents reported facing severe forms of sexual abuse and 50.76% other forms of sexual abuse.
4. Out of the child respondents, 5.69% reported being sexually assaulted.
5. Children in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi reported the highest incidence of sexual assault.
6. Children on street, children at work and children in institutional care reported the highest incidence of sexual assault.
7. 50% abuses are persons known to the child or in a position of trust and responsibility.
8. Most children did not report the matter to anyone.

Emotional Abuse and Girl Child Neglect

1. Every second child reported facing emotional abuse.
2. Equal percentage of both girls and boys reported facing emotional abuse.
3. In 83% of the cases parents were the abusers.
4. 48.4% of girls wished they were boys.

Withdrawal of Troops from J&K

4511. SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI KISHANBHA I V. PATEL:

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:
SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI JUAL ORAM:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:
SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government for development/withdrawal of troops/Para Military Forces (PMF) in the States;

(b) whether the Government proposes to withdraw/reduce troops from the civilian areas of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K);

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the ground situation of J&K;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has held any discussion with various political parties in this regard;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether the Government has constituted any committee in this regard;

(i) if so, the details thereof and the terms and reference of the said committee; and

(j) the details of the recommendations made by the said committee and action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Central Para Military Forces are deployed in various States, from time to time, in aid to the civil authorities on the request of the State Governments, in the context of specific security related requirements and needs. There are no specific and fixed criteria for such deployment or withdrawal.

(b) to (j) The Security situation in Jammu & Kashmir is kept under continuous review, and security forces are deployed in different parts of the State for different duties

such as border guarding, prevention of infiltration, counter insurgency and area domination, guarding of vital sensitive installations and persons under threat/risk, provision of general security in vulnerable areas, etc. As stated in reply to part (a), the deployment of the forces depends upon the requirements and is periodically reviewed by the State and the Central Governments.

There have been demands and reports from various sources, from time to time, about reduction of the level of security force deployment in view of the overall improvement in the security environment. The approach of the Government is to ensure that the deployment of security forces is related to the scale of problems and requirements on the ground. In this context, it has been decided to constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Defence Secretary to examine the overall situation and security forces deployment in the light of the approach of the Government as stated above and to determine whether there is need to relocate and reconfigure the existing security forces deployment.

DCs of MCD

4512. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of duties of the Deputy Commissioners (DCs) working under Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) including to check illegal constructions;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding involvement of DCs in illegal constructions;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government against such DCs;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of DCs posted in all MCD Zones during the year 2001 to 2005 and the quantum of illegal constructions raised during their tenure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The Deputy Municipal Commissioner is the supervisory head of all the civic activities being carried out in his respective zone and zonal head of various departments of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi which function under him. The entire responsibility of providing civic facilities and redressing public grievances devolves upon him. Most of the powers of the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, have been delegated to him.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Consequent upon receipt of complaints against them, Municipal Corporation of Delhi has repatriated two Deputy Municipal Commissioners to their parent departments. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has sent a report to the parent department of one of these two officers for taking necessary action. In addition, in compliance of an order passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the Central Bureau of Investigation has also taken up investigation against him.

(e) The details of Deputy Municipal Commissioners posted in various zones of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi are given in the enclosed statement-I and year-wise details of un-authorised constructions detected by the Corporation are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the officers posted as Deputy Municipal Commissioners in various zones of Municipal Corporation of Delhi during the period 2001-2005

S. No.	Name of the Officer	Period of posting
1	2	3
1. Rohini Zone		
1.	Shri A.K. Chaturvedi	01.01.2001 to 14.08.2001
2.	Shri Raj Mohan Singh	15.08.2001 to 04.09.2001
3.	Shri S.K. Mahrotra	05.09.2001 to 20.09.2001
4.	Shri S.K. Saxena	21.09.2001 to 05.09.2002
5.	Smt. Puniya S. Srivastava	06.09.2002 to 02.12.2002
6.	Shri Manpreet Singh	03.12.2002 to 05.07.2004
7.	Shri A.K. Singla	06.07.2004 to 13.06.2005

1	2	3
8.	Shri Manpreet Singh	14.06.2005 to 16.08.2005
9.	Shri Ashok Verma	17.08.2005 to 06.09.2005
10.	Shri P.R. Meena	07.09.2005 to 08.03.2006
2. West Zone		
1.	Shri Arun Baroka	19.12.2000 to 29.01.2001
2.	Shri S.S. Harit	31.01.2001 to 14.11.2001
3.	Shri Raj Mohan Singh	15.11.2001 to 17.07.2002
4.	Smt. Puniya S. Srivastava	18.07.2002 to 29.04.2003
5.	Shri K.D. Akolia	30.04.2003 to 31.07.2004
6.	Shri Rahul Dua	04.08.2004 to 25.10.2004
7.	Shri S.C. Kohli	25.10.2004 to 14.06.2005
8.	Shri A.K. Singla	14.06.2005 to 13.02.2006
3. Karol Bagh Zone		
1.	Shri P.K. Gupta	18.10.2000 to 15.01.2001
2.	Shri Raj Mohan Singh	16.01.2001 to 17.01.2001
3.	Shri K.D. Akolia	17.01.2001 to 19.01.2001
4.	Shri S.M. Rastogi	20.01.2001 to 28.06.2001
5.	Shri K.D. Akolia	29.06.2001 to 12.07.2001
6.	Shri S.K. Mehrotra	13.07.2001 to 03.02.2003
7.	Shri M.L. Vijay	04.02.2003 to 06.08.2003
8.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Saxena	07.08.2003 to 06.07.2004
9.	Shri A.K. Singh	07.07.2004 to 11.08.2004
10.	Shri B.R.S. Rathaur	12.08.2004 to 17.08.2004
11.	Shri Manpreet Singh	18.08.2004 to 14.06.2005
12.	Shri S.K. Mehrotra	15.06.2005 to 12.02.2006
4. Central Zone		
1.	Shri Bhuvaneswar Singh	01.01.2001 to 10.01.2002
2.	Shri Ramesh Tiwari	11.01.2002 to 14.05.2002
3.	Shri K.D. Akolia	15.05.2002 to 29.04.2003
4.	Smt. Punya S. Srivastava	30.04.2003 to 22.08.2004
5.	Shri G.S. Matharoo	23.08.2004 to 17.09.2004

1	2	3
6.	Smt. Punya S. Srivastava	17.09.2004 to 06.12.2004
7.	Shri Chandra Bhushan Kumar	08.12.2004 to 31.08.2005
8.	Shri N.K. Sharma	31.08.2005 to 30.11.2005
9.	Shri Gyanesh Bharti	30.11.2005 to till date
5. Najafgarh Zone		
1.	Shri K.C. Aggarwal	01.01.2001 to 26.07.2001
2.	Shri S.S. Harit	27.07.2001 to 16.12.2002
3.	Shri M.L. Vijay	16.12.2002 to 03.02.2003
4.	Shri Rahul Dua	03.02.2003 to 04.08.2004
5.	Shri S.C. Kohli	04.08.2004 to 25.10.2004
6.	Shri Rahul Dua	25.10.2004 to 31.07.2005
7.	Shri Akhilesh Kumar Ambasht	31.07.2005 to till date
6. Shahdara (South) Zone		
1.	Shri S.P. Singh	28.08.2000 to 16.04.2001
2.	Smt. S.P. Sodhi	17.04.2001 to 01.04.2002
3.	Shri Bhuvaneshwar Singh	01.04.2002 to 07.08.2002
4.	Shri Sunil Kumar Saxena	21.08.2002 to 28.08.2002
5.	Shri B.R.S. Rathaur	29.08.2002 to 23.12.2002
6.	Shri A.K. Singh, IAS	24.12.2002 to 28.04.2003
7.	Shri A.K. Chaturvedi	29.04.2003 to 18.08.2003
8.	Shri Sunil Kumar Saxena	19.08.2003 to 12.09.2003
9.	Shri D.R. Tamta	12.09.2003 to 07.12.2004
10.	Shri N.K. Sharma	08.12.2004 to 31.08.2005
11.	Shri S.C. Kohli	01.09.2005 to 31.05.2006
7. Shahdara (North) Zone		
1.	Shri Kallash Chand	01.10.2001 to 31.05.2001
2.	Shri Majoj Kumar	01.06.2001 to 19.07.2001
3.	Shri S.K. Sambhanval	19.07.2001 to 31.01.2002
4.	Shri Ashok Kumar	31.01.2002 to 17.07.2002
5.	Shri S.K. Saxena	17.07.2002 to 23.08.2003

1	2	3
6.	Shri T.C. Nakh	23.08.2003 to 16.06.2005
7.	Shri N.K. Sharma	16.06.2005 to 10.08.2005
8.	Shri Ashok Kumar	10.08.2005 to 23.05.2006
8. Narela Zone		
1.	Shri S.S. Bhatnagar	04.09.2000 to 19.07.2001
2.	Shri K.D. Akolia	19.07.2001 to 31.07.2001
3.	Shri Raj Mohan Singh	01.08.2001 to 14.11.2001
4.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Saxena	15.11.2001 to 15.01.2002
5.	Shri Sunil Kumar Saxena	16.01.2002 to 16.07.2002
6.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Saxena	17.07.2002 to 05.09.2002
7.	Shri S.S. Harit	06.09.2002 to 21.10.2002
8.	Smt. S.P. Sodhi	22.10.2002 to 07.11.2002
9.	Shri A.K. Chaturvedi	08.11.2002 to 24.12.2002
10.	Shri B.R.S. Rathaur	24.12.2002 to 08.04.2003
11.	M.S. Poonam	09.04.2003 to 27.04.2003
12.	Shri T.C. Nakh	28.04.2003 to 23.08.2003
13.	M.S. Poonam	24.08.2003 to 12.09.2003
14.	Shri A.K. Singla	13.09.2003 to 06.07.2004
15.	M.S. Poonam	06.07.2004 to 17.07.2004
16.	Shri P.R. Sethi	17.07.2004 to 05.01.2005
17.	Shri Ajay Kumar	05.01.2005 to 14.06.2005
18.	Shri S.C. Kohli	14.06.2005 to 31.08.2005
19.	Shri Ashok Verma	31.08.2005 to 09.03.2006
9. Sadar Pahareani Zone		
1.	Shri S.K. Sambharwal	03.11.2000 to 19.07.2001
2.	Shri S.S. Bhatnagar	19.07.2001 to 02.09.2001
3.	Shri A.K. Chaturvedi	03.09.2001 to 10.01.2002
4.	Shri Bhuvaneshwar Singh	11.01.2002 to 28.03.2002
5.	Shri S.K. Sambharwal	28.03.2002 to 30.06.2002
6.	Shri K.K. Mishra	17.07.2002 to 06.07.2004

1	2	3
7.	Shri S.K. Saxena	06.07.2004 to 11.08.2004
8.	Shri S.K. Mehrotra	11.08.2004 to 03.03.2005
9.	Shri H.P.S. Sran	03.03.2005 to 14.06.2005
10.	Shri K.K. Mishra	14.06.2005 to 31.08.2006
10. South Zone		
1.	Shri Mohanjeet Singh	24.08.2000 to 31.01.2001
2.	Shri K.C. Aggarwal	31.01.2001 to 19.07.2001
3.	Shri Manoj Kumar	19.07.2001 to 26.08.2002
4.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Saxena	06.09.2002 to 29.04.2003
5.	Shri A.K. Singh	29.04.2003 to 06.07.2004
6.	Shri K.K. Mishra	06.07.2004 to 13.06.2005
7.	Shri Ajay Kumar	14.06.2005 to 28.04.2006
11. Civil Lines Zone		
1.	Shri P.K. Gupta	28.11.2000 to 07.01.200
2.	Shri K.D. Akolia	08.01.2001 to 15.05.2002
3.	Shri A.K. Chaturvedi	15.05.2002 to 28.04.2003
4.	Shri Sanjav Kumar Saxena	29.04.2003 to 06.08.2003
5.	Shri M.L. Vijay	06.08.2003 too 16.12.2003
6.	Shri B.R.S. Rathaur	16.12.2003 to 29.11.2005
7.	Shri Z.U. Siddiqui	29.11.2005 to 09.03.2006
12. City Zone		
1.	Shri Raj Mohan Singh	01.01.2001 to 30.07.2001
2.	Shri K.D. Akolia	02.08.2002 to 03.08.2002
3.	Shri S.S. Bhatnagar	04.08.2002 to 12.08.2002
4.	Shri K.D. Akolia	13.08.2002 to 19.08.2002
5.	Shri A.K. Chaturvedi, IAS	20.08.2001 to 15.05.2002
6.	Shri Ramesh Tiwari	15.05.2002 to 15.07.2002
7.	Smt. S.P. Sodhi	17.07.2002 to 14.10.2002
8.	Shri Ashok Kumar	14.10.2002 to 03.02.2003
9.	Shri S.K. Mehrotra	03.02.2003 to 05.10.2004
10.	Shri Chandra Bhushan Kumar	05.10.2004 to 08.12. 2004

1	2	3
11.	Shri D.R. Tamta	08.12.2004 to 08.02.2005
12.	Shri S.K. Mehrotra	08.02.2005 to 14.06.2005
13.	Shri H.P.S. Sran	14.06.2005 to 30.08.2005
14.	Shri Rahul Dua	30.08.2005 to 29.11.2005
15.	Shri B.R.S. Rathaur	29.11.2005 to 27.01.2006

Statement-II**Number of illegal constructions detected during the period 2001-2005**

Name of Zone	Number of unauthorized constructions detected				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Central	366	460	442	598	377
City	84	154	150	156	79
Civil Lines	113	185	310	325	273
Karol Bagh	442	737	501	712	37
Narela	40	127	60	40	37
Najafgarh	193	342	167	293	169
Rohini	331	353	273	498	296
South	536	957	405	372	211
Sadar Paharganj	69	78	120	169	124
Shahdara (North)	111	225	314	257	354
Shahdara (South)	282	321	324	360	148
West	198	446	683	686	456

On-line Courses by Distance Education Council

4513. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the Distance Education Council has allowed all premier institutes including IITs and IIMs to offer on-line courses as reported in the Times of India dated March 28, 2007;

(b) if so, the details of the courses likely to be offered alongwith the objectives behind this move;

(c) the criteria adopted/likely to be adopted for the fee structure for the on-line courses; and

(d) the time by which it is proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Distance Education Council in its meeting held on 23.03.2007 decided to allow all universities and institutions to offer distance learning programmes outside their territorial jurisdiction subject to the fulfillment of maintaining the prescribed quality in terms of infrastructure and technology, with a view to widen the access of learners to higher education. So far as the premier institutions like IITs and IIMs are concerned they are yet to approach the Distance Education Council for recognition of their programmes under distance education mode.

Juvenile Homes

4514. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:

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

(a) the number of juvenile homes at present in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/released by the Union Government to the State Governments for effectively running of juvenile homes during each of the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the programme to find out the basic facilities provided in the juvenile homes in the States are adequate;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the objectives of the Juvenile Justice Programme; and

(g) the criteria for releasing the funds for Juvenile Justice Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme-A Programme for Juvenile Justice under which grant-in-aid is provided to the State Government/UT Administrations to meet 50 per cent of their expenditure requirements for construction and maintenance of homes under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and upkeep of the children staying in these homes. The details of homes assisted, funds released during each of last three year, state-wise, are available in the Ministry's website — www.wcd.nic.in. No separate information regarding number of homes apart from these received through proposals under the scheme, is maintained by the Ministry.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has got monitoring and inspection of the homes conducted recently with the help of its officials, State Governments and Voluntary Organisations, etc. to review the basic facilities available in these homes as well as the status of implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 in the State.

(f) The objectives of the scheme are:

1. To Provide for full coverage of the services contemplated under the Juvenile Act, 1986 in all the Districts so as to ensure that no child under any circumstances is lodged in Prison.
2. To evolve a system for separate handling of non-delinquent children covered under the

Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 vis-a-vis delinquents at various stages of their apprehension, processing and rehabilitation.

3. To bring about a qualitative improvement in the juvenile justice services on the basis of certain well-defined minimum standards.
4. To develop infrastructure for an optimum use of community based welfare agencies in the care, protection and rehabilitation of maladjusted children as contemplated in the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986.
5. To promote voluntary action for the prevention of juvenile social maladjustment and rehabilitation of socially maladjusted juveniles.

(g) The funds are released as per the norms of the schemes, to the State Government/UT Administrations in respect of the homes set up by the State Government/UT Administrations under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and the institutions which have been declared as fit institutions under the Act by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The proposals in respect of these homes must come from the concerned State Government to the Ministry alongwith utilization certificate of previous releases as well as information of provision the State Budget for the same purpose.

Nutrition Scheme for Children

4515. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

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

(a) whether any Nutrition Scheme for children is being run by the UNICEF in the country;

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

(c) the target set under the said scheme;

(d) the amount allocated/released by the Government for the purpose during each of the last three years including current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(e) whether Government proposes to launch the scheme in the remaining States including Rajasthan;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) UNICEF does not run a nutrition scheme for children on its own. It partners with and supports the efforts of the Government of India and State Governments to improve nutrition and development outcomes in young children in identified States. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal Ministry for UNICEF's operation in India and approves UNICEF's Master Plan of Operation for a period of 5 years and annual plan of operations in consultation with other concerned Ministries/Departments.

The various activities in the Master Plan of Operations are in the sectors of Reproductive and Child Health; Child Development and Nutrition; Child's Environment; Sanitation, Hygiene and Water Supply; Elementary Education; HIV/AIDS; Child Protection; Advocacy and Partnerships; Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.

(d) Ministry of Women and Child Development releases Rs.3.8 crores every year as India's contribution to UNICEF. In the current year also the same amount has been released as India's share.

(e) to (g) As per the current Master Plan of Operations, the States covered by UNICEF are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and also Rajasthan. Inclusion of other states, at this stage, is not under contemplation.

Patrolling in Indian Coast

4516. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government to bring the entire patrolling of coast under one single command;

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

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

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Pirated Books of NCERT

4517. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

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

(a) the details of action taken against those publishers engaged in publishing pirated NCERT books;

(b) whether the Government would bring out a permanent solution to the problem;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Whenever, a report regarding piracy is received by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the same is referred to the Economic Offence Wing of Delhi for suitable action. The latest case has been filed on 11.04.2007 with the Economic Offence Wing under Complaint No. C-1221/11.04.2007.

(b) to (d) To identify genuine NCERT books, watermark paper bearing NCERT crest as an insignia is being used. NCERT has a network of its wholesale agents spread all over the country to ensure availability of books. NCERT has also decided to print 20% more than the assessed requirement. Copyright of NCERT books is given to States that are desirous of using these books under the State syllabus.

[English]

Cross Border Terrorism

4518. SHRI M. APPADURAI:

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of cross border terrorism alongwith Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar borders have increased in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents during 2006 and 2007 till date countrywise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the deployment of security personnel along these borders;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken initiative to hold talks with these countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per available information, besides continuing

infiltration across Indo-Pak border, there have been incidents where Pak/POK based terrorist outfits have also infiltrated into India through Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Nepal borders for their anti-India/terrorist activities. Some of the major incidents in which terrorists have infiltrated through Indo-Bangladesh/Indo-Nepal borders into India are twin bomb blasts in Varanasi in March 2006 in which terrorists entered India via Indo-Bangladesh border and Mumbai local train serial bomb blasts in July 2006 in which terrorists—two from Indo-Nepal, four from Indo-Pakistan and five from Indo-Bangladesh border infiltrated into India.

(c) and (d) The Government takes appropriate measures to strengthen the border management depending on the ground level security situation. These include deployment of Border Guarding Forces, electronic surveillance equipment, border fencing, establishment of Border Out Posts (BOPs), coordinated intelligence work by the lead intelligence agencies, etc.

(e) and (f) Bilateral mechanisms such as Home Secretary Level Talks, Joint Working Groups etc., have been established with most of these countries wherein security concerns are taken up.

Increasing Retirement Age of KV Teachers

4519. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to increase the age of retirement of teachers working in Kendriya Vidyalayas on the pattern of university teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the time by when it is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Illegal Migrants

4520. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to determine the total number of illegal migrants to West Bengal from neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for sending them back; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) According to available reports, Bangladeshi nationals have been using porous Indo-Bangladesh border to enter into India illegally. It is difficult to make an accurate survey about the number of such illegal Bangladeshi immigrants because they enter surreptitiously and are able to mingle easily with the local population due to ethnic and linguistic similarities. The State Governments/UT Administrations are competent to deal with such cases, as and when detected, in accordance with the provisions of law.

(c) and (d) The State Governments/UT Administrations have been empowered under section 3 (2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to detect and deport foreign national illegally staying in India. Administrative instructions are issued from time to time requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations to detect and deport illegal migrants staying in the country.

Self Financing Education Institution Act

4521. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received the Kerala Self Financing Educational Institution Act passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly for getting it included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of Border Roads

4522. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI HARILAL MADHAVJI BHAI PATEL:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various border States have submitted proposals to the Union Government regarding construction and improvement of border roads during 2006-07;

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

(c) the present status of each of such proposals, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) in so far as Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned, it is proposed to develop road infrastructure along India-Nepal, India-Bhutan and India-China borders. The road infrastructure, which is not part of border management or of strategic importance is taken up either by the State Governments themselves or by the Department of Road Transport and Highways.

Funds for Integrated Child Development Services Schemes

4523. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is not achieving the objectives across the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any evaluation of the project has been done;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to allocate more funds for ICDS Scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any coordination efforts are being made by the Union Government with the States Government;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) the details of the funds received by the Union Government from the UNESCO for the child welfare during each of the last three years;

(j) whether the funds received for the purpose has been utilized; and

(k) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) has brought out provisional data on some selected indicators including the nutritional status of children below 3 years in 29 States/UTs. As per the findings of NFHS-3 performance of State/UTs in reducing malnutrition amongst children varies considerably. While

there has been significant reduction in prevalence of malnutrition amongst children below 3 years in some states, in many others, the reduction has been far from satisfactory.

(b) Inadequate out reach of the Scheme and ineffective convergence with the schemes of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare namely, Reproductive and Child Health Programme, Immunization, Vitamin A supplementation, Iron and Folic Acid supplementation appear to be the main reasons for the unsatisfactory performance in some States.

(c) and (d) An appraisal of three decades of ICDS has been conducted by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development in 2006. Salient findings of the appraisal are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) and (f) Allocation for the Scheme has increased from Rs. 2167.44 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 5293.00 crore in 2007-08. While XI Five Year Plan has not been finalized yet, it is expected that the allocation for the Scheme would be stepped up in the XI Plan.

(g) and (h) The coordination efforts being made by the Government with the States/UTs to increase the effectiveness of delivery of services under ICDS are:

i. At the time of the launch of ICDS Scheme in 1975, instructions were issued for constitution of State, District and Block level Coordination Committees to ensure proper delivery of services at Anganwadi level by the line functionaries of the concerned Departments. These instructions have been reiterated from time to time lastly vide M/o WCD's letter dated 7th February 2005 to all States and UTs requesting them to activate the Coordination Committees at all levels (State, District, Block and Village level).

ii. A National level Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairpersonship of MOS(WCD) 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. Representatives of concerned Ministries have been included as Members in this committee to ensure effective coordination also.

(l) to (k) The total amount received under the Early Childhood Care and Development programme for the Education Sector from UNESCO in the year 2004-05 is equivalent to US\$ 15,000 and during 2006-07 is equivalent to US\$ 30,000. The programme covers UNESCO Cluster countries (India, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan). ←

The funds received for the above mentioned programme have been utilized for the support of child welfare programme in the UNESCO cluster countries.

Statement

'Funds for ICDS Scheme'

Three Decades of ICDS : An Appraisal – by NIPCCD (2006)

Salient Findings

The study attempted to compare the performance of ICDS over the years by comparing the results with two national level studies namely NIPCCD, 1992 and NCAER, 2001. Some of the important findings are as under:

- With regard to supplementary nutrition, the number of registered children between 6 months to 3 years in Anganwadi Centres has shown progressive trends. As compared to 45 per cent registered children in 1992, the present study has shown this percentage increased to 57 per cent of which 78 per cent of the children are availing the supplementary nutrition. Between 3-5 years of children, 75 per cent of the children are availing the services of supplementary nutrition. The trend with regard to availing of supplementary nutrition by pregnant women has also gone from 78 per cent (1992) to 87 per cent (2006) and that for nursing mothers from 78 per cent (1992) to 89 per cent (2006).
- A definite improvement was found in building structure of anganwadi centres over the past 14 years. It was found that percentage of anganwadi centres housed in pucca structure have gone upto 75 per cent as compared to 43 per cent in 1992. The availability of equipments like weighing scales and pre-school education kit have also increased over the years. Weighing scales were found to be available in more than 90 per cent of the anganwadi centres as compared to 73 per cent and 76 per cent in 1992 and 2001. Similarly availability of pre-school education kit has also increased by 56 per cent as compared to 33 per cent in 2001 study.
- The percentage of severely mal-nourished children has reduced quite. In case of 0-3 years, percentage of Grade III and Grade IV has gone down to 1 per cent in 2006 from 7 per cent in 1992, that of Grade II to 7 per cent (2006) from 22 per cent (1992) and that of Grade I to 16 per cent (2006) from 35 per cent (1992). In case of 3-5 years children the percentage of children in Grade III & IV has reduced to 0.8 per cent (2006) from 4 per cent (1992). Similarly in Grade II also, the percentage has come down to 3.2 per cent from 21.3 per cent in 1992.
- Decline in disruption in supplementary nutrition has also been noticed in percentage of both Anganwadi reporting disruption ((from 62% in 1992 to 54% in 2006) and average number of days of disruption from 63 in 1992 to 41 in 2006).
- Coverage of target population also revealed that maximum percentage of beneficiaries were from weaker sections (29.6% followed by scheduled castes 26.3% and scheduled tribes 20.4%) which shows that the anganwadis cater to the needs of poor (families. Fifty five percent of the beneficiaries belonged to landless class.

Gap Areas

- It was found that 60 per cent of the anganwadi centres had no toilet facility and in about 17 per cent anganwadi centres this facility was found to be unsatisfactory. Since sanitation is very important it needs to be looked into.
- Lack of space for conducting outdoor and indoor activities was also found to be an area of concern. About 49 per cent of the anganwadi centres had inadequate space for outdoor and indoor activities. Similarly 50 per cent had no separate space for storage of materials.
- About 44 per cent of the anganwadi centres covered under the present study were found to be lacking in pre-school education kits. Similarly adequate number of cooking and serving utensils were not available in 42 per cent and 37 per cent of anganwadi centres respectively.
- Though the disruption in terms of average number of days in supply of supplementary nutrition has decreased to 41 days in the year but it was noticed that this was mainly due to heavy disruption in four or five states (Bihar, Assam, Punjab, Delhi, Orissa average number of days of disruption being more than 100 in a year)
- About 37 per cent of the anganwadi centres reported non-availability of materials/aids for nutrition and health education.

Cocain Consumption

4524. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Narcotics Control Board has expressed concern on illegal cultivation of

cannabis in India as reported in the National Herald dated March 09, 2007;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) the quantity of cannabis and other drugs seized during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the diversion of licit cultivated opium, some opium and poppy husk continue to be diverted to illicit market in the country and smuggled into other countries;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The International Narcotics Control Board in its report for the year 2006 mentioned that in South Asia cannabis is also a problem that should not be overlooked. Wild growth and illicit cultivation of cannabis has been reported in the States of Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Jammu & Kashmir. Drug law enforcement agencies constantly make all efforts to identify and destroy such illicit cultivation.

(c) The quantity of cannabis and other drugs seized during the last three years as reported by various drug law enforcement agencies are as under:

(Qty. in Kg.)			
Drug	2004	2005-	2006
Cannabis	144055	153660	149277
Hashish	4599	3965	3848
Opium	2237	2009	2792
Heroin	1162	981	1163

(d) and (e) Seizures made and reports received indicate diversion of licit opium and poppy husk to the illicit market. However, there are no reports of these being smuggled into other countries.

(f) The Government has taken a number of steps to check, detect and prevent illicit trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. These are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

- (i) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points, land borders, airports, foreign post offices etc.
- (ii) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.

(iii) Improved coordination between the various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion to interdiction.

(iv) Strengthening of international liaison to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence.

(v) Increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of precursor chemicals.

(vi) Building of an electronic data base of offenders.

(vii) Conducting training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking.

(viii) Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotics drugs to informants and officers.

(ix) Financial assistance is provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.

Establishment of e-University

4525. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission is planning to establish a e-university for imparting education through Internet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received a proposal to this effect from UGC; and

(d) if so, 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) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Wheat

4526. DR. K. DHANARAJU:

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to import wheat from Pakistan for southern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and also the rate of wheat likely to be given to Pakistan;

(c) the support price of wheat given to Indian farmers for the year 2007-08; and

(d) the reasons for not given the same support price to Indian farmers at which it is likely to cost after import?

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) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat for the Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2007-08 is Rs.750 per quintal plus a bonus of Rs.100.

(d) MSP is the 'minimum support' price. It is intended to cover the costs of farmers, in cash and kind, including rent paid for leased-in land, and imputed value of wages for family labour, rent for owned land, interest on fixed capital, etc. MSP is not the market price or a price at which a farmer is obliged to sell his commodity. MSP is not intended to be the price at which it costs to import the same product.

[Translation]

Opening of Creches (Shishu Greh)

4527. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether any proposals have been received from the States particularly Maharashtra for providing better facilities to the children upto the age of five years living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals have been received from the States particularly Maharashtra by the Union Government to open more creches (Shishu Greha) for the children of five years living below the poverty line;

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

(e) the total number of creches (Shishu Greha) opened in the country during each of the last three year including current year, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(f) the total amount released and utilized during each of the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is constantly striving to provide for better nutrition, health care and other basic facilities for children of the country especially those below six years of age. It pursues a regular consultative process with States for such purpose during which various proposals/suggestions from States relating to provision of better facilities for children are received/discussed. However, no such specific proposal has been received.

(c) and (d) The details of new proposals received under the scheme are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(e) The list of Shishu Grehas opened in the country during the years 2004-05, 2005-06 is enclosed as statement-II. During 2006-07 and current year, no new Shishu Greh was opened.

(f) The total amount released during last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise is given in the enclosed statement-III. Funds released under the scheme are largely spent and unspent amount of previous years are adjusted in the funds due for subsequent release.

Statement-I

New Proposals received by Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) under the Shishu Greh scheme

S.No.	State	No. of proposals received
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Assam	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	1
4.	Jharkhand	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1
6.	Maharashtra	5
7.	Mizoram	2
8.	Orissa	7
9.	Rajasthan	1
10.	Tamil Nadu	2
11.	Uttaranchal	1
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2
Total		32

Statement-II*List of Sishu Greh Opened in the country during 2004-05 and 2005-06*

Sl.No.	State	Name of NGO	Units
NGO run Homes:			
1	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Council for Child Welfare, Guwahati, Assam	01
2.	Bihar	Ramanandi Devi Hindu Anathalaya, Nathnagar, Distt. Bhagalpur	01
3.	New Delhi	Sewa Bharti, Mianwari Nagar, Peeragarhi, New Delhi	Addl. Unit 01 (one unit is already running at Jhandewalan, Karol Bagh)
4.	Haryana	Haryana Rajya Bal Bhawan, Chandigarh, Shishu Greh at Bal Gram, Rai, Distt. Sonapat, Haryana	01
5.	Maharashtra	Adharashram, Nashik, Maharashtra	Addl. unit 01 (one unit is already running at same place)
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Sewa Bharti (Madhya Bharat) Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	01
7.	Megalaya	Impulse NGO Network, Shillong, Megalaya	01
8.	Rajasthan	Navjeevan Sansthan, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	01
9.	Tripura	Tripura State Council for Child Welfare, Udaipur, Tripura	01 (two units already running at Agartala and Nutuanagar)
State Govt run Homes:			
1.	Karnataka	Deptt. of Women & Child Development, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore	04 Bangalore (02), Gulbarga (01) & Hubli (01)
2.	Mizoram	Deptt. of Social Welfare, Govt. of Mizoram, Aizawl	01
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Deptt. of Women Welfare & Child Development, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow	05 units (Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Mathura & Rampur)

Statement-III*State-wise release of the Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations under the Schemes of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to promote in-country adoption during the year 2004-05, 2005-06 & 2006-07*

S.No.	State/ U.T.	Year		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	228,150.00	750,150.00	238,123.00
3	Assam	219,750.00		471,286.00

1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	211,351.00	219,400.00	681,300.00
5	Delhi	512,550.00	1,164,150.00	457,200.00
6	Gujarat	-	4,743,861.00	2,597,608.00
7	Haryana	431,550.00	139,311.00	224,277.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	293,261.00	447,300.00	371,460.00
9	Karnataka	1,284,000.00	-	1,429,037.00
10	Kerala	1,805,409.00	1,183,065.00	913,500.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	794,700.00	681,730.00	710,400.00
12	Maharashtra	5,849,631.00	6,904,124.00	4,098,944.00
13	Manipur	1,443,150.00	1,010,250.00	3,904,850.00
14	Meghalaya	219,750.00	-	-
15	Mizoram	825,500.00	999,500.00	499,450.00
16	Orissa	3,589,110.00	2,923,785.00	3,172,050.00
17	Rajasthan	730,201.00	433,440.00	1,515,778.00
18	Tripura	1,202,130.00	499,815.00	1,389,653.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	1,636,000.00	-	2,227,662.00
20	West Bengal	975,602.00	263,782.00	1,018,357.00
Total		22,251,795.00	22,363,663.00	25,920,935.00

[English]

**National Commission for
Adultery Civil Offence**

4528. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission recently recommended for amending law for making adultery civil offence;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations; and

(c) the final decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Commission for Women (NCW), while furnishing comments to the Ministry of Women and Child Development in respect of a reference made to the Commission by the Ministry,

has suggested that the issue of adultery should be viewed as a breach of trust and treated as a civil wrong rather than a criminal offence but this should be done only after working out a national consensus in the matter.

(c) The recommendation made by NCW is under examination in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Grants for Hostel Facilities

4529. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI KAILASH BAITHA:

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

(a) whether some State Governments including Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have forwarded proposals to the Union Government for providing boarding and hostel facilities;

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

(c) the time by when these proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(d) the allocation made during each of the last three years and likely to be made by the Government to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) Proposals have been received from time to time through various State Governments including Governments of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh for assistance to voluntary organizations running girls' hostels under the 'Scheme for Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel facilities for Girl Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools'. Pending review of the Scheme, no grant pertaining to the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 have been considered. Under this scheme grants are released to the voluntary organizations directly and no allocation is earmarked State-wise. Grants released/ sanctioned under this scheme during the last three years and pertaining to years up to 2004-05, are as under:-

2004-05	Rs. 3.72 Crores
2005-06	Rs. 3.90 Crores
2006-07	Rs. 3.50 Crores

[Translation]

Juvenile in Tihar Jail

4530. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether juvenile delinquents in Delhi are being imprisoned in Tihar Jail in the midst of dangerous criminals instead of sending them to juvenile homes; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Handing Over of List of Terrorists to Bangladesh

4531. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had handed over a list of 113 terrorists to Bangladesh, which included the key ULFA people for handing them over to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Bangladesh on the said list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) A list of 113 wanted Indian Insurgents including ULFA cadres absconding in Bangladesh was handed over to Bangladesh in the Director General's (DG) Level Border Coordination Conference held between Border Security Force (BSF) and Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) at New Delhi from 26th February to 3rd March 2007.

(c) DG, BDR reiterated Government of Bangladesh's position of not allowing its territory to be used by elements inimical to Indian security concerns. DG, BDR stated that Bangladesh security forces had apprehended 67 unarmed trespassers who seemed to from North East India since May 2005, DG, BDR also assured of all possible cooperation.

[Translation]

Fake Craftsmen

4532. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the genuine artisan and craftsmen under various handloom and handicrafts schemes are not being benefited and fake craftsmen are getting the advantages;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to identify the bonafide/genuine craftsmen in order to provide them assistance; and

(d) the details of the institutions/craftsmen provided assistance during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The steps taken for artisans is registration of artisans at field and regional level after due authentication of their craft skill and issuance of photo identity cards to the artisans. For the handloom weavers, the assistance is provided to the Primary Societies/Apex Societies which has weavers as its members and the registration of these societies is done by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies of the respective States/UTs.

(d) Assistance released to various states by the Handloom and Handicrafts Sector is given in the enclosed statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Details of releases made under during 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 & 2006-07 to various States under different Handloom Plan Schemes

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Weaver's Welfare Scheme									
		Workshed-cum-Housing Schemes					Health Package Scheme				
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	92.91	253.69	57.33	5.24	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29.00	13.50	120.50	218.00	74.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	177.00	41.34
3	Assam	117.95	181.99	137.67	172.45	19.92	63.55	0.00	208.52	49.20	105.88
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	5.09	7.92	12.83	11.42	1.75	0.00	3.15	
6	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
8	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
9	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
10	Himachal Pradesh	22.30	24.50	0.00	21.42		0.00	0.00	0.00		
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
12	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
13	Karnataka	250.00	288.28	238.45		784.45	50.00	0.00	36.42	13.06	14.00
14	Kerala	34.69	96.85	52.93	42.14		0.00	19.64	17.16	2.62	9.71
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	3.78	10.38		0.00	0.00	0.00		
16	Maharashtra	35.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1.28	0.00		
17	Manipur	127.25	0.00	50.09	158.07	209.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.04	51.41
18	Meghalaya	15.75	0.00	0.00	19.53		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.12	40.77
19	Mizoram	36.00	0.00	0.00	12.75		0.00	0.00	0.00		
20	Nagaland	24.45	484.51	371.75	247.60	247.00	0.00	73.88	79.11	259.10	0.00
21	Orissa	0.00	0.00	24.05	29.44	53.48	0.00	0.00	0.00		
22	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
23	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
24	Rajasthan	0.00	51.71	51.71	26.61		5.00	0.35	0.00		
25	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
26	Tamil Nadu	227.80	514.44	172.29	162.95	388.70	106.22	122.64	100.07	65.90	64.19
27	Tripura	0.00	20.00	20.00	31.60		0.00		0.00		0.76
28	Uttar Pradesh	109.91	0.00	0.00	218.20		0.00	0.00	0.00		
29	Uttaranchal	20.30	0.00	0.00	7.85	20.30	0.00	0.00	0.00		
30	West Bengal	0.00	28.51	0.00			0.00	1.71	7.09		
	Total	1050.00	1797.10	1500.00	1444.24	1795.00	237.08	221.25	369.26	464.22	587.22
	Other Organizations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	1050.00	1797.10	1500.00	1444.24	1795.00	237.08	221.25	369.26	464.22	587.22

Statement-I

Details of releases made during 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 & 2006-07 to various States under different Handloom Plan Schemes

(Rs. in lakh)

Thrift Fund Scheme					Group Insurance			New Insurance					Grand
2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total Plan 2006-07
0.00	0.00	100.00			2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1121.19
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			119.35
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			616.22
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			6.26
0.00	0.00	0.00	4.04	4.78	4.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			25.06
0.32	0.00	0.00	2.32	3.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.41	0.48	11.58
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
16.02	0.00	0.00	7.69	1.48	0.59	2.22	0.00	1.32	3.46	0.00			499.62
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			36.75
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			129.92
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			88.23
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			22.58
10.00	0.00	40.00		5.38	7.51	12.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			986.11
26.10	3.08	17.98			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			330.50
2.48	0.00	0.00	2.00		0.00	0.48	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.56		43.00
0.11	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			324.61
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			292.80
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			43.66
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			12.87
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			1018.18
0.00	0.00	0.00	24.87	9.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	7.12	0.00			1655.22
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			15.00
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	3.96	3.34	2.61	2.91	0.91	115.10
0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				2.00
210.00	318.79	278.41	370.55	371.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				2533.53
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00				5.03
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				974.00
0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				65.00
10.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	2.87	0.00	0.00	0.00				412.04
275.03	321.87	436.39	412.00	397.27	10.45	17.93	0.00	7.44	14.83	2.87	3.78	1.39	11395.41
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	894.43
275.03	321.87	436.39	412.00	397.27	10.45	17.93	0.00	7.44	14.83	2.87	3.78	1.39	12279.84

Statement-II

*State-wise fund released under various schemes implemented by
DC (Handicrafts) during the year 2006-07*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	AHVV	EP	R&D	Design	Training	Marketing	SHTYP	RGSSY	Bima Yojana	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	189.84	22.23		24.86	2.20	131.00	33.79			403.92
2	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	38.14			0.00	1.10	0.00	5.47			44.71
4	Assam	228.13	70.93	1.35	0.00	3.30	136.41	44.73			484.85
5	Bihar	22.7			99.30	4.15	20.64	9.38			156.17
6	Chandigarh	0.00			1.80		35.00	0.00			36.80
7	Chhattisgarh	11.97	16.39		3.50		0.00	0.00			31.86
8	Delhi	46.33	825.27	18.81	107.41	6.64	181.11	20.42			1205.99
9	Goa	1.00			0.00		8.06	4.68			13.74
10	Gujarat	238.94	5.00		30.84	1.10	42.75	3.7			322.33
11	Haryana	59.82			6.02	1.10	34.07	11.52			112.53
12	Himachal Pradesh	76.61			5.24	1.10	56.93	5.54			145.42
13	Jharkhand	26.25			0.84		20.64	6.36			54.09
14	Jammu and Kashmir	85.21	5.00		20.35	2.20	11.99	124.18			248.93
15	Karnataka	32.30	13.48		28.69	2.36	57.11	10.47			144.41
16	Kerala	49.23	4.90	3.09	0.00	1.10	18.77	1.52			78.61
17	Madhya Pradesh	44.76	21.11	1.65	0.85	0.00	22.61	9.88			100.86
18	Maharashtra	14.92			5.94		71.25	6.36			100.47
19	Manipur	163.36	3.63	3.21	20.15	1.10	52.96	34.05			278.46
20	Meghalaya	0.98			0.00	1.10	5.75	38.32			16.15
21	Mizoram	36.38			0.00	1.10	0.00	2.34			39.82
22	Nagaland	15.32			0.85	0.00	12.60	20.38			49.15
23	Orissa	155.53			32.88	3.30	55.85	30.36			277.92
24	Punjab	56.43			12.07	0.00	5.75	9.92			84.17
25	Pondicherry	0.00			0.00	1.10	11.48	2.68			15.26
26	Rajasthan	172.29	5.06		11.75	1.10	100.33	1.32			291.85
27	Sikkim	0.00			0.85	0.00	0.00	2.23			3.08
28	Tamil Nadu	129.31	64.40	1.35	9.2	3.05	63.67	16.18			287.16
29	Tripura	46.15			4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			50.15
30	Uttar Pradesh	568.43	33.48	43.91	128.53	14.58	264.02	121.82			1174.77
31	Uttaranchal	63.89			5.96	0.00	32.56	16.20			118.61
32	West Bengal	72.34	29.01	1.5	12.15	8.80	27.83	10.62			162.25
	Total	2646.56	1119.89	74.87	574.03	61.58	1481.14	576.42	501.00	0.00	7035.49

Details of releases made during 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 & 2006-07 to various States under different Handloom Plan Schemes

S.No.	Name of the State	Handloom Export Scheme					Deen Dayal Hatikargha Pratishthan Yojana (DDHPY)					Marketing Promotion Programme					Bunkar Bima Yojana				
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.85	1238.85	1648.45	406.00	656.12	991.13	81.88	42.88	75.17	115.99	120.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.26	0.00	0.00
2	Assam	0.00	33.75	15.00	17.25	837.97	445.71	0.00	11.12	202.07	112.55	101.41	107.29	176.35	271.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00
3	Bihar	6.25	0.00	0.00	6.26	0	12.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	6.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.92	43.88	11.20	4.61	7.45	29.19	1.00	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	3.70	12.00	15.00	13.00	7.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	488.14	15.88	19.25	22.00	42.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Haryana	0.00	9.85	13.50	17.10	0.00	0.00	4.58	0.00	0.00	11.52	17.73	51.53	15.00	36.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	32.33	41.55	6.75	20.34	5.65	137.64	99.18	98.82	27.50	112.09	9.05	8.09	7.00	12.97	12.18	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.75	5.75	31.89	21.58	20.42	25.38	0.00	53.42	18.29	42.99	0.00	82.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.22	22.58	8.60	0.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	158.61	128.96	104.78	1050.00	70.25	24.45	24.10	46.33	77.51	32.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.22	0.00	0.00
13	Kerala	20.25	11.25	6.73	33.25	0.00	1067.13	879.35	594.10	295.10	320.79	4.00	11.87	17.27	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.20	9.00	40.19	30.33	6.33	41.97	29.70	17.25	40.25	36.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.42	3.59	32.00	0.00	259.95	69.31	6.79	22.71	43.85	84.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	491.32	112.79	426.35	248.09	23.23	0.00	5.00	4.26	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.98	3.91	3.97	4.91	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.48	3.47	7.78	0.00	11.97	14.82	28.72	19.99	11.99	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	5.90	5.50	0.00	0.00	117.91	518.33	499.21	9710.91	482.82	14.00	34.00	42.17	42.39	46.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Orissa	0.00	6.44	20.25	0.00	22.34	20.68	123.36	190.81	1525.19	18.00	43.91	80.52	31.95	88.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15	0.00	0.00
21	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Punjab	14.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	7.00	5.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.75	0.00	8.77	4.70	43.37	0.00	40.46	59.09	51.92	26.92	73.73	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	5.83	17.25	0.00	2520.85	1591.41	3375.20	4226.95	1694.70	0.00	44.11	26.34	66.65	14.38	0.00	0.00	19.02	0.00	0.00
26	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.72	5.49	34.16	0.00	0.00	19.07	10.49	0.00	0.00	3.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	89.40	76.72	34.18	59.97	85.80	589.04	908.54	1283.83	1048.54	798.38	103.74	84.52	48.58	90.39	89.82	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.78	0.00
28	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.28	2.13	53.49	0.00	31.78	31.87	8.00	8.82	13.89	12.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	West Bengal	31.83	21.30	14.52	11.30	34.93	347.98	77.91	581.37	382.14	363.89	11.96	29.26	59.26	46.95	13.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Total	186.26	206.36	116.56	175.61	160.19	7973.50	6423.79	8134.28	9061.00	7447.98	760.08	643.91	755.95	938.39	998.36	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.78	0.00
Other Organizations		119.64	235.32	298.44	279.00	289.45	592.67	310.00	260.00	253.96	82.78	158.18	148.70	153.02	522.20	0.00	150.00	150.00	0	0	0
Grand Total		305.90	441.68	415.00	454.81	449.84	8466.17	6733.79	9394.28	9314.96	7630.76	927.26	790.01	906.97	1140.93	1518.56	0.00	150.00	195.00	0.78	0.00

Drop out Rate

4533. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA
DESHMUKH:
SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA:

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

(a) the drop out rate upto 12th standard in the country, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number and percentage, of students who take admission in colleges after completing 12th class and rate of drop out;

(c) the percentage of children studying after primary level in the country till the end of December, 2006, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to minimise the drop out rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A statement giving State and

UT-wise drop out rates at secondary (classes I-X) stage in 2004-05 and transition rates of the children from class V in 2003-04 to class VI in 2004-05, is enclosed.

Drop out rates of Standard XII and information in respect of students taking admission in the first year of college after completing 12th class and their drop out rates are not being maintained.

(d) A multi-pronged approach has been adopted under SSA for reducing drop-out rates. One set of interventions are towards strengthening of schools and improving the quality of education through improvement in school infrastructure, recruitment of additional teachers, annual school grants, regular training of teachers/ regular academic support to teachers etc. In addition, several interventions under SSA also aim at community support, flexible schooling for children who are drop-outs, older children or children in difficult circumstances, and special provisions to promote education of girls, children from disadvantaged sections of society or children with special needs

Statement

State/UT-wise Drop out rates in 2004-05 at secondary (classes I-X) stage and Transition rates of the children from class V in 2003-04 to class VI in 2004-05

S.No	State/UTs	Drop out rates in 2004-05 at secondary (classes I-X) stage	Transition rates of the children from class V in 2003-04 to class VI in 2004-05 #
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	63.7	89.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	70.8	103.8
3	Assam	75.0	89.2
4	Bihar	83.1	75.4
5	Chhattisgarh*	-	77.4
6	Goa	40.7	98.0
7	Gujarat	59.3	86.6
8	Haryana	32.5	108.7
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.0	107.8
10	Jammu and Kashmir	53.8	95.5
11	Jharkhand*	-	83.9
12	Karnataka	59.4	83.4
13	Kerala	7.2	101.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	64.7	90.6

1	2	3	4
15	Maharashtra	54.2	99.7
16	Manipur	43.0	87.9
17	Meghalaya	79.2	100.3
18	Mizoram	67.0	96.4
19	Nagaland	67.3	104.5
20	Orissa	64.4	92.9
21	Punjab	44.1	106.7
22	Rajasthan	73.9	98.8
23	Sikkim	82.3	88.8
24	Tamil Nadu	55.2	99.6
25	Tripura	73.4	113.8
26	Uttar Pradesh	43.8	76.7
27	Uttarakhand*	-	103.3
28	West Bengal	78.0	73.8
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.0	102.5
30	Chandigarh	16.7	98.0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	67.1	87.1
32	Daman and Diu	43.4	89.2
33	Delhi	46.9	141.2
34	Lakshadweep	18.9	87.5
35	Pondicherry	16.9	110.9
	India	61.9	88.8

* Drop-out rates are shown combined with the respective parents States.

In some cases Transition Rate is more than 100 percent because enrolment of class VI includes number of repeaters, migrants from other states and transfer of students from unrecognized private schools to Government/ recognized aided schools.

[English]

Raw Silk

4534. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production and consumption of raw silk during each of the last three years in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the names of the countries from where raw silk is being imported to meet the domestic demand;

(c) whether China is exporting raw silk to India at low prices which has a disruptive effect on domestic market; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAR): (a) and (b) State-wise Mulberry and Vanya Raw Silk Production for the last three years (i.e. 2003-04, 2004-05 & 2005-06) is given in the enclosed statement-I and year-wise production and consumption of Raw Silk for the same years is given in the enclosed statement-II. Country-wise import of Raw Silk into India during the last three years (i.e. 2003-04, 2004-05 & 2005-06) is given in the enclosed statement-III.

(c) and (d) China exported Raw Silk to India at cheaper prices during the year 2003 & 2004. Large scale

of dumping of Chinese Raw Silk at a very cheap price has affected domestic farmers and reelers from getting fair prices for their products during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04. Hence, the Central Silk Board (CSB)/Govt of India, in coordination with the Reelers Associations have filed a Case with the Director General of Anti Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) against dumping of Chinese Raw Silk into the country. The DGAD has imposed Anti-Dumping Duty on the Raw Silk imported from China P.R. with effect from 4th July, 2003 which has helped in stabilizing the prices of Cocoons/Raw Silk in the domestic market. Further, the quantum of imports of Raw Silk has also decreased to 14% in the year 2004-05, as compared to 2003-04. Due to imposing of the Anti-Dumping Duty, the import prices have been increased from the year 2005-06.

Statement-I

State-wise Total (Mulberry & Vanya) Raw Silk Production during last three years

Unit: Metric tonnes			
State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	6068	5110	5422
Assam	587	667	857
Arunachal Pradesh	3	4	11
Bihar	32	31	18
Chhattisgarh	119	123	96
Gujarat	-	-	-

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	12	12	16
Haryana	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	85	90	95
Jharkhand	84	92	97
Karnataka	5949	7302	7471
Kerala	4	8	12
Madhya Pradesh	22	28	39
Maharashtra	50	42	50
Manipur	462	488	286
Mizoram	8	8	9
Meghalaya	325	335	288
Nagaland	96	99	131
Orissa	39	36	25
Punjab	4	4	4
Rajasthan	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	285	444	739
Tripura	4	4	4
Uttar Pradesh	11	12	24
Uttaranchal	12	14	19
West Bengal	1481	1548	1591
Total	15742	16500	17305

Statement-II

Raw Silk Production, Import, Export & Consumption

Year	Production of Raw Silk (in MTs)			Import MT	Export MT	Total Consumption MT
	Mulberry	Non-Mulberry	Total			
2003-04	13970	1772	15742	9258	50	24950
2004-05	14620	1880	16500	7948	71	24377
2005-06	15445	1860	17305	8383	185	25503

SS: 26.04.2007

Statement-III

Country-wise Import of Raw Silk into India

Country	2003-04			2004-05			2005-06		
	Qty. (tons)	Value crore Rs.	Min US\$	Qty. (tons)	Value crore Rs.	Min US\$	Qty. (tons)	Value crore Rs.	Min US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
China P. Republic	7576	520.33	113.21	7243	555.56	123.65	8165	762.89	172.33
China Taipei (Taiwan)	25	2.48	0.54	54	5.07	1.13	27	2.63	0.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brazil	269	18.36	4.00	79	5.84	1.30	56	4.39	0.99
Korea Republic	111	6.41	1.39	18	1.15	0.26	19	1.63	0.37
Hongkong	24	1.30	0.28	2	0.18	0.04	3	0.43	0.10
Switzerland	925	58.60	12.75	101	9.05	2.01	-	-	-
Japan	190	12.18	2.65	423	28.64	6.37	10	1.01	0.23
Uzbekistan	45	2.34	0.51	21	1.04	0.23	50	2.92	0.68
USA	12	0.81	0.18	-	-	1	0.01	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	81	5.6	1.22	7	0.68	0.15	52	3.80	0.86
Total	9258	628.41	136.73	7948	607.21	135.15	8383	779.71	176.12

Export of Marine Products

4535. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of Marine products exported from various ports of the country especially from Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): The total exports from various ports of the country and from Tamil Nadu during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Total exports (in Tons)	Export from Tamil Nadu (in Tons)
2005-2006	512164	72418
2004-2005	461329	70809
2003-2004	412017	68461

Communal Riots

4536. ADV. SURESH KURUP:

SHRI RABINDER KUMAR RANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Communal Riots took place in the country during 2007;

(b) the names of the places where these Riots took place, State-wise;

(c) the number of persons killed/injured and property damaged in such riots; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India and the State

Governments are primarily responsible for registration, investigation of crime and maintenance of law and order. However, as per information available in this Ministry, State-wise details of number of communal incidents and the persons killed and injured therein during the year 2007 (January-April) are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) To prevent communal riots in the country the Union Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending central para-military Forces to the concerned State Governments on specific request including the composite Rapid Action Force which has been created specially to deal with communal situations and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Union Government sends advisories and guidelines in this regard from time to time. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary.

The Union Government has also introduced a Bill titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' in Rajya Sabha to address all aspects of the issue of communal violence.

Statement

Name of the State/Union Territory	2007 (January-April)*		
	Incidents	Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	6	0	4
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	2	0	9

1	2	3	4
Bihar	13	1	79
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1	0	0
Delhi	1	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	18	2	24
Haryana	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0
Jharkhand	6	0	14
Karnataka	18	2	113
Kerala	5	0	25
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	60	6	152
Maharashtra	48	6	90
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0
Orissa	6	0	14
Pondicherry	0	0	0
Punjab	3	0	4
Rajasthan	8	0	30
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	7	0	23
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttaranchal	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	51	14	161
West Bengal	4	0	6
Total	255	31	748

*: Tentative Figures

Tariff Concessions

4537. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is examining the possibility of extending unilateral tariff concessions to least developed countries for import and export;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main purpose of providing such concessions;

(c) whether agricultural items are also included in these concessions;

(d) if so, the extent to which such concessions will affect Indian agricultural items and farmers in particular; and

(e) the details of other countries to whom such concessions are being provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Government is examining the issue of grant of unilateral tariff preferences to least developed countries (LDCs). The main objective of any such scheme would be to provide an integrated development assistance to help in their economic development. No decision has been taken on any of the parameters including the coverage of the sectors under the proposed scheme.

(e) Under the Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), India has unilaterally decided to grant the following concessions to the LDCs in South Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Maldives):

(i) eliminate tariffs in a two year time frame instead of three years as proposed earlier

(ii) India's sensitive list will also be unilaterally reduced for all South Asian LDCs

(iii) Tariff rate quota (TRQ) has been provided on garments to Bangladesh without any sourcing condition or port restriction.

Closure of units in BALCO and HZL

4538. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether after disinvestment/strategic scale of BALCO and Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (HZL), the strategic partners to the Government have closed down its Functional Units and Establishment;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government have also accorded the final approval therefor;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the steps are being taken by the Government for their illegal closure?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b) As informed by Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), Agnigundala mine in Bandalamottu, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh and establishment of Sargipalli mine, Sundergarh District Orissa were closed down after disinvestment. As regards Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), the Company has informed that after disinvestment, production at Bidhan Bag Unit, West Bengal was stopped due to heavy loss on production of value added products, higher scrap generation, poor quality, poor sales realization and customer rejection while operations at their non value adding operations such as Profile Tube Shop (PTS) Unit in the factory at Korba were discontinued to save costs.

(c) and (d) The decision for closure of Agnigundala and Sargipalli mines of HZL was taken on 12th May, 2000 by the Board of Directors of HZL, while it was a Public Sector Undertaking. As regards BALCO, the Company has informed that for stopping of the production at Bidhan Bag Unit and discontinuation of operations of the PTS, no approvals under law or under the shareholders agreement are required.

- (e) Does not arise.

Closed Textile Mills

4539. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of textile mills closed after the great textile mill workers strike in 1982;
- (b) whether these mills are completely liquidated and all workers of such mills were sufficiently compensated;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether in places of such closed mills new commercial sky scrappers erected;
- (e) if so, whether such development has caused complete erosion of textile mills in Mumbai and other parts of country;
- (f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of textiles mills and mill workers; and

- (g) the names and number of textile mills in the country lying closed for more than ten years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAR): (a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Issuance of Guidelines by Delhi Police

4540. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Delhi Police has issued various guidelines to ensure better safety for women working in shifts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has any proposals to issue such guidelines in other metropolitan cities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has issued detailed instructions for the safety and security of women employees working in night shifts in call centres and BPO (Business Promotion Outsourcing) sector as indicated below:

- (i) All the Deputy Commissioners of Police in charge of Districts Police Control Room should ensure that all the routes leading to Call Centers/BPOs are adequately covered by patrolling by PCR Vans, Motor Cycles and Police Pickets.
- (ii) They should hold meetings with Chief Executives of Call Centers/BPO and advise them to ensure that at no point of time a single lady is allowed to travel in a vehicle.
- (iii) There should be at least one security personnel from the BPO/Call Center in every vehicle.
- (iv) Lady employees should be picked up and dropped at their doorsteps.
- (v) The Chief Executive of Call Centers/BPOs should direct drivers to use only prominent routes and not to take short cuts.
- (vi) It has been found that drivers of these vehicles are also indulging in making money by picking the passengers en-route during odd hours. This can lead to car jacking. They should be sensitized in this regard.

- (vii) Verification of character and antecedents of drivers working with BPOs/Call Centres should be done with the help of the local police as early as possible.
- (viii) The Chief Executives of Call Centers/BPOs should ensure that no driver indulges in reckless and negligent driving.
- (ix) It should be ensured that all vehicles engaged with Call Centres/BPOs are fitted with Walkie-Talkie sets.
- (x) Traffic police may deploy Speed Radar Guns at night-time to check/prosecute over speeding vehicles.
- (xi) The details of vehicles i.e. number and make, name and address of the owner/drivers, their mobile/telephone numbers and the officer concerned who is controlling the transportation of employees in BPOs/Call Centres be obtained and their antecedent be verified.
- (xii) Do's/Don'ts be circulated to all the Call Centres/BPOs/Airlines, Educational Institutes where female staff are deployed in evening/night shifts and they may be directed to paste it in each and every vehicle.
- (xiii) Drivers of Call centers/BPOs should carry their identity cards issued by their employers.
- (xiv) Both Transport Managers and Transporters should maintain record/details about pick ups, drops, Mobile Number of drivers, transport manger and transporters.
- (xv) All the cabs should display the Emergency Number i.e. 100-Police Control Room, 1091-Women police help line, Transport Manager of the company, Delhi Traffic Police/SMS No. 6565 etc.
- (xvi) Regular meeting should be held with the representatives of call centers/BPOs, Transporters, Women employees.

(c) and (d) Law and order and police being State subjects, there is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to issue any such guidelines for other metropolitan cities.

National Security Council

4541. SHRI NARHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Security Council has advised the Government to be careful in granting approvals to foreign capital investments for certain areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Council has identified some countries from where foreign capital investments are likely to be invested in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) All aspects of national security are of paramount concern for the Government and suitable action, where required, is taken. Policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is incorporated in the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000, notified under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. FEMA indicates the countries from where investment is not permitted. As per Section 5(1) of FEMA Regulations a person resident outside India, other than any entity in Bangladesh or Pakistan, may purchase shares or convertible debentures of an Indian company under FDI Scheme, subject to terms and conditions specified in Schedule-I.

Modernisation of Powerloom Sector

4542. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop and modernise the powerloom sector during Eleventh Plan;

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

(c) the scheme proposed to be implemented under the modernisation and the development of powerloom sector in the above plan period; and

(d) the additional cloth likely to be produced thereby?

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

(b) The working group on Textiles and Jute Industry for the XIth five year plan has recommended that the ongoing schemes continue. The total outlay for the Plan will be finalized in consultation with the designated agencies.

(c) The Schemes /programmes recommended by the Working Group for XIth plan are Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Development Scheme for the powerlooms sector which includes the Modernised Workshed Scheme, Market Development Assistance & Exposure Visits, a survey of the powerloom sector, Cluster

Development Activities, the setting up of the new Computer Aided Design Centres (CADC) & Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs), and the continuation of existing schemes like Modernisation and Upgradation of PSCs, CADC and the Group Insurance Scheme (GIS) for powerloom workers.

(d) It has been estimated that the sector will produce an incremental 25 billion square meters of fabric by 2011-12.

Domestic Violence Act, 2005

4543. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made budgetary allocation to implement the protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) As per section 8 of the Act, the State Government have to appoint Protection Officers. It is envisaged that the Act is to be implemented through the existing machinery at the State level. However, provision has been made in the budget of Ministry of Women and Child Development for training of stake holders, publicity and dissemination of the Act.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Funds for Development of Para-military Forces

4544. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has deployed Paramilitary Forces (PMFs) in various States for controlling of internal disturbances, terrorist and naxalite activities;

(b) if so, the details of total personnel of PMFs deployed in various States, Statewise and PMF-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposals to provide additional PMFs in various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the percentage of expenses shared by the States and the Centre in this regard;

(f) whether any dues of deployment charges are outstanding against any State; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the steps taken by the Government to recover such outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) The Central Paramilitary Forces have been deployed in various States depending upon the over-all security scenario and availability of these Forces to control Internal Security/Counter Insurgency situations. It is not in public interest to indicate the details of the Forces deployed in various States.

(e) The cost of deployment of the Central Paramilitary Forces is recovered from the States on the rates fixed by the Government from time to time. Some of the States are exempted from recovery of these charges depending upon the internal security situation in these States.

(f) and (g) A Statement showing the details of outstanding dues on account of deployment charges of Central Paramilitary Forces is attached. The recovery of outstanding dues is regularly monitored and pursued. Some of the outstanding dues have been recovered from the amounts due for re-imbursement to the States under other schemes of the Ministry of Home Affairs also.

Statement

Details of Outstanding dues on account of deployment of charges of CPFs

(As on 01.03.2007)

S.No.	Name of State	CRPF	BSF	CISF	ITBP	SSB	Grand Total
		Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2445906572	0	2681904	0	0	2448588476
2.	Assam	4410264281	60618943	1524926	0	4839300	4477247450

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	2137372684	9717905	52756961	0	2130211	2201977761
4.	Chhattisgarh	516955798	0	0	0	0	516955798
5.	NCT Delhi	502526564	27480351	0	0	0	530006915
6.	Delhi Police	2048116336	62999753	762437892	0	4654808	2878208789
7.	Goa	22142604	0	19516676	0	0	41659280
8.	Gujarat	248828428	12820115	60974537	0	1373546	323996626
9.	Haryana	704400	0	0	0	0	704400
10.	Jharkhand	1580065631	68170458	0	0	1452796	1649688885
11.	Karnataka	65906272	60658522	1114369	0	1869348	129548511
12.	Madhya Pradesh	58331098	0	0	0	0	58331098
13.	Maharashtra	59838263	0	1106820	0	0	60945083
14.	Orissa	918480395	0	0	0	0	918480395
15.	Pondicherry	4673800	0	0	0	0	4673800
16.	Punjab	2337937275	34434107	103574935	177296553	276241943	2929484813
17.	Rajasthan	3696300	0	0	0	0	3696300
18.	Tamil Nadu	1279295574	91924550	153063	0	0	1371373187
19.	Uttaranchal	38842800	0	0	0	12977818	51820618
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4614414787	2637516	0	0	3735525	4620787828
21.	West Bengal	723322499	138685744	0	0	0	862008243
Total		24017622361	570147964	1005842083	177296553	309275295	26080184256

Education Cess

4545. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount collected as educational cess during each of the last three years all over the country, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments out of the amount so collected;

(c) if so, the details thereof, during each of the last three years; State and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the details of works for which the said amount is spent by the Union and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) As per information furnished by the Ministry of Finance, the amount collected through the Education Cess for the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (up to February, 2007) is as under:-

(Rs.in crore)

Financial year	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes
2004-05	1804.51	2514
2005-06	3213.75	4424
2006-07 (upto Feb' 2007)	2982.00*	3851*

* Provisional.

(b) to (d) The proceeds of Education Cess are utilized exclusively for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-

Day Meal Scheme (MDM) of the Government after exhausting the funds provided to these schemes by way of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS). Allocations to States are not being made separately against the Education Cess. Financial assistance to them is released under individual schemes of SSA & MDM related to Elementary Education in accordance with the guidelines of such schemes and against their respective budgetary allocations

[English]

Schemes for Protection of Children

4546. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of programmes and schemes being run by the Union Government for the protection of children in the country, State-wise, Union Territory-wise separately scheme and programme-wise;

(b) the total funds allocated/released by the Union Government for the said programme and schemes to the State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and others during each of the last three years including current year, State-wise, Union Territory-wise, NGOs-wise separately programme and scheme-wise; and

(c) the total funds utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise, Union Territory-wise separately programme and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing following schemes for the protection of children across the country:

- (i) A Programme for Juvenile Justice;
- (ii) An Integrated Programme for Street Children;
- (iii) Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection; and
- (iv) Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to promote In-Country Adoption.

The information relating to amount released during each of the last three years in respect of the aforesaid schemes is available on web site of the Ministry, viz. www.wcd.nic.in. The budget provisions under the aforesaid schemes for the current financial year is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	BE for 2007-08 (Rs. in Crore)
1.	A Programme for Juvenile Justice	21.00
2.	An Integrated Programme for Street Children	10.00
3.	Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection	7.00
4.	Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shisu Greh) to promote In-Country Adoption	3.00

No fund has been released so far under the aforesaid schemes during the current financial year.

(c) Funds released under the schemes are largely spent and unspent amounts of previous year are adjusted in the funds due for subsequent releases.

[Translation]

Export Target

4547. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government encourage exports;

(b) if so, whether the exporters are being exempted from service tax to boost exports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) In the Annual supplement to Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) announced on 19 April, 2007, Government has reiterated that goods are exported and not the duties and levies.

Assistance for Vocational Education

4548. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has extended assistance to the State Governments particularly Gujarat for the introduction and implementation of vocational education in the States;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided during the last three years alongwith the work undertaken during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the proposals received from the various State Governments particularly Gujarat during the said period were delayed for providing grants;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government; and

(f) the time by when pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (f) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, financial assistance is provided to State Governments for introduction of vocational courses at the higher secondary stage as per felt need of the area.

A statement indicating State-wise details of grants released during the last three years is statement.

On 15.02.2002, Rs. 23.70 crore was released to Government of Gujarat against the State's claim of Rs.41.02 crore for reimbursement of the payment of salary to the teachers. No proposal for fresh grants has been received from Government of Gujarat during the last three years.

Statement

Details of grants released to State Governments during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 under the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Name of the State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	500.55	-	-
2. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3. Assam	-	-	-
4. Bihar	-	-	-
5. Chhattisgarh	-	-	-
6. Delhi	-	-	-
7. Goa	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4
8. Gujarat	-	-	-	-
9. Haryana	67.23	24.52	-	-
10. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
11. Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
12. Jammu and Kashmir	599.69	-	-	-
13. Karnataka	-	-	-	-
14. Kerala	1425.00	-	-	-
15. Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
16. Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
17. Manipur	-	20.12	-	-
18. Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
19. Mizoram	150.00	538.00	-	-
20. Nagaland	-	-	-	-
21. Orissa	-	-	-	-
22. Punjab	-	-	-	-
23. Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
24. Sikkim	-	454.05	250.00	-
25. Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
26. Tripura	66.68	-	-	-
27. Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-
28. Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-
29. West Bengal	-	-	-	-
U.T.				
30. Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-
31. Chandigarh	-	7.00	-	-
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
33. Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
34. Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
35. Pondicherry	-	50.00	15.53	-
Total	2809.15	1093.69	265.53	-

[English]

Advertisements Released by DAVP

4543. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the advertisements released by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) during the last three years including amount in each case, agency-wise;

(b) the criteria for releasing advertisements to media; and

(c) the date on which these guidelines were last modified?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) The details of advertisements released by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) to newspapers/periodicals and audio-visual media, during the last three years, are given in the enclosed statement. DAVP being the nodal agency of Government of India for advertisements, does not release advertisement through any other agency.

(b) DAVP issues classified and display advertisements to suitable publications, keeping in view publicity requirements, target readership and area, budgetary provisions and preferences, in consultation with client departments.

(c) The new Print Advertisement Policy came into effect from 1st June, 2006 and the Audio-Visual Advertisement Policy came into effect from 10th November, 2006.

Statement**Year-wise details of advertisements issued to newspapers/periodicals**

Year	Number of Advertisements	Amount (in Rs.)
2004-05	22234	136,45,33,376
2005-06	23379	200,12,07,736
2006-07	20178	207,17,68,849

Year-wise details of advertisements issued to audio-visual media

Year	Number of Advertisements	Amount (In Rs.)
2004-05	92903	30,39,07,605
2005-06	133471	91,33,27,623
2006-07	130787	100 crore (approx.)

Resident Cards

4550. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide Resident Cards to all the citizens;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be provided and its objectives; and

(c) the total funds provided for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) The Government proposes to issue multi-purpose national identity card to the citizen of the country. However, keeping in view the complexities involved both of the processes and technology, a pilot project under implementation on an experimental basis in selected sub-districts of 12 states and one union territory. 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. The production and distribution of identity cards will be completed by July, 2007.

(c) Rs. 44.36 crores has been sanctioned for the pilot project.

Promotion of Rajbhasha

4551. SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote Hindi as part of the Official Language Policy of the Government including in North Eastern States;

(b) the total funds provided/utilised by the States under such scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan, year-wise, and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has organised any seminars and conferences in this regard during each of the last three years;

(d) if so, the details of each seminar and conference alongwith the issues discussed and implemented; and

(e) the total funds provided/utilised by the Government for such purposes separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) The policy of Union related to Official Language Hindi is

to be implemented in the offices etc. of the Central Government through inspiration, encouragement and goodwill. Accordingly in all the states including North Eastern States, various efforts are being made by this Department and the Central Government offices, public sector undertakings etc. Main programmes/schemes are given as under:-

- (i) To conduct the meetings of Hindi workshops, seminars and conferences etc.
- (ii) To impart training of Hindi Language/Short hand/ Typing and Translation to the Central Government personnel.
- (iii) To work in Hindi with the help of computers, to develop softwares for training and make them available on world wide web.
- (iv) To conduct official language inspections of the Central Government offices and to implement various encouragement and award schemes.
- (v) Free distribution of publications and propaganda material.

(b) The programmes related to Hindi are implemented by the Department of Official Language and other Central Government Offices etc. from their own budget provisions. There is no provision in five year plans for statewide allocation of budget by the Department of Official Language.

(c) Yes, Sir. Four conferences are held every year. In this way the Government has organised 12 conferences and three Hindi Day celebrations during the last three years.

(d) The senior officers of the Central Government Offices, Public Sector Undertakings etc. participate in these Regional Official Language Conferences and certain scholars from the concerned region are invited as well. Up-to-date information relating to the Official Language policy of the Union and knowhow of the latest softwares related to working in Hindi on computers, is given in these conferences. Besides this, the shields and Commendation Certificates are also given away to the subordinate offices etc. for the outstanding compliance of Official Language Policy. In addition, Hindi Day is celebrated at National Level in Delhi on 14th September in which shields are awarded to the Ministries/Departments for the outstanding implementation of Hindi and cash awards are given for original book writing in Hindi.

(e) The expenses incurred on these conferences are as under:

	(In lakh rupees)		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Expenses on four regional conferences	7.11	6.92	7.90
Expenses on Hindi Day celebrations	5.45	7.91	6.10

Housing Facilities to PMF

4552. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the housing problems of security personnel of Para Military Forces (PMF) posted in high altitudes and difficult terrains;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps to solve their difficulties; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) With a view to meet the housing shortage for Central Para Military Force personnel, the allocation under Police Housing has been raised substantially over the last five years. Projections have also been made for allocation of sufficient fund in the 11th Five Year Plan.

Institute of Management

4553. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce an Institutes of Management Bill on the lines of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961;

(b) if so, whether such a move is likely to dilute the autonomy enjoyed by IIMs especially their administrative and financial independence;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry of Law has vetted this proposal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the comments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Government is examining the possibility of introducing an Institutes of Management Bill on the lines of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

*[Translation]***GSI Survey**

4554. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative details of the target set for survey work and the work accomplished by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) during the last three years;

(b) whether new mineral reserves have been identified during the surveys;

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

(d) the problems being faced in commercial exploitation of available minerals in Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) The details of target set and work accomplished for survey work carried out by Geological Survey of India (GSI) during the last three years is given below:

Target vs. Achievement for the various survey work carried out by GSI for the last three years

Type of Survey	F.Y. 2004-05		F.Y. 2005-06		F.Y. 2006-07	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(a) Ground Survey						
Systematic Geological Mapping (sq.km) (scale 1:50,000)	360	300	420	550	570	590
Spl. Thematic Mapping (sq.km.) (scale 1:25,000)	6599.20	6510.50	11549.80	10730	8341	8043
Geochemical Mapping (sq.km) (scale 1:50,000)	22731.60	25677.50	23858.60	23848.30	26015.60	24215
Geophysical Mapping (sq.km) (scale 1:50,000)	16304	16253.50	16054	17863	18012.05	16803
Large Scale Mapping (sq.km) (scale 1:10,000-25,000)	922.14	1041.05	1076.14	1283.92	1508.88	1393.55
Detailed Mapping (sq.km) (scale 1:<10000)	27.24	34.77	32.96	28.84	26.88	31.96
Drilling (metre)	87129.44	82209.86	85501.43	83708.41	84236.38	70425.55
(b) Aerial Survey						
Multisensor/Aeromagnetic Survey (with Twin Otter) (lkm)	28000	20926	28407	32481	28062	28777

(b) and (c) GSI estimates mineral resources on the basis of regional surveys. New mineral resources identified during these surveys are given below:

Gold Ore**Rajasthan:**

3.22 million tonnes of gold ore with 2.36 g/t. gold in Bhukia East Block.

11.207 million tonnes of gold ore with 2.10 g/t. gold in Bhukia East Central Block.

2.46 million tonnes of gold ore with 1.83g/t. gold in Bhukia North Central Block.

2.59 million tonnes of gold ore with 1.50 g/t. gold in Bhukia South Central Block.

3.33 million tonnes of gold ore with 1.50 g/t. gold in Timran Mata West Block.

3.6 million tonnes of gold ore with 2.30 g/t. gold in Timran Mata East Block.

12.896 million tonnes of gold ore with 1.65 g/t. gold in Dehvara Block.

Jharkhand:

0.40 million tonnes of gold ore with 3.1 g/t. gold in Parasi area, Ranchi.

1.11 million tonnes of gold ore with 2.24 g/t. gold in Parasi area, Ranchi.

0.25 million tonnes of gold ore with 3.85 g/t. gold in Pahardia area, Singhbhum (West)

0.33 million tonnes of gold ore with 3.65 g/t. gold in Pahardia area, Singhbhum (West)

Karnataka:

0.293 million tonnes of gold ore with 2.0 g/t. gold in Ajjanahalli East Block, Tumkur.

Platinum Group of Metals (PGM):

0.294 million tonnes of PGM ore with average grade of 1.79 ppm in Hanumalapura Block, Davangere district, Karnataka.

Basemetals:

3.2 million tonnes of copper-gold ore with 1.56 ppm gold and 1.09% copper in Dhani Basri area, Dausa district, Rajasthan.

Manganese:

5.962 million tonnes of ore with average grade of 27% manganese in Pacheri-Lasarda sector, Keonjhar district, Orissa.

Iron Ore:

20.42 million tonnes of iron ore in Sundargarh district, Orissa.

Coal & Lignite:

Coal resource augmented by 2228.75 million tonnes in the states of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Lignite resources augmented by 417.59 million tonnes in the states of Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan (upto June 2006).

Clay:

1.9 million tonnes of sedimentary clay and 1.93 million tonnes of residual clay estimated from Klayikode block, Kasargod district, Kerala.

Limestone:

395.86 million tonnes in Larket Block, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya

11.59 million tonnes in Jalapet Block, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya.

531 million tonnes in Lumshortoh and Um-Maju blocks, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya

48.33 million tonnes in Vridhachalam sub-basin, Tamil Nadu.

Graphite:

1.08 million tonnes of graphite in Sivaganga graphite belt, Tamil Nadu.

(d) and (e) As per Directorate of Geology and Mining (DGM), Rajasthan, problems are being faced in commercial exploitation of minerals occurring in forest, charagah and khatedari lands. Court decisions on Aravalli Range, environment and tribal belts besides complex procedures for obtaining various clearances before starting such ventures are other constraints.

[English]

Foreign Trade Policy

4555. SHRI MILIND DEORA:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the salient features of the Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy for 2004-09 announced recently;

(b) whether special incentives have been made available to the exporters;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of special incentives given to other sectors of the economy especially agricultural sector;

(e) whether the Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09 emphasise importance of agri exports and steps taken by the Government under this policy have not brought any fruitful results; and

(f) if so, the main reasons therefor and the steps taken or being taken by the Government to look into the fall in agricultural exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The salient features of the Annual supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy for 2004-09 containing the incentives to various sectors are available in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) (updated as on 19.4.2007). Copies of the FTP are available in the Parliament Library.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir. To boost exports of agri products such as Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Minor Forest produce, Dairy, Poultry and their value added products, Government have launched Vishesh Krishi Upaj Yojana on 1st September 2004. The Scheme has been renamed as Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana from 1st April 2006 onwards. Exports of Agri products have shown upward trend since 2004.

ISI Activities in North East

4556. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States Intelligence Service has stated that activities of ISI in North East has been increased as reported in Dainik Jagran dated April 24, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to check such activities in the country particularly in North East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The Government has seen the media report.

(c) and (d) The Government has pursued a multi-pronged approach which includes strengthening the border management to check infiltration, galvanizing the intelligence machinery, improved technology, weaponry and equipments for security forces both at the Centre and in the States, neutralizing plans of terrorist groups/anti-national elements/ISI agents by well coordinated intelligence based operations. As a result of the coordinated action by the Central and State intelligence and security agencies, a number of terrorist/espionage modules have been detected/neutralized in various parts of the country including in North East.

Legal Reforms

4557. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has pointed out recently that the Government has made an amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Section 164A) but has not provided proper infrastructure before implementing legal reforms across the country;

(b) if so, whether under Section 164A, the police is likely to get the statement of the witness recorded before a magistrate to prevent any witnesses from turning hostile later;

(c) if so, whether the Government has considered the view of the Supreme Court on this issue; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to allocate more courts and personnel before implementing legal reforms in the country?

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

(b) and (c) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd August, 2006 has inter alia a proposal to insert Section 164B Cr.P.C. to require any police officer not below the rank of the Sub-Inspector, in the course of investigation of any offence punishable with death or imprisonment for 10 years or more, to produce all persons whose statements appears to him to be material and essential for proper investigation of the case, to the nearest Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate as the case may be, for recording their statements.

The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha has referred the Bill to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for their examination and report. Their report is still awaited.

The Supreme Court in connection with the Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 1 of 2005-Country First Vs. Union of India & ors. has sought certain clarifications/statistics in connection with the proposed insertion of Section 164 B of Cr.P.C. No orders have been passed by the Supreme Court in the case. The next date of listing is 23.7.2007.

(d) Administration of justice is a state subject. Any increase in courts etc. is to be effected by respective State Governments in consultation with the concerned High Court.

Investment in Education

4558. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether investments in education has been increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government intends to permit more schools with CBSE syllabus throughout the country;

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

(e) whether a Regional Office of CBSE is being demanded or proposed in Kerala in view of the large number of schools in south apart, from one in Chennai;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by when it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The allocation for the Department of School Education & Literacy and Department of Higher Education has been increased from Rs.20745.50 crore during 2006-07 to Rs.28674 crore during 2007-08 which is an increase of about 38.2%.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal. The schools are free to seek affiliation with the Board of their choice as per their need and requirements.

(e) to (g) There is no such proposal for opening a new Regional office of CBSE in Kerala.

Purchase Order by Indian Railways

4559. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has received bulk order from Indian Railways for the supply of linen, uniforms, upholstery and Kulhars etc. during 2005-06 and 2006-07;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other organisations placing such bulk orders to KVIC during the said period;

(c) whether KVIC has the capacity to deliver the demanded products in terms of quality and standards in the light of the large volume; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the KVIC to make such bulk delivery in time to such organizations?

THE MINISTER FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The details of supplies executed by various khadi and village industry institutions under the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to Indian Railways during 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given below:

		(Rs. in crore)	
Sl. No.	Item	Amount	
		2005-06	2006-07
1	Khadi items	15.32	16.09
2	Polyvastra Bedsheet, Pillow Covers, etc.	2.06	6.78
3	Village Industry Products	1.76	1.45*
4.	Kulhars	0.15	0.16*

*Provisional figures

In addition, KVIC has supplied honey comb towels worth Rs.150 lakh during 2005-06 and towels worth Rs.259.53 lakh during 2006-07 to the Ministry of Defence. Besides different departments of Union Government, State Governments and other Local Bodies purchased various khadi and village industry products from Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans worth Rs. 1.68 crore and Rs.1.36 crore (Provisional figures) supplied by Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans during 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) KVIC is not engaged in direct production/supply of the items and such production/supply are effected through its aided agencies (NGOs). In order to accelerate the process of receiving orders by the NGOs and supply the same, KVIC has established direct channel to the producing/supplying institutions. These institutions are being encouraged by KVIC for Government supply, as well as to produce items as per the standard specified under ISI.

The steps taken by the KVIC to deliver products of requisite quality to the Indian Railways and other consumers include use of testing facilities at the Khadi Prayog Samiti, Ahmedabad and use of the laboratory facilities of the Textiles Committee for regularly testing the quality of samples of khadi products. KVIC is also making efforts through Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal, Government of India (DGS & D) and also with other departments for supplying items which have not been covered under Rate Contract (RC), like leather boots, chappals, polyvastra bedsheets, pillow covers, office furniture, computer trolley, dress material, woolen blankets, etc.

Interest of Pakistan in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

4560. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether Pakistan has shown keen interest in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan at various international fora as reported in the Times of India dated February 23, 2007;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any formal request from Pakistan in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) No formal agreement has been signed

for any exchanges between India and Pakistan. However, a Working Group on Education set up by the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission held its first meeting on 20th February 2007 in New Delhi. The issues discussed by the working group on education included cooperation in higher education sector in various fields, institutional linkages between University Grants Commission and HEC of Pakistan, exchange of printed material relating to educational development, sharing of experiences by NCERT & National Book Trust of India and National Book Foundation of Pakistan and exchange of expertise in the field of elementary, secondary and adult education.

[Translation]

Setting up of Industrial Units

4561. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from various countries for setting up of industrial units in the country, country-wise, till date;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals and the funds proposed to be incurred thereon;

(c) the number and names of the proposals cleared/pending with the Government separately, country-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to clear the pending proposals; and

(e) the time by which such industrial units are likely to be set up in the country/State-wise including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per the extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is allowed in most of the sectors under the automatic route where no prior Government approval is required. Details of FDI inflows are given in the enclosed statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) There are 41 proposals by companies from different countries under consideration of the FIPB. List of proposals is enclosed as statement-III. Proposals complete in all respects are considered and decisions normally conveyed within 6-8 weeks of receipt.

(e) Government has put in place a liberal, transparent and investor-friendly FDI policy under which FDI in most sectors is allowed up to 100%, under the automatic route. Investments are made depending on the commercial considerations. Approvals granted by the Government for FDI are, therefore, not an accurate reflection of FDI intents.

Statement-I

Country-wise FDI inflows from April 2004 to March 2007

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Country	2004-05 Apr-Mar	2005-06 Apr-Mar	2006-07 Apr-Mar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Afghanistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Australia	18.50	9.38	49.33	77.21
3	Austria	4.80	1.63	1.01	7.43
4	Bahamas	5.69	0.62	0.05	6.37
5	Baharin	0.00	0.22	0.87	1.09
6	Belguim	0.54	12 19	81.18	93.90
7	Belorussia	0.00	0.00	1.90	1.90
8	Bermuda	2.62	0.17	413.54	416.34
9	Brazil	0.02	0.03	0.16	0.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Bulgaria	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14
11	Canada	14.33	12.09	22.98	49.40
12	Cayman Island	8.44	29.98	40.81	79.22
13	Channel Island	0.53	4.25	0.26	5.04
14	China	1.35	0.91	0.68	2.94
15	Czech Republic	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
16	Cyprus	2.63	69.65	58.21	130.49
17	Denmark	20.78	47.11	1.94	69.83
18	Finland	1.52	3.36	3.44	8.32
19	Chile	0.00	0.00	2.54	2.54
20	France	117.54	18.51	117.28	253.33
21	Greece	0.00	0.06	0.18	0.24
22	Germany	145.35	302.82	119.95	568.12
23	Hongkong	10.96	26.47	60.74	98.17
24	Hungary	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.12
25	Indonesia	0.28	1.03	3.49	4.80
26	Ireland	0.88	9.25	13.79	23.92
27	Isle of Man	0.43	0.45	0.17	1.05
28	Israel	0.12	4.44	0.29	4.85
29	Italy	27.25	40.09	56.83	124.17
30	Liechtenstein	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99
31	Japan	126.24	208.29	84.74	419.26
32	Kazakhstan	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
33	Korea (North)	0.34	0.02	1.51	1.87
34	Lebanon	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24
35	Korea (South)	34.56	60.18	70.89	165.63
36	Kuwait	1.58	0.20	2.68	4.46
37	Latvia	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06
38	Luxembourg	0.45	5.93	33.51	39.90
39	Malaysia	7.97	6.97	3.79	18.73
40	Mauritius	1,128.82	2,568.56	6,362.54	10,059.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
41	Mexico	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
42	Maldives	0.00	2.93	0.00	2.93
43	NRI	64.97	515.08	154.38	734.42
44	Nepal	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08
45	Netherlands	267.02	76.36	644.18	987.56
46	Nevis	0.00	19.13	0.00	19.13
47	New Zealand	0.11	0.12	0.05	0.28
48	Nigeria	0.47	0.00	0.74	1.21
49	Norway	0.14	0.57	5.03	5.74
50	Oman	5.45	0.69	1.04	7.18
51	Panama	0.01	2.43	2.98	5.42
52	Phillipines	0.28	0.17	0.04	0.49
53	Poland	0.06	1.55	0.00	1.60
54	Portugal	0.00	0.13	0.19	0.32
55	Qatar	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.09
56	Romania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
57	Russia	0.26	0.36	25.91	26.53
58	Saudi Arabia	0.04	0.90	0.04	0.99
59	Singapore	185.27	274.64	577.95	1,037.86
60	Scotland	0.00	2.00	0.69	2.69
61	South Africa	4.55	21.51	36.27	62.33
62	Slovakia	1.82	0.00	0.56	2.38
63	Spain	6.02	8.38	70.28	84.68
64	Sri Lanka	0.37	0.48	2.92	3.77
65	Sweden	75.53	31.45	5.96	110.94
66	Switzerland	77.29	95.71	56.39	229.39
67	Taiwan	2.77	0.95	2.69	6.42
68	Thailand	2.45	5.00	3.88	11.33
69	Turkey	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
70	U.A.E.	39.27	49.20	259.90	348.38
71	U.K.	100.67	265.46	1,878.04	2,244.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
72	U.S.A.	668.82	502.22	855.78	2,026.81
73	Ukraine	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
74	Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	Uruguay	0.00	1.45	1.60	3.05
76	British Virginia	1.42	5.50	58.26	65.18
77	West Indies	0.24	30.09	1.98	32.31
78	Yugoslavia	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10
79	Unindicated Country	16.80	140.98	216.22	373.99
80	Malta	0.02	0.00	6.30	6.32
81	Iran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82	Tanzania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	Georgia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
84	Gibraltar	2.30	8.49	0.05	10.83
85	Jordon	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.07
86	Vietnam	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
87	Jamica	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.22
88	Ice Land	0.00	17.94	0.13	18.07
89	Kenya	0.00	0.01	0.42	0.43
90	Egypt	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.07
91	Yaman	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
92	Cuba	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.94
93	Liberia	0.00	10.95	0.03	10.98
94	Mayanmar	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18
95	Moracco	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
96	Columbia	0.00	0.24	0.50	0.74
97	British Isles	5.17	0.27	0.23	5.67
98	Aruba	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
99	Virgin Islands	0.13	0.00	0.97	1.09
100	Peru	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.04
101	Tunisia	4.31	0.00	0.00	4.31
102	Uganda	0.09	0.71	0.00	0.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
103	Seychelles	1.02	0.00	0.00	1.02
104	West Africa	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
105	Fiji Islands	0.00	0.00	3.03	3.03
106	East Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	Ghana	0.00	0.00	3.08	3.08
108	Acquisition of Share	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
109	Advance of Inflow	540.25	0.00	0.00	540.25
110	Stock Swapped	0.00	6.23	3,233.42	3,239.65
Grand Total		3,758.94	5,545.94	15,725.19	25,030.07

- Note: 1. The country 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.
 4. The above inflow is provisional subject reconciliation with RBI, Mumbai.

Statement-II

Sector-wise FDI inflows from April 2004 to March 2007

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2004-05 Apr-Mar	2005-06 Apr-Mar	2006-07 Apr-Mar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Metallurgical Industries	192.30	153.04	179.48	524.82
2	Fuels (Power & Oil Refinery)	166.43	93.52	250.06	510.01
3	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.54	0.00	3.31	3.85
4	Prime Movers other than Electrical	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
5	Electrical Equipments (incl. S/W & Elec.)	722.37	1,449.07	2,732.72	47,904.16
6	Telecommunications	128.75	678.60	521.30	1,328.65
7	Transportation Industry	178.70	222.04	466.22	866.96
8	Industrial Machinery	8.89	42.80	19.27	70.96
9	Machine Tools	11.04	23.00	37.34	71.38
10	Agricultural Machinery	0.00	92.71	25.19	117.90
11	Earth-moving Machinery	0.10	50.87	0.99	51.96
12	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering	12.34	51.26	64.32	127.92
13	Commercial, Office & Household Equipment	14.12	25.54	44.88	84.54
14	Medical and Surgical Appliances	5.25	1.53	13.43	20.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Industrial Instruments	1.08	0.38	0.00	1.46
16	Scientific Instruments	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.21
17	Fertilizers	13.46	4.24	5.01	22.70
18	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	198.07	446.55	205.63	850.24
19	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	6.30	0.00	2.81	9.11
20	Dye-Stuffs	1.18	0.00	0.00	1.18
21	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	292.07	172.44	214.84	679.35
22	Textiles (Include Dyed, Printed)	43.04	94.33	125.26	262.63
23	Paper and Pulp including Paper product	2.70	27.38	5.08	35.15
24	Sugar	2.94	3.00	16.54	22.48
25	Fermentation Industries	9.13	6.53	27.58	43.25
26	Food Processing Industries	38.06	41.74	98.24	178.05
27	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	9.09	12.31	16.22	37.62
28	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	0.89	88.51	6.04	95.44
29	Rubber Goods	40.06	34.01	18.75	92.83
30	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	0.44	1.11	8.26	9.82
31	Glass	8.36	0.81	1.43	10.61
32	Ceramics	26.79	5.59	57.46	89.83
33	Cement and Gypsum Products	0.16	452.08	242.69	694.93
34	Timber Products	0.07	106.85	0.00	106.92
35	Defence Industries	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
36	Consultancy Services	253.94	46.89	115.39	416.19
37	Service, Sector	470.62	581.37	4,749.08	5,801.08
38	Hotel & Tourism	37.01	71.78	194.83	303.63
39	Trading	14.56	27.82	115.42	157.80
40	Miscellaneous Industries	307.71	429.91	1,906.64	2,644.25
41	Acquisition of Shares	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Advance of Inflow	540.25	0.00	0.00	540.25
43	Stock Swapped	0.00	6.23	3,233.42	3,239.07
Grand Total		3,758.94	5,545.94	15,725.19	25,030.07

- 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.
4. The above inflow is provisional subject reconciliation with RBI, Mumbai.

Statement-III

Sl.No.	Name of applicant
1	2
1.	M/s. Akar Info-media Pvt, Ltd. Ahmedabad.
2.	M/s. Raytheon Spectrum Holdings LLC, USA
3.	M/s. D.E. Shaw Composite Investment (Mauritius) Ltd., Mauritius
4.	M/s. Bates Singapore Pte, Ltd., Singapore
5.	M/s. ESPN Software India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
6.	M/s. Thuraya Satellite Telecommunications Company, Abu Dhabi, UAE
7.	M/s. Blackstone FP Capital Partners (Mauritius) V, Ltd. Mauritius
8.	M/s. Interpublic Mauritius Ltd., Mauritius
9.	M/s. I -Valozity Inc. USA
10.	M/s. Kerstin Robrig Bendorgf, Germany and Mr. Jean Pierre
11.	M/s. S.A. Suere Export Suiker Export N.V. Belgium
12.	M/s. BF Utilitias Ltd, Pune
13.	M/s. INX Media Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
14.	M/s. HBL Elta Avionics Systems Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad
16.	M/s. Seacarest marine Services Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai
16.	M/s. ABP Induction Systems Private Limited, Vadodara
17.	M/s. Perfect Glazing Pvt. Ltd. Gujarat
18.	M/s. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore
19.	M/s. Tropicana Logistics Ltd, AUE
20.	M/s. Continuum Systems Pvt. Ltd. Gurgaon
21.	M/s. MTL Instruments Pvt. Ltd. Chnnai
22.	M/s. Capricorn Lifestyle Ventures Pvt. Ltd. Pune
23.	M/s. Shoel Furnaces (India) Pvt. Ltd., Pune
24.	M/s. Mettler-Toiedo India Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai
25.	M/s. TV 18 HN Holdings Ltd. Cyprus
26.	M/s. Malakor India Ltd, Hong Kong
27.	M/s. Henkell & Sohnlein sektkellereien K.G. Germany
28.	M/s. Carlson Hotels Asia Pacific Pvt. Ltd. Australia

1	2
29.	M/s. Thomson Holdings BV, Netherlands
30.	M/s. Actis Biologies Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai
31.	M/s. Turck India Automation Pvt. Ltd. Pune
32.	M/s. Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. Bombay
33.	M/s. Rising Sun Die Castings Pvt. Ltd. Pune
34.	M/s. Ind-Barath Power Infra Private Limited, Hyderabad
35.	M/s. Itas Media Private Limited, Delhi
36.	M/s. FID Investments (Mauritius) Ltd.
37.	M/s. Oncom Wireless Private Limited, Bangalore
38.	M/s. Global Broadcast News Limited
39.	M/s. AL Khalee Sugar Co. (LLC) UAE
40.	M/s. Keppel Puravankara Development Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

[English]

Black Listing of NGOs

4562. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working in various States particularly in the North-East have been black listed on grounds of diversion and misappropriation of funds;

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

(c) the precise reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken against the office bearers of the NGOs responsible for such misuse and misappropriation of fund?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) During the last three years, no Non Governmental Organization (NGO) in any State including North-East, receiving grants under the schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs meant for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, has been black listed on the grounds of diversion and misappropriation of funds. However, one NGO viz. Tulja Bhavani Sevabhavi Sanstha, At-Vhai, Tal-Sakri, Distt-Dhule, Maharashtra, receiving grants under the scheme of Grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of scheduled tribes, was black listed by this Ministry in the year 2004-05 for violating the terms and conditions of the

scheme. In this case, the Ministry has directed the Government of Maharashtra to take over the assets created by the organization.

[Translation]

Application in IPR and Patent Offices

4563. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications received by the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Patent Offices under Indian Patent Act, 1970 in respect of Indian and Foreign

Financial Year	Number of Patent Applications filed			Number of Patents Issued		
	Indian	Foreign	Total	Indian	Foreign	Total
2004-05	3,630	13,836	17,466	764	1,147	1,911
2005-06	4,521	19,984	24,505	1,396	2,924	4,320
2006-07	5,425	23,457	28,882	1,164	6,375	7,539

[English]

Impact of WTO on Export-Import

4564. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been a net exporter of agricultural products and 1995 WTO agreement on agriculture was expected to improve India's agricultural trade;

(b) if so, whether the gap between agricultural export and import has been narrowing and import has an edge over export;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(d) the details of all agricultural products exported/imported during each of the last three years; and

(e) the details of cost and quantity of agricultural products exported/imported during the said period country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir. India has been a net exporter of agricultural products. The long term objective of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture is to establish a fair and market oriented agricultural trading system in order to provide for substantial progressive reductions in agricultural support and protection resulting

Companies separately during each of the last three years, till date; and

(b) the details of the patents issued during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The details of patent applications received by the Intellectual Property Rights and Patent Offices in India under the Patents Act, 1970 and the patents granted during the last three years are as below:

in correcting and preventing restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets. It was agreed in the Uruguay Round that in implementing their commitments on market access, developed country Members would take fully into account the particular needs and conditions of developing country Members like India by providing for greater improvement of opportunities and terms of access for agricultural products of particular interests to these Members. The signatories to the Uruguay Round Agreements also believed that the rules based multilateral trading system will strengthen the world economy and lead to more trade, including exports from developing countries, investment, employment and income growth throughout the world.

(b) Comparing the export value with respect to import value in 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06, the export value has exceeded the import value for agriculture products (including marine products)

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The main agricultural products exported from India are food grains (including basmati and non-basmati rice, wheat and other cereals), nuts and seeds, meat, poultry and dairy products, fruits and vegetables, processed foods, oil meals, tobacco and its products, spices, sugar etc. The main agricultural products imported into India include edible vegetable oils, pulses, nuts and seeds, spices etc.

India's export-import data of total agricultural products for the last three years is given below:

(Quantity: Tonnes/Value: US \$ Million)

	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06 (Prov.)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Export	14937194	7532.24	14286227	8472.04	17202016	10197.33
Import	7702642	3694.16	7666259	3895.65	7064516	3634.33

Source: DGCIAS

The detailed information on India's export and import viz., country-wise and product-wise can be accessed on the website of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce i.e., <http://dci.nic>. The cost details of agriculture products exported / imported are not maintained. However, the unit price of exports and imports can be determined by dividing the total value of exports / imports of a product by the corresponding quantity exported/imported.

Export of Iron Ore

4565. SHRI MANORAJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

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

(a) whether export of Iron ore to China accounts for 50 per cent of the total export basket;

(b) if so, whether India is the third largest supplier of iron ore to Chinese steel industry;

(c) whether China has threatened to boycott Indian iron ore as protest against the recent proposal of the Government to raise the duty on export of iron ore;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Indian officials in China have held talks with their counterparts in China in this regard;

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

(g) the steps 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) The share of iron ore in total Indian exports to China during the year 2005-06 was 49.62%.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Some reports were carried in Chinese media to this effect. However, the media reports did not

attribute the threat of boycott by any official Chinese organisation, nor was the threat of boycott communicated formally or otherwise.

(e) and (f) Officials of the Indian Embassy had discussions with the officials of the China Iron & Steel Association and the China Chamber for Import/Export of Metals, Minerals and Chemicals on this issue. During the course of discussions, the two bodies expressed concern at the sudden rise in the price of Indian iron ore.

(g) Government has since reduced export duty on iron ore fines with Fe content 62% and below from Rs. 300/- per metric tonne to Rs. 50/- per metric tonne.

L-e-T Training to Women Militants

4566. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any information regarding Lashkar-e-Taiba (L-e-T) imparting training to women militants as reported in the Times of India dated April 6, 2007;

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Available reports suggest that LeT is running training camp(s) in Pakistan/Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK) for imparting arms training to its women cadre.

(c) and (d) The continued involvement of Pak/Pak based terrorist outfits like Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT), Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM), Hizbul Mujahideen (HM) etc. in terrorist violence in Jammu & Kashmir and other parts of India by using and leveraging the existing infrastructure of terror in Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK) and other parts of

Pakistan has been taken up with Pakistan in the bilateral mechanisms established for this purpose. The Government has been pursuing a multi-dimensional approach to deal with terrorist activist and extends support to the States in neutralizing such terrorist activities. The Government has taken measures which include strengthening of border management to check infiltration, galvanizing the intelligence machinery, ensuring improved technology, weaponry and equipment of security forces both at the Centre and in the States, undertaking well coordinated intelligence based operations. Besides, steps have also been taken to achieve bilateral and multilateral cooperation to deal with the menace of terrorism, given its global dimensions.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project

4567. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to start Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project;
- (b) if so, the details of the project;
- (c) the expenditure involved and the foreign assistance sought for the above project;
- (d) if so, the details of the foreign countries from whom the assistance sought;
- (e) the cities through which the proposed project is likely to pass;
- (f) the extent to which it is likely to be benefited;
- (g) the time by which this project is likely to be operationalised;
- (h) whether the Government is planning to take up similar projects like Delhi-Kolkata-Mumbai-Bangalore etc.; and
- (i) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on December 13, 2006 during the visit of Prime Minister of India to Japan for cooperating in establishment of the 'Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor' (DMIC). The objective of the project is to delineate areas

along the alignment of the Dedicated Freight Corridor between Delhi and Mumbai to provide good quality connectivity and other infrastructure like investment hubs comprising of industrial parks and estates, SEZs, agro-processing zones etc. M/s IL&FS has been engaged by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion to prepare the concept paper for the project.

(c) and (d) At the concept stage, no estimate of the expenditure has been made and no assistance from any country has been sought.

(e) to (g) The Corridor is likely to pass through the States of NCT of Delhi, Haryana, UP, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The concept paper, after discussions with the Japanese Government is sought to be finalized by July 2007.

(h) and (i) No such proposals are under consideration of the Government.

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme

4568. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for STs in the country recently;
- (b) if so, the aims and objectives of the scheme;
- (c) the number of students covered under the above scheme in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh since its inception year-wise; and
- (d) the amount of fellowship provided to Junior and Senior Fellows under the above Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aim and objective of the scheme is to provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance to ST students to pursue M.Phil and Ph.D courses. The scheme covers all universities/institutions recognized by the University Grant Commission (UGC). Every year upto 667 fellowships may be provided to ST students.

(c) The scheme was launched during the year 2005-06. University Grants Commission (UGC) has been entrusted with the task of implementing the scheme on behalf of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. UGC has intimated that 990 candidates have been granted fellowships under the scheme during 2005-06 and 2006-07, of which 109 fellowships have been given to candidates from Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The details of amount to be provided to Junior and Senior Fellows under the scheme is as under:

S.N.	Item	Amount (per student)
1.	Fellowship	@ Rs. 8000/- p.m. for initial two years (JRF) @ Rs. 9000/- p.m. for remaining tenure (SRF)
2.	Contingency for Humanities and Social Sciences	@ Rs. 10000/- p.a. for initial two years @ Rs. 20500/- p.a. for remaining tenure.
3.	Contingency for Sciences, Engineering & Technology	@ Rs. 12000/- p.a. for initial two years @ Rs. 25000/- p.a. for remaining tenure
4.	Departmental assistance	@ Rs. 3000/- p.a. per student to the host institution for providing infrastructure.
5.	Escorts/Reader Assistance	@ Rs. 1000/- p.a. in case of physically and visually handicapped candidates.
6.	House Rent Allowance	As per the UGC norms.

Rehabilitation of Tsunami Victims in Andaman and Nicobar

4569. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various rehabilitation measures so far taken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands for the Tsunami victims;

(b) whether the work related to reconstruction of dwelling units have been stopped due to shortage of land;

(c) if so, whether there is a need to acquire forest land in order to accommodate all the victims of Tsunami;

(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 S. REGUPATHY): (a) Statement showing the various rehabilitation measures taken so far, is enclosed.

(b) to (e) No, Sir. However, out of 70 locations, 8 are located in forest land. The process of de-reservation of forest has been initiated in these cases. 16.2 hectares of forest land has been identified in respect of which Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study is being conducted by National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT). The Forest Department will be requested to de-reserve the forest land as soon as EIA report is received from NIOT.

Statement

The various rehabilitation measures taken so far in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for Tsunami Victims

- 9797 permanent shelters are being constructed at 70 locations in ten Islands to rehabilitate the Tsunami victims who lost their houses.

- 3862.28 hectare of agriculture land has been reclaimed.

- Multi tier cropping with inter cropping of fruit plants and vegetable plants is being introduced.

- 228 skill building programme covering 3532 candidates were organized at different locations capturing trades like carpentry, general engineering, computer application, fruit and vegetable processing, plumbing, machinery works, tailoring and repairing.

- Special package for traders and businessmen was sanctioned for writing off of outstanding loan upto Rs.2 lakh and waiving of interest on loans above Rs.2 lakh.

- Special scheme for replacement of livestock lost due to Tsunami has been sanctioned for replacing cattle, goats, pigs and poultry.

- 2759 fishermen were affected and 2139 boats were damaged. 1889 boats were repaired/replaced and remaining boats have been taken up for repair, etc.

- 117 fish vendors and 453 pisciculturists were compensated by extending financial assistance.

- Free ration has been continued upto 31st December, 2007 for approximately 42000 people still living in intermediate shelters.

- In addition, massive repair/reconstruction work was started in respect of ports, jetties and shipping, power, roads, bridges and other infrastructure which has resulted in requirement of skilled and semi-skilled personnel and thus job opportunities for the people. An assessment was made in 8677 families living in intermediate shelters and one member per family was considered for at least 300 days of daily wage option in a year.

Time Table System in Schools

4570. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) proposes to replace the Time Table System in schools across the country as reported in the Times of India dated April 6, 2007;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to reduce the school hours;

(d) if so, whether this will affect academic study; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the reduction in hours do not affect the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), recommends a flexible way of planning the time table for effective management of children's learning in schools. The recommendation envisages a balance between routine and variation in order to plan and enrich children's time spent in school.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Release of Fund under TUFS

4571. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRI K. J. S. P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has strengthened and augmented the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme in all the States;

(b) if so, the details of funds released under the said Scheme during each of the last three years, State/ Union Territory-wise;

(c) the names of works for which the amount was released from the said fund and the process involved therein;

(d) the month in which the said amount was released and the financial year for which the said amount was meant for;

(e) whether the Government is providing interest subsidy on term loans in the handloom sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof 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. ELANGOVAN): (a) On account of some modifications being under consideration, the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) is in abeyance, at present.

(b) The TUFS, being a Central Sector Scheme, funds are not released State/Union Territory-wise. However, during the last three years, the fund released by the Government are as follows:-

Year	Amount released
2004-05	Rs. 283.60 crore
2005-06	Rs. 485.00 crore
2006-07	Rs. 823.93 crore

(c) and (d) Loans under the Scheme are provided by the nodal/co-opted banks and financial institutions to the identified segments of the industry for the projects which are in conformity with the Scheme as well as financial norms of the banks/financial institutions concerned. The Government provides eligible capital subsidy/interest reimbursement/exchange rate coverage to nodal banks which further distribute these among the entrepreneurs. Under the Scheme the subsidy is provided for the following purposes: -

- i) 5% interest reimbursement of the normal interest charged by the lending agency on rupee term loan (RTL); or
- ii) Coverage of 5% exchange fluctuation from the base rate on foreign currency loan (FCL); or
- iii) 15% credit linked capital subsidy for SSI textile and jute sector; or
- iv) 20% credit linked capital subsidy for powerloom sector; or
- v) 5% interest reimbursement plus 10% capital subsidy for specified processing machinery; or
- vi) 25% capital subsidy on purchase of the new machinery and equipments for the pre-loom and post-loom operations, handlooms/Upgradation of hand-

looms and testing & quality control equipments, for handloom production units.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Allocation of Funds for Modernization
of Infrastructure of Police**

4572. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:
SHRI HARILAL MADHAVJI BHAI PATEL:
SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:
SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided funds for modernization of infrastructure of police in various States as reported in *Rashtriya Sahara* dated March 11, 2007;

(b) if so, the total funds provided by the Government during each of the last three years, State/ Union Territory-wise, till date;

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government to provide such funds to various States;

(d) the total funds utilised/unutilised by the State Government, separately, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received any request from various State Governments to provide more funds;

(f) if so, whether the Government has released more funds to the State Governments;

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

(h) whether the Government has classified the States into different security categories; and

(i) if so, the details and criteria adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. To supplement the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces, the Central Government is extending assistance through a non-plan

Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme). The allocation of funds to States is determined by several parameters including number of police stations, police strength, crime rate, utilization of funds released in the past, etc. A statement showing the State-wise release of Central funds for the last three financial years, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 and utilization reported by the State Governments (as on 31-03-2007) is enclosed. In so far as Union Territories are concerned, the Government has approved introduction of Police Modernization Scheme in the Union Territories for implementation in five years starting from the year 2006-07. Funds allocated and released to Union Territories during the financial year, 2006-07 under the scheme are as indicated below:-

Name of UT	Amount (in crore)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.30
Chandigarh	1.40
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.20
Daman and Diu	4.50
Lakshadweep	3.36
Pondicherry	6.24
National Capital Territory of Delhi (Delhi Police)	10.00
Total	40.00

(e) to (g) During 2006-07, a total amount of Rs.1065.25 crore was released to various State Governments under the MPF Scheme. This includes the release of an additional amount of Rs.100 crore for purchase of equipment for fighting naxalism against the proposals received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh (Rs.15.00 crore), Bihar (Rs.15.00 crore), Chhattisgarh (Rs.24.75 crore), Jharkhand (Rs.15.00 crore), Maharashtra (Rs.6.75 crore), Orissa (Rs.15.00 crore) and West Bengal (Rs.8.50 crore).

(h) and (i) Under the MPF Scheme, the States have been categorized into "A" and "B" categories with 100% and 75% Central funding respectively. J & K 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 and terrorism faced by these States and the remaining 20 States have been categorized in the "B" category.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07
	Central funds released	Utilization	Unspent balance	Central funds released	Utilization	Unspent balance	Central funds released
Andhra Pradesh	79.93	79.93	0	101.41	101.41	0	88.12
Arunachal Pradesh	9.13	8.57	0.56	7	0.62	6.38	11.53
Assam	41.37	41.37	0	56.68	29.52	27.16	52.18
Bihar	45.25	45.25	0	39.87	30.87	9	51.62
Chhattisgarh	32.72	32.72	0	40.74	39.16	1.58	57.06
Goa	0.28	0.28	0	1.06	1.06	0	1.00
Gujarat	39.54	39.54	0	39.85	36.03	3.82	45.52
Haryana	22.13	22.13	0	14.95	14.95	0	19.69
Himachal Pradesh	2.57	2.57	0	6.78	6.78	0	3.92
Jammu and Kashmir	110.89	110.67	0.22	109.22	30.45	78.77	88.13
Jharkhand	22.33	22.33	0	40.74	40.58	0.16	47.00
Karnataka	58.87	58.87	0	65.85	65.85	0	64.15
Kerala	26.55	26.55	0	18.84	18.84	0	24.53
Madhya Pradesh	42.27	42.27	0	31.65	31.65	0	43.24
Maharashtra	71	71	0	88.78	49.96	38.82	105.13
Manipur	15.24	12.25	2.99	16.97	1.28	15.69	14.09
Meghalaya	7.58	2.62	4.96	6.57	0.86	5.71	8.59
Mizoram	7.45	1.49	5.96	6	0.21	5.79	10.48
Nagaland	13.09	13.09	0	17.52	17.52	0	22.68
Orissa	27.76	27.76	0	35.08	34.3	0.78	38.00
Punjab	21.79	21.79	0	20.31	19.6	0.71	15.00
Rajasthan	42.67	39.81	2.86	34.81	30.52	4.29	40.47
Sikkim	5.9	4.9	1	2.43	0.37	2.06	3.46
Tamil Nadu	56.78	56.78	0	65.51	35.62	29.89	61.65
Tripura	11.17	8.13	3.04	11.83	0.04	11.79	11.34
Uttar Pradesh	108.55	108.55	0	98.12	90.32	7.8	94.28
Uttarakhand	7.99	7.99	0	16.76	16.76	0	5.28
West Bengal	29.2	29.2	0	29.67	21.67	8	37.11
Total	960	938.41	21.59	1025	766.8	258.2	1065.25*

(*)As the financial year, 2006-07 has just ended; it may take some time for the State Governments to utilize the Central funds.

[English]

Special Economic Zones

4573. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to lift the freeze on the SEZ proposals across the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering more SEZ proposals received from the foreign investors and public sector companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has decided to change the norms for the approval of SEZs proposals;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to meet the concerns expressed by various sections, particularly the farming community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Various issues concerning the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy have been considered by the Government and it has been decided that in respect of formally approved SEZs, notifications may be issued on completion of verification procedures. It has also been decided that the pending applications for SEZs may be processed for in principle & formal approvals and notifications subject to the condition that the State Governments would not undertake any compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs. These are applicable to all States and Union Territories.

(e) and (f) It has been decided to fix the upper limit of the area required for multi product SEZs at 5000 hectares with the provision that the State Governments may prescribe a lower limit. Further, it has been decided to fix the minimum processing area limit uniformly at 50% for multi product SEZs as well as sector specific SEZs.

(g) Concerns expressed by various sections have been addressed and it has been decided that the pending applications for SEZs would be processed for approvals provided the State Governments would not undertake any compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs. Further, Ministry of Rural Development has been requested to reformulate a comprehensive Land Acquisition Act to

address all relevant issues and also to work out a comprehensive Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy ensuring livelihood from the project to at least one person from each displaced family.

Increase in Retirement Age

4574. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the retirement age for the officers and employees working in the enterprises under the Ministry of Textile from existing 58 years to 60 years;

(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 TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) to (c) The Department of Public Enterprises has recently issued directions regarding enhancement of retirement age from 58 years to 60 years in respect of PSEs earning profit for 3 years continuously. These will also apply to the employees of Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Ministry of Textiles.

Children Trading

4575. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to newsitem "cheaper to buy a child than buffalo says NGO" appeared in the Hindustan Times dated April 3, 2007;

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

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the survey conducted by Bachpan Bachao Andolan an Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO);

(d) if so, the facts given in their survey; and

(e) the response of the Government on the findings of survey alongwith the corrective steps taken/likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) As per information supplied by Bachpan Bacho Andolan, they have reported that there is a need for

improving awareness on combating trafficking of children and rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims.

(b) and (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development conducts advocacy, awareness generation and sensitization programmes for prevention of child trafficking. The Ministry of Women and Child Development also runs Swadhar Shelter Homes which provide shelter, food, clothing, emotional support, counseling, rehabilitation and other facilities to women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims and children. The Ministry is also implementing a project to combat trafficking of women and children. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) supplemented by the Indian penal Code prohibits trafficking in women and children for purposes of prostitution and lays down severe penalties for traffickers. The ITPA is now being further amended providing for more stringent punishment for trafficking in persons.

Training Centres

4576. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up training and design centres and Indian Technical Institute in the country including Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the time by when these centres/institutes are likely to be set up and made operational; and

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued by these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to set up new Apparel Training & Design Centre (ATDC) in various parts of the country including Karnataka.

(b) Details and objectives of Apparel Training & Design Centres (ATDCs) are as follows:

Location of New Centres:

S. No.	Centre	State
1	2	3
1.	ATDC - Domjur	West Bengal
2.	ATDC - Daman	Dadar & Nagar Haveli
3.	ATDC - Tronica City, Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
4.	ATDC - Bhubaneswar	Orissa
5.	ATDC - Ranchi	Jharkhand
6.	ATDC - Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu
7.	ATDC - Tumkur	Karnataka
8.	ATDC - Kolar	Karnataka
9.	ATDC - Bellary	Karnataka
10.	ATDC - Bangalore Rural (Ramnagar)	Karnataka
11.	ATDC - Bagalkot	Karnataka
12.	ATDC - Dharwad	Karnataka

Objectives: -

1. To uplift the rural people living below poverty line by providing appropriate training in garment technology, and enable them to have a bright carrier in the fast growing garment industry both for wage employment and self-employment.
2. To train the human resource at the shop floor level of the garment industry and enable them to improve the quality and enhance the productivity of the Readymade Garment Industry, there by enabling the industry to reduce the cost of production and make the Indian garments more competitive in the international market, for earning more foreign exchange.

(c) These centres are likely to be set up during the current financial year.

(d) Benefits likely to accrue from these centres:-

- To train the rural people especially women and to create more employment opportunities both for wage employment and self-employment.
- To motivate the industry to set up their manufacturing units in rural areas to get an abundant trained high productive workforce.
- A large number of entrepreneurs will emerge from rural areas due to the increasing domestic market and Self Help Groups may undertake setting up small & micro enterprises.
- More employment opportunities and self run enterprises help in the eradication of unemployment and poverty to a major extent.

Teachers Training Colleges

4577. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Teachers Training Colleges functioning in each State and Union Territory;

(b) the details of pass out students from these colleges during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether more such colleges are required to be opened in each State to strengthen the education system;

(d) if so, whether any guidelines has been issued by the Union Government to the State Governments in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. A. A. FATMI): (a) A total number of 6305 Teacher Training Institutions have been granted recognition by NCTE as on 31.3.2006. A list giving State-wise information is enclosed as statement.

(b) As the teachers training colleges/institutes are located in different States/UTs are affiliated to different State/Central Universities, no record of pass out students is maintained centrally.

(c) to (f) NCTE is required to achieve planned development of Teacher Education in the country. In terms of Section 14 & 15 of the NCTE Act, 1993; NCTE Rules, 1997 and relevant Regulations notified by the NCTE in this regard, an institution desirous of starting a course or training in teacher education is required to submit its application to the concerned Regional Committee of the NCTE. All the applications received in this regard are considered by the Regional Committees of the NCTE in terms of relevant provisions of the NCTE Act, 1993; NCTE Rules, 1997 and Regulations notified in this regard from time to time. Recognition is granted if the applicant institution satisfies the various conditions prescribed and have necessary infrastructural / instructional facilities, faculty for conducting the teacher education course for which application has been preferred, to the satisfaction of the concerned Regional Committee.

Statement

State-wise information on number of Teacher Training Institutions recognized by the NCTE as on 31st March, 2006.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Institutions Recognized as on 31st March, 2006
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	7
2.	Assam	68
3.	Bihar	38
4.	Jharkhand	57
5.	Manipur	14
6.	Meghalaya	11
7.	Mizoram	4
8.	Nagaland	7
9.	Orissa	88
10.	Sikkim	4
11.	Tripura	9
12.	West Bengal	56
13.	Chandigarh	7
14.	Delhi	76
15.	Haryana	92
16.	Himachal Pradesh	50
17.	Punjab	138
18.	Rajasthan	211
19.	Uttar Pradesh	782
20.	Uttaranchal	49
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2
22.	Andhra Pradesh	437
23.	Karnataka	1102
24.	Kerala	428
25.	Pondicherry	72

1	2	3
26.	Tamil Nadu	719
27.	Chhattisgarh	59
28.	Daman and Diu	4
29.	Gujarat	585
30.	Goa	8
31.	Madhya Pradesh	240
32.	Maharashtra	881
Total		6305

[Translation]

Corporal Punishment

4578. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the Government has banned corporal punishment in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints about the torturing of students;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the State Governments have banned the torturing and corporal punishment of the students by action on such incidents; and

(f) if so, the names of the States where corporal punishment of the students has been banned in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (f) National Policy of Education, 1986 as modified in 1992, inter alia, provides that 'corporal punishment will be firmly excluded from the educational system'. Corporal punishment is strictly prohibited in schools run by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and Central Tibetan School Administration, which are under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Whenever any case of corporal punishment is brought to the notice of autonomous organisation in charge of the schools, action is initiated against the persons responsible. In case of schools under the purview of the State Governments, information on corporal punishment is not centrally maintained.

[English]

Backward Districts Initiative Scheme

4579. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) Scheme in the naxal affected areas for socio-economic development of such areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of districts in the country covered under the scheme, State-wise; and

(d) the details of assistance provided to various States during each of the last three years, so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) As part of Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY), Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) Scheme is implemented in 147 Districts in 27 States in the country. 55 Districts covered under BDI are affected by naxal activities. These districts are Adilabad, Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar in Andhra Pradesh; Gaya, Jehanabad, Rohtas, Kaimur, Aurangabad, Nalanda, Patna, Bhojpur in Bihar; Simdega, Gumla, Lohardagga, Palamu, Chatra, Latehar, Koderma, Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Garhwa, Ranchi, Giridih & Dhanbad in Jharkhand; Dindori, Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh; Dantewada, Bastar, Kawardha, Rajanandgaon, Kanker, Sarguja, Jashpur in Chhattisgarh; Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gondia in Maharashtra; Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Gajapati, Malkangiri, Koraput, Rayagada, Nawarangpur in Orissa; Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, Chandauli in Uttar Pradesh & Purulia, Midnapur West, Bankura in West Bengal. Out of these districts Malkangiri, Koraput, Rayagada, Nawarangpur are covered under the special plan for Kalahandi Bolangir- Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa. From 1st April 2007, RSVY is replaced by Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Assistance released to the naxal affected States under BDI is enclosed as statement.

Statement

Release of Funds under BDI

(As on March, 31, 2007)

(Rs. in Crores)

States	Amount released				
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	35.00	62.50	37.50	67.50	202.50
Bihar		60.00	52.50	82.50	195.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand	37.50	97.50	127.50	240.00	502.50
Orissa	10.00	27.50	30.00	30.00	97.50
Uttar Pradesh	12.50	25.00	30.00	52.50	120.00
West Bengal	17.50	20.00	15.00	22.50	75.00
Madhya Pradesh		22.50	30.00	37.50	90.00
Chhattisgarh	40.00	50.00	75.00	120.00	285.00
Maharashtra	15.00	30.00	30.00	37.50	112.50
Total	167.50	395.00	427.50	690.00	1680.00

[Translation]

Intrusion of Terrorists through Waterways

4580. SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists are now using waterways to intrude the country;

(b) if so, whether there is information from the terrorists who intruded by bribing the authorities;

(c) whether any detailed report has been received by the Centre in this connection; and

(d) the number of terrorists reported to have used waterways for their intrusion during 2006-07?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) As per available reports, Pak based terrorist groups, particularly Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT) have been exploring possibilities of induction of manpower and terrorist hardware through the sea route.

Checking of Crime by Delhi Police

4581. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to make senior officers of Delhi Police responsible for failure to check crimes; and

(b) if so, the details and reaction of the Delhi Police in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

NRI in Retail Sector/Stores

4582. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal under consideration to allow big business houses of the world and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) to open retailing centres/stores for fresh vegetables, fruits, grains, meat, fish etc., in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Concession in Fees

4583. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether concession in fees is provided to one child or both of them in case two children belonging to a family study in the same Kendriya Vidyalaya;

(b) if so, whether the Government has framed any law or rules in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) According to the Accounts Code of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, if more than one child of the same parent (including dependent brothers and sisters) are studying in class IX to XII, only the child in the highest class shall pay full tuition fee and the others half of the tuition fee.

Misuse of Export Promotion Schemes

4584. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

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

(a) whether there are corrupt practices prevailing for approving proposals under "export oriented units scheme" due to which many companies misuse the facilities related to export;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective measures taken to check this trend;

(c) the details of the total revenue loss due to misuse of export promotion schemes during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether the Ministry has blacklisted those companies which have misused export promotion schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the punishment imposed on such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The following criteria have been laid down for approval of units under Export Oriented Unit (EOU) scheme, by the Unit Approval Committee (UAC) which consists of State Government and Central Government representatives:-

- (i) Residence proof in respect of individual/partnership firms of all Directors/Partners. (Passport/ration card/driving licence/voter identity card or any other proof to the satisfaction of Development Commissioner);
- (ii) Income Tax return of all the promoters for the last three years;
- (iii) Experience of the promoters;
- (iv) Marketing tie-ups;
- (v) Inspection of the project site by an Officer;
- (vi) A report from other Development Commissioners as to whether any case under EOU/SEZ Scheme in regard to diversion of goods etc. is pending.

Wherever necessary, these are verified through personal interview with the promoters of the project. In the event of the promoters being a well-established entity, the procedure of personal interview can be dispensed with.

(c) As per information available, year wise details of revenue loss due to misuse of EOU scheme during last three years is as below:

Year	Revenue loss (Rupees in Crores)
2003-04	660.75
2004-05	842.49
2005-06	439.90

(d) and (e) Any misuse by the EOUs result in fiscal penalties and even suspension/cancellation of the EOU status under the provisions of Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 besides penal action under the provisions of the Central Excise & Customs Acts. Since before approval of a new unit, report is called by the UAC from all the Development Commissioners, wherever any such misuse is detected, the said person cannot obtain new EOU approval anywhere in the country.

Uniform Academic Session in Universities

4585. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been directed by the Delhi High Court to introduce uniform academic session in all the Universities in the country;

(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 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in Writ Petition(C)No.11903 of 2005 passed an order dated the 8th September, 05 to explore the possibility of introducing uniform academic calender at National Level.

(c) The UGC after detailed deliberation and on the recommendation of an Expert Committee has amended its regulations and issued Establishment of Uniform Academic Calender in the Universities at National level-1st Amendment to the UGC (Minimum standards of instructions for the grant of the First Degree/Master's Degree through Formal education) Regulations 2003 in March 2007, which shall come into force from the date of its publication in official Gazette.

Committee on Police Reforms

4586. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soli Sorabjee Committee on Police Reforms has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made in the report;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring a new draft Bill to formulate new Police Reforms on the basis of such report;

Corporation Limited, New Delhi, and its nine subsidiary corporations for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6354/2007]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 355 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 477 (E) dated the 25th July, 1991 issued under section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6355/2007]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6356/2007]

- (4) A copy of the Indian Boiler (Amendment) Regulations, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 46 in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 2007 under sub-section (2) of Section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act 1923.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6357/2007]

- (5) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6358/2007]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No. 9 - Shri Jairam Ramesh — not present.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6367/2007]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987:-

- (i) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Grant of approval for starting new technical institutions, introduction of courses or programmes and increase/variation of intake capacity of seats for the courses or programmes and Extension of approval for the existing technical institutions and maintenance of norms and standards in Universities including Deemed to be Universities Regulations, 2005, published in Notification No. F.37-3/Legal/2004 in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 2005.
- (ii) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) award of Deemed University Status to an institution imparting technical education and maintenance of norms and standards in Universities including Deemed to be Universities Regulations, 2006 published in

Notification No. F.37-3/Legal/2006 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2006.

- (iii) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Grant of approval for starting new technical institutions, introduction of courses or programmes and increase/variation of intake capacity of seats for the courses or programmes and Extension of approval for the existing technical institutions Regulations, 2006 published in Notification No. F.37-3/Legal/2006 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6368/2007]

- (4) A copy of the Notification No. F.37-3/Legal/2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 2006 making certain amendments in the Notification No. F.37-3/Legal/2005 dated the 16th May, 2005 issued under section 10 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item Nos. (3) and (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6369/2007]

- (6) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the Manipur University for the year 2005-2006 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6370/2007]

- (7) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Aligarh Muslim University for the year 2005-2006 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6371/2007]

- (8) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the University of Allahabad for the year 2005-2006

within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6372/2007]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2005-2006.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6373/2007]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Manipur University, Imphal, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Manipur University, Imphal, for the year 2005-2006.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6374/2007]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

working of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2005-2006.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6375/2007]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

- (17) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6376/2007]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 2005-2006.

- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6377/2007]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 2005-2006.

- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6378/2007]

- (23) A copy of the UGC (Minimum Qualifications Required for the Appointment and Career Advancement of Teachers in Universities and Institutions affiliated to it) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.No. 1-1/2002(PS) Exemp in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 2006, under section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6379/2007]

- (25) A copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Nagaland University for the year 2005-2006 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6380/2007]

- (26) A copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the University of Delhi for the year 2005-2006 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6381/2007]

- (27) A copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the

Assam University for the year 2005-2006 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6382/2007]

- (28) A copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the North Eastern Hill University for the year 2005-2006 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6383/2007]

- (29) A copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study for the year 2005-2006 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6384/2007]

- (30) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004:-

- (i) The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Procedure for Appeal) Amendment Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 273 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 2007.
- (ii) The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Annual Report) Amendment Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 274 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6385/2007]

14.03 ½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Twenty Seventh and Twenty Eighth Reports

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Petitions (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Twenty Seventh Report on the representations concerning with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- (2) Twenty Eighth Report on the representations concerning with the Ministries of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways (Department of Shipping), Finance (Department of Economic Affairs – Insurance Division) and Communications & IT.

14.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

One Hundred Twenty-seventh Report

[English]

SHRI TAPIR GAO (Arunachal East): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the One Hundred Twenty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item 13 - Shri Swadesh Chakraborty – Not present.

Shri V.K. Thummar

14.04 ½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

One Hundred Ninety Eighth to Two Hundred and Second Reports

[Translation]

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR (Amreli): Sir, I beg to lay a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Industry:-

- (1) One Hundred Ninety-eighth Report on Professionalisation of Boards of CPSEs pertaining to Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises);
- (2) One Hundred Ninety-ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) pertaining to Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries;

- (3) Two Hundredth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) pertaining to Ministry of Small Scale Industries;
- (4) Two Hundred and First Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) pertaining to Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industries); and
- (5) Two Hundred and Second Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) pertaining to Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises).

14.05 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of Implementation of the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-Second Report of Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2006-07) pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

[English]

*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): Sir, on behalf of Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, I beg to lay this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 32nd Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology relating to Detailed Demands for Grants 2006-07 concerning the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in pursuance of Direction 73 A of the Speaker. Lok Sabha, issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated September 1, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Information Technology took evidence meeting on 9.6.2006 to consider the Demands for Grants for the year 2006-07. In its Thirty Second Report presented in Lok Sabha on 2.8.2006 the Standing Committee made 28 recommendations. The Ministry furnished Action Taken Notes on the recommendations contained in the Report on 15.12.2006. Subsequently, Action Taken Note on recommendation No. 22 has been revised to indicate the latest position.

A statement on Action Taken on the specific

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6386/2007

recommendations or observations as contained in the Thirty Second Report of Standing Committee on Information Technology in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is laid on the Table of the House.

14.06 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA*[English]*

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2007, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th April, 2007 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 2007, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 2007 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

14.08 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

Need to set up an Indian Institute of Technology in Orissa as proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and agreed to by the Government earlier

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Human Resource Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Need to set up an Indian Institute of Technology in Orissa as proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and agreed to by the Government earlier."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, hon. Minister, Shrimati D. Purandeswari.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, where is the Cabinet Minister? This is most unfortunate. ...(Interruptions) This shows the seriousness of the Government. ...(Interruptions) Where is the Cabinet Minister? ...(Interruptions) This is a regular business. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A request for this Calling Attention in Motion has been received by the hon. Speaker from Shri Arjun Singh. The hon. Speaker has allowed Shrimati Purandeswari to speak on it.

[English]

The Speaker has allowed her.

*THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I thank you. I also thank my colleagues for giving me this opportunity.

Presently, there are seven Indian Institutes of Technology in the country which are IIT Kharagpur, IIT Bombay, IIT Madras, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Roorkee and IIT Kanpur.

Based on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education had sent a proposal to the Planning Commission to set up three new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan. After receiving the 'in-principle' approval of the Planning Commission to the proposal and based on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, it was proposed by the Ministry to set up three

new IITs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. ...(Interruptions) Let me complete.

The Ministry is in the process of deciding the exact locations of IITs in these three States in consultation with the respective State Governments. The 11th Five Year Plan has not yet been finalized. However, it has never been agreed to by the Government to establish an IIT in Orissa during the 11th Five Year Plan.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, this is most unfortunate. The Cabinet Minister is deliberately remaining absent from the proceedings of the House. However, hon. Speaker has allowed. I am not saying anything on that. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA (Barh): Cabinet has joint responsibility.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Yes, may be it is the joint responsibility of Cabinet. ...(Interruptions)*

[English]

He is worried and hurried. That is the difficulty. About the Hon'ble Cabinet Minister, he is more interested in politics than the affairs of his own Ministry. This is interesting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: The reply given by the Minister is also very casual and misleading. The people of Orissa have not forgotten and recovered yet from the shock and insult that has been inflicted upon them by the motivated decision of the UPA Government with regard to the shifting of the National Institute of Science, about which we have discussed in this House a number of times, from Bhubaneswar to other place. Now, again the decision of the HRD Ministry, Department of Higher Education of the Government of India, for the change of location of the original proposal of establishment of a new IIT in Orissa to other State has added salt to its wound.

Sir, this shocking news has created great discontentment in the State. The students, teachers, intellectuals in particular and public in general are very much dissatisfied. This is happening under the UPA Government. Deliberately government is ignoring the cause of Orissa. They are deciding the location of establishment of the institute by

* Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8387/2007

*Not recorded

political motivation and deliberately changing the location time and again. In the case of National Institute of Science also they had changed the original place and shifted it to the other State. Although the NDA Government had taken the decision to set up the National Institute of Science at Bhubaneswar, Orissa yet, they have shifted it to other State ignoring the decision of the previous Government. Now also, in the case of IIT, as per the reply of the hon. Minister, the Government is taking the plea of the Scientific Advisory council to the Prime Minister. I am not able to understand it.

The Scientific Advisory council to Prime Minister has advised to set up IITs but has not suggested at which place they should be set up. The Government has decided to establish three new green field Indian Institute of Technology during 11th Five Year Plan and the Planning Commission has agreed to it. The Planning Commission decided earlier that it would be set up in three States and Orissa was one among them. It was not the thinking of the Planning Commission alone. The Minister of State of HRD, my good friend, Shri Fatmi who is also sitting here. On 28th August, 2006 he had announced in Patna that one of these locations would be Orissa. I am not able to understand it now. I have the paper cuttings with me. He had announced on 28th August, 2006 in Patna that one of the locations would be Orissa. The State Government had also agreed to provide 300 acres of land for the purpose. If nothing of the sort was decided how could the State Government have agreed to offer 300 acres of land? It was decided earlier and subsequently the institute was shifted to Andhra Pradesh. Accidentally the hon. Minister who is now replying also belongs to Andhra Pradesh. I do not blame her.

It is the responsibility of the Ministry and the Cabinet Minister is absent. We do not have any objection in giving IITs to other States, be it Andhra Pradesh. Two engineering colleges with M.tech. and research facilities equivalent to 1.1.7 were allowed to be established in Andhra Pradesh earlier by the HRD Ministry but Orissa does not have any such facility. This is our demand. When the Planning Commission has decided that Orissa will be one of the locations for this IIT what is the necessity to shift it to other State? We do not mind Andhra Pradesh getting the institute but why should it all be shifted from our State? Why should Orissa be ignored? We do not have any IIT.

We have the concentration of maximum engineering colleges, of course private colleges, in the Eastern part of the country but an IIT is necessary to improve the faculty in M. Tech research and Ph.D. We are ready to provide land. Our Chief Minister has written a letter to the Prime

Minister requesting it to locate an IIT in Orissa. What is the difficulty in that? Why are they so much interested in poking their nose in nasty politics? Is this a Union Government or a State Government? I charge that the Ministry of HRD is functioning like a panchayat and municipality. They are not functioning like a Union Ministry. So, the Union Government should consider all the parts of the country as parts of the Union. They should not discriminate or consider it on political basis. So, that is the difficulty which is shocking for us. Due to this, the people of Orissa are very much aggrieved. I have already told that there is the highest concentration of engineering colleges in the state. Hence, provision of this Ph.D., M. Tech Degree by establishing an IIT would significantly help in improving the faculty of the engineering colleges. But we have been ignored.

I would also like to submit that the Governing Body of IIT, Kharagpur has also approved a full-fledged campus to be set up in Bhubaneswar. That is also one of our demands. The IIT, Kharagpur has requested the Ministry of Human Resource Development to do this by upgrading the existing extension centre entailing an investment of Rs.800 crore to Rs.900 crore. This proposal is also waiting the clearance from the Ministry of Human Resource Development. What has happened to this? IIT, Kharagpur has requested for this and the State Government has also agreed to give land free of cost for this project. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the real position of the project now? I would like to know whether one green field IIT will be located in Orissa? As regards the proposal of IIT, Kharagpur for the full-fledged extension campus at Bhubaneswar, we would like to know whether that is also under the consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Are you giving approval for this project? I would request the Minister to reply to this.

It is also regrettable that Orissa finds itself at the bottom of *per capita* funding from the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This Ministry is funding all the States but the *per capita* investment of the Ministry is the lowest in Orissa. What is the difficulty? Why will Orissa be ignored? Is Orissa not part of this country? Why is this discrimination? I would like to know whether the Ministry of Human Resource Development is approving the proposal of IIT, Kharagpur and also giving an IIT to Orissa or not? Some how or the other this help will improve the imbalance and the position of Orissa in regard to investment in higher education. It will improve the situation to some extent. At present, the investment by the Ministry is the lowest in Orissa. So, if one green field IIT is provided to Orissa and the proposal of IIT, Kharagpur, is approved, then to some extent we would match with other States.

There are seven IITs in the country. We have the concentration of private engineering colleges. Therefore, we should be provided one IIT and it was rightly decided by the Planning Commission. But I do not know why the Ministry of Human Resource Development is interfering and why they are shifting it from one State to another. This is a nasty politics. If the Government of India will not reverse its present decision of not establishing a green field IIT in Orissa during 11th Five Year Plan, it will be unfair to Orissa and it will create alarming situation in the State. Now the State is burning. The students are agitating. I think some day they would come to Delhi to demonstrate. So, what is happening? The students, the intellectuals, the teachers and the public all are agitating. This Union Government is unfair to the State of Orissa. They are doing all the illegal works. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded except the speech of Shri Tripathy.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, it is also learnt that five new IIMs would be established during the 11th Five Year Plan. There are already IIMs in different States but we do not have a single IIM in Orissa. There is not a single central institution in Orissa. There is no IIM. So, when they are deciding to set up five new IIMs during the 11th Five Year Plan, why Orissa should not be chosen for this? The maximum number of degree engineering institutions, technical institutes and IT educational institutes are there in Orissa, the eastern part of the country.

So, why would the Government not decide about allotting one IIM in the State of Orissa? I would like to request the Government to consider setting up one greenfield IIT, one IIM in Orissa and also consider giving an extension of the IIT campus of Kharagpur in Bhubaneswar in the State of Orissa. If these demands are not considered favourably by the Union Government, then the people of the State would be very unhappy and the situation would not be any good.

We are for the unity of the country. We are working for the unity of the country. The contribution of the people of Orissa has been the maximum towards maintaining unity of this nation. If the State of Orissa will decide otherwise, then half of the country would be languishing in darkness. The hon. Members of this august House should know this. We are providing coal and iron ore to all parts of this country, but unfortunately in our State, we do not have any industry. If the Union Government would

continue to deprive us, then naturally the State would feel isolated from the mainstream. The Naxalites are very much active in the State of Orissa and they would take advantage of the situation. The Union Government seems to be conducting themselves like a Panchayat and they are following a discriminatory policy. If such an attitude does not change, then the miscreants will provoke the people and the unity of the country could be threatened. We are always for the unity of the country. The contribution of the people of Orissa to freedom struggle has been immense. We were the last State to become a part of the colonial rule. *...(Interruptions)* The hon. Member does not seem to be aware of history. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing, except the speech of Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy, would go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, we were the last State to go under the control of the British rule. We fought against the British rule. There were many people from Orissa who were hanged by the British for participation in the freedom movement. There is not even proper reflection of those sacrifices, in the history of freedom struggle. We have not been able to pay them their due respect. Therefore, the contribution of the people of Orissa in the freedom struggle has been maximum.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to consider these demands and not to wound the sentiments of the people of the State. There should not be any provocation which may lead to a serious crisis of law and order. The Government should understand the sentiments of the people of the State and consider favourably setting up of one IIT, one IIM and also giving extension of campus of IIT Kharagpur at Bhubneswar. This is the only request I would like to make to the hon. Minister. If these are not considered, then maybe, in the near future there could be agitations and the situation may go out of control.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): A Calling Attention has been listed in today's Order Paper. The hon. Minister of State for Human Resource Development, in response to this, has laid a written statement on the Table of the House. This was also listed in the first part of the Budget Session but due to the House getting adjourned for recess, this issue could not be discussed then.

It is an emotive issue for all the Oriya people, not only resident Oriyas but also Non-Resident Oriyas. This is our experience that everyday, through the net, we are

receiving a large number of mails about this issue – be it Shri Jual Oram or other Members from the Rajya Sabha, we, the Members representing the State of Orissa, have been receiving a large number of mails through the net on this issue. That is why is Orissa being denied justice? Why is this United Progressive Alliance Government denying justice to Orissa? What reply do we have for this question? Should we say that because a large number of non-UPA members have been elected to this House that the UPA Government is denying justice to us? Should we say that because we do not have a Cabinet Minister in UPA, Orissa is being denied justice? Should we say that Orissa is not being recognized by the leaders of the UPA and hence it is denied justice? What should we say? What is the reply? ...*(Interruptions)* The reply is because they stood with NDA, they stood for the cause of Orissa. ...*(Interruptions)* What is the reason that the UPA which is in power for the last three years is denying justice to Orissa? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded except the speech of Shri Mahtab.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI B. MAHTAB: It is not only that it is denied justice only for the last three years. Since the 1960s, the 1970s, the 1980s and the first part of 1990s, Orissa had been persistently denied justice.

I would like to ask a simple question to the Minister and I would expect a reply to that question. How much investment has been made in Orissa for human resource development? How much investment has the Ministry of HRD made in Orissa during the last Ten Plans? How many Central Institutes, leave out IIT which is the issue to which we have called your attention, have been established in Orissa? Our leader, Shri Tripathy, has also mentioned about IIMs other than IITs. I would like the hon. Minister to go through the records on a commitment made in this House. In the late 1980s, our former President who was the then Minister during the tenure of Shri Rajiv Gandhi had made a commitment in this House to a Congress Member who was representing the constituency which I am representing today. At that time, she was the wife of the Chief Minister. To her, the then Minister, Shri Narayanan had made a commitment in this House that when I IIT will be established, it will be established in Orissa. Now we are in 2007. More than four or five Governments have ruled but what has happened to the IITs? If we raise this issue, somebody will start obstructing.

*Not recorded

Should we not take the responsibility. What happened to that triple I IIT establishment? Have you fulfilled the commitment made in this House? Or do you say that other Ministries have not done it and that is why, you also have not done it? Can you shift your responsibility like this? How much money have you invested in the State of Orissa during the last 60 years? I am not asking this question to any political party or a political alliance. I am asking this question to this House, to this nation. Why has Orissa been denied investment from the Central Budget, especially from the Ministry of Human Resource Development? How many institutes have you created? Only two Institutes of the Ministry of Agriculture have been established. One is Central Rice Research Institute, established in 1948 and the other one is Fisheries Central Institute, established in eighties. Other than these two Institutes, which are related to the Ministry of Agriculture, no other institute has been established. These Institutes have nothing to do with the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Of course, Regional Engineering College was established after Rourkela Steel Plant came up, after Hirakud Dam came up.

A large number of students from Orissa go to cities in other States for technical education, like Bangalore. Hyderabad and Delhi and very few of them go abroad. Is it not the responsibility of the Central Government to provide higher technical education to the people of Orissa at an affordable cost? Why should we have to come before you and plead? Knowing full well that Orissa is in the bottom of income index, is it not the responsibility of the Centre to do that?

You have enshrined "socialism" in the Constitution. Is it not the responsibility of the Centre to do that? A very fashionable word is being used in last few months, that is "inclusive growth." Is it not the responsibility of the Centre to see the overall growth of the country? If some people flare up in North-East, it immediately draws the attention of the Government; if something happens in Western front, that draws the attention of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister was set up and was given a mandate. What was the mandate? Was the mandate to find out how many IITs should be established? Or was the mandate to find out whether there is requirement to expand the number of IITs? I would like the hon. Minister to educate me and the House. As per my information, the mandate to Scientific Advisory Council was, other than the IITs that were established in the sixties and another one later on, is there a necessity to have more IITs in this country? Why was it restricted to three? Who restricted it to three? I

would like to have an answer. How was this confined to only three? Was it done by Planning Commission? I would like to know that. If the recommendation was, one in the East, one in the West, one in the South, who decided that one should go to Bihar, one should go to Andhra Pradesh; and the third one would go to Rajasthan. Who decided that it will not go to Karnataka, Kerala or Orissa? At what level was this decision taken? I would like to understand this. If a decision has been taken consciously, what is the logic behind it? Let the whole nation know. I would like to have answers to these few questions. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Members speaking without my permission will not go in the record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I would like to request the hon. Minister that there is a necessity to provide more funds for establishment of Human Resource Development Central Institutes. Let us get an assurance from the hon. Minister. Whatever you say, we do not have any ill-will against the Cabinet Minister of Human Resource Development. We do not want to offend the hon. Minister who is going to reply today, but we have to plead our case. If you require all of us, all Members of Parliament from Orissa including the supporters who want Orissa to grow and prosper, all of He can go including the hon. Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh lie can go and plead before the Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Arjun Singh. Now let us hear from the hon. Minister.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): The UPA Government all the time talks of inclusive growth. What is the meaning of this inclusive growth? Does it mean that the growth of some with the exclusion of others? You take the example of quality of human resource available in Orissa — in the Civil Service, in the banking sector, in the IT, in medicine, in engineering what is the percentage of Oriyas? It is one of the highest in India.

The hon. Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh is sitting here. He was with us in the Standing Committee on Finance. Wherever he was going with us, he was finding that Oriya officers were prospering everywhere like in the Income-tax, in Central Excise, in banking and whenever he stands to speak here, he says, as ever, the 'Kalinga Brigade' is

available here to listen to his speech. He knows that we always sit and we listen to him.

Sir, the UPA Government and everybody knows that now there is going to be a shortage of skilled manpower in this country by 2011. We will have to import skilled manpower if this trend of not making the people skilled, continues in India That is why. 1,000 ITIs are going to be developed as centres of excellence. The hon. Minister of Finance told about this at the time of the Budget Speech. So I am asking what is the criterion for setting up of IITs. How many IITs are there in the United States of America? How many IITs are required in a country of India's magnitude? Is it only seven? If you include three, it is going to be ten.

Sir let me tell you, a country of India's magnitude requires 1500 IITs. It may sound very lofty, but it is true. So a country of one billion people requires this.

Now the UPA Government is already charging two per cent Education Cess for primary education. From this year, you have imposed another one per cent for the higher education. Every year you say that your revenue collection is increasing by 20 per cent and 30 per cent. So, there is no shortage of money. There is no resource crunch. If there is no resource crunch, why do you not come for another technical institute of the magnitude of the IIT in a State like Orissa? Why should the people from Orissa, why should MPs from Orissa simply beg like beggars? Why should we beg for it? I am not accusing you. I am not accusing any individual or this Government, but I will appeal this Government that you should see to it that Oriyas should not just come and beg to you like this.

Let us have another institute. You have it in Bihar, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. We have no objection to that. I told you that we require 1500 technical institutions. You can have it in Kerala and everywhere. We also want, perhaps, one in Orissa. As has already been told by Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy, the IIT Kharagpur is willing to open a campus of its own in Bhubaneswar. In Western Orissa which is comparatively an under-developed area, there, the Burla Engineering College is having the infrastructure and everything. You can develop it and improve it to the status of an IIT. You can do that.

Lastly hon. Minister, let me tell you that if your Government has not agreed earlier to set up an institute of IIT in Orissa. If you have not agreed, please agree to it now. If you do not agree to it today, we will keep on raising this matter in this House for all time to come till you agree.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to request the hon. Members to seek clarifications because I have a very long list of speakers with me. So, I would only love clarifications on this Calling Attention. I would now request Shri Prasanna Acharya to seek only clarifications.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur): Sir, it is a very important subject concerning the State of Orissa. My colleagues have very forcefully raised it.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): Sir, I want to know whether the second Calling Attention will be taken up today or tomorrow. At 3 of the Clock, there is another most important discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At this time, I cannot say anything. After we finish this, I will let you know.

I would request Shri Prasanna Acharya to seek only clarifications. No lengthy speech is allowed.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, this is a very important subject concerning Orissa. I would earnestly thank the Chair for giving me permission to raise a few questions.

It is an admitted fact that whenever there is a Congress Government at the Centre or an alliance Government led by the Congress at the Centre, Orissa has been consistently neglected. Statistics alone speaks volumes about the continued injustice meted out to Orissa whenever there is a Congress-led Government be it Railways, be it the Plan Grants or allocation of Central University or IIT, Orissa. My pertinent question to the hon. Minister of State here, who is going to reply, is few months back, the Minister of State Shri Fatmi, who is very much present here, announced in a public function that three IITs were going to be set up. One is in Bihar and another one is in Orissa. It was announced by the Minister. Whenever a Minister makes any public announcement, it is supposed that he is announcing it on behalf of the Government. Therefore, I do not just understand why on the plea of the recommendation of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister the decision was subsequently changed. It is a million-dollar question for us, for the people of Orissa. When already a decision was taken that one IIT out of the three would be set up in Orissa, when it was declared by the Minister himself, why in the subsequent period the decision was again changed on the plea of the recommendation of the Scientific Advisory Council of the Prime Minister?

14.42 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

I would like to draw your attention to another important issue. The Joshi Committee and subsequently the Anandakrishnan Committee evaluated a few of the old quality engineering colleges to upgrade to the status of an IIST. Then also, Orissa's case was not properly considered. It was ignored at that time also. You know, Sir, that no State can achieve robust growth in economy without the sound base in science and technology which are directly linked to its economic development. While States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have leveraged the technology base, Orissa has suffered due to lack of such an institution. It is an admitted fact.

My colleague Shri Mahtab was very correctly saying that among the States in the South, West, North and East, Orissa is the only one State that does not have a single institution at the level of INIs. There are already 13 INIs in India. Orissa is zero. There is a total of 7 IITs in the country. Orissa is zero. There is a total of six IIMs in India. Orissa is zero.

There are 18 Central Universities in the country. We have been demanding for a Central University to be set up in Orissa, but it has not been conceded to so far. Orissa has no national level R & D establishment, except the Regional Research Laboratory

Sir, another very important point has been raised very correctly by my colleague. You will be surprised to know that the HRD Ministry is spending only Rs. 4.70 per person on higher education in Orissa. If you see the figures of other States, in Delhi it is Rs. 183.08, in Uttaranchal it is Rs. 115.14, in West Bengal it is Rs. 41.20 and in Karnataka it is Rs. 33.04. These figures will show you how the HRD Ministry has been consistently neglecting Orissa as far as higher education is concerned.

I would like to know whether the Government is aware that a new era of industrialization has begun in Orissa. Orissa is now poised to add in excess of 70 million tonnes per annum in steel, 4 million tonnes per annum in alumina refining, 1 million tonne per annum in aluminium, 15 million tonnes per annum in petrochemical refining, 13,000 MW of power and 5 million tonnes per annum in cement. POSCO, Tata, Mittal, L & T, Aditya Birla, Infosys and so many other companies are coming to Orissa. When a new era in industrialization has begun in Orissa, is it not necessary that more and more qualified engineers and technologists are produced in Orissa? Our Chief

Minister has twice written to the Prime Minister and he met the Prime Minister also and requested for setting up an IIT in Orissa. Shri Swain was mentioning about Burla College of Engineering. I demand that the Burla College of Engineering should be upgraded and should be given the status of an Indian Institute of Technology.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN (Deogarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the achievement of a son of a labourer who stood first in Matriculation examination in Orissa this year and the son of a tea vendor who has qualified UPSC Examination held last year. It is an irony that the Central Government is conspiring to set up a national university elsewhere which was allotted to Orissa. It will hurt the sentiments and interests of Oriyas. I would like to ask a question from the hon. Minister, but I am not sure whether she is competent to reply it or not? I want one clarification—on 28 August, last year, opening of three new institutes was announced in Patna and the announcement does not cover Orissa. Planning Commission makes recommendations in this regard. I want to know—was any recommendation made for Orissa or not? Planning Commission plays an important role in formation of plan. Will the hon. Minister please state—whether Orissa's name figured in the names of States wherein three green field IITs were proposed to be set up on the recommendations of Planning Commission? If so, the reasons for neglecting Orissa.

[English]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given my name. I want to seek a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? You are evolving a new procedure. Even though it is unprecedented, you can associate your names and you send the slips to the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are a senior Member. You know the rules. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not obliged to call anybody now. We go up to 5 Members and sometimes up to 6. Now, another 20 hon. Members are standing up and asking for chance to speak. How is it possible to allow all of you? I am sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us follow some rule.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Notice means nothing Mr. Rawat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats. This is a specific subject. Hon. Members from the concerned State have spoken. So, there is no reason to allow any other hon. Member now.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to seek a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry. This is not the procedure. The hon. Minister's statement only will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, this is the 150th year of the Soldiers' Mutiny. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, I will not allow this kind of violation of rules. I have told you.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Deo, I will not allow this. You are defying the Chair deliberately.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, this is the 150th year of the Soldiers' Mutiny, which is considered the corner stone, the basis for our Independence Movement and every Indian, every State had rightly its role to play in the Independence Movement. Not only Orissa, but the entire country was unified and did fight for its Independence. I would like to make that very clear here.

The Indian Institutes of Technology have been conceived as institutes of national importance and these institutes are leaders in technology innovation and also to educate and train graduates and post-graduate level technologists and engineers at all levels to the very best in any part of the country. Therefore, it can be justified that every State would want to have an IIT, which is considered a global brand in technical education, in their State.

*Not recorded

But, before I proceed further and answer the various queries posed by my hon. Colleagues, I would just like to briefly outline the way in which the states where these three IITs need to be established was decided upon. Prof. C.N.R. Rao, Chairman of Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, had recommended the setting up of three IITs and in his letter to the hon. HRD Minister has clearly indicated that one IIT needs to be established in South, one in east, possibly in *...(Interruptions)* Bihar and one in West, probably in Rajasthan. *...(Interruptions)* It was very clearly mentioned. *...(Interruptions)* I apologise for the slip of the tongue. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be a point of order on the slip of tongue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure the hon. Minister will be very happy, as all of us, to provide an IIT to Orissa, but she is saying why it has not been possible and why some decision has been taken. Nobody is unsympathetic. We all want an IIT in every State. Why not? But there are certain ways of doing things.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: It was on his recommendation that three States were identified as possible locations for the new IITs that were to be set up.

With regard to IISER, that Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy was mentioning, the idea was mooted by the then Chairman of UGC and UGC was not considered a competent body to actually open institutes. It is only a body which would extend grants to the universities and colleges. Therefore, in the Law Ministry, it was not considered legal by the UGC to announce the opening up of an IISER. That was the reason why the idea of opening up of IISER to be established in Orissa was dropped.

As far as the remark which Shri Fatmi had made is concerned, he is very much present here and he clearly declines having made such a remark. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: The hon. Minister should not say that. Otherwise, I will bring a privilege motion. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: He is present here and has denied that. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is being done here? Neither your statement is recorded nor her statement can be heard.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, she is misleading the House. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Deo, you are a very alert Member. If she is misleading the House, you have ample remedy.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, she is beating around the bush. *...(Interruptions)* I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: She is beating around the bush.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order for that. I have never heard of having a point of order on beating around the bush.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All right then, I will stop this discussion here.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record any observation. Any hon. Member speaking without the permission of the Chair is not to be recorded. You know that rule.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can compel any particular Minister to reply.

The hon. Minister may continue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: As far as the proposal to set up an IIT in Kharagpur is concerned, to have large extension, greenfield campuses of IITs in other States opened by IITs somewhere else would actually call for 500 to 600 acres of land from the State Governments. As he said, the State Government was ready. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: At the same time, the cost of land development itself would be around Rs. 120 crore to Rs. 150 crore besides the cost of setting up the entire infrastructure which would be somewhere to the tune of Rs. 1000 crore. *...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Nothing is being recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Besides this, the burden of the non-recurring expenditure would again fall on the Government of India. It is not to shirk away from the responsibility; but it is to consolidate. We, already, have shortcomings in the other IITs as such. We have faculty problems; we have infrastructural problems. Unless we consolidate all these, we would not be in a position to open Greenfield campuses elsewhere in other States. That was the reason. However, Bhubaneswar does have an extension centre opened by IIT Kharagpur which actually extends post graduate, continuing education programmes there. It has been there for quite some time.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: You accept the proposal of Kharagpur also.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: We have not accepted the proposal of Kharagpur.

Planning Commission has only given an in-principle approval for setting up of these three new IITs. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I would be very happy to have an IIT in Puri.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: But where the IITs need to be set up has not been mentioned by the Planning Commission. This was clearly mentioned in the C.N.R. Rao Report itself.

Mahtabji has questioned the mandate of the Scientific Advisory Committee. The Scientific Advisory Council to the PM has a mandate to recommend the development of science and technology in the country. IISERs have been set up based on these recommendations. Besides this, IITs also are being also set up based on these recommendations again. As I said, it is not very easy, the cost of setting up of an IIT is to the tune of Rs. 1000 crore besides the land and the land development cost.

Coming to allegation that Orissa has been sidelined or has been marginalized. I would like to briefly read out the names of the Centrally-funded Institutes which are already existing. There is Regional Research Laboratory at Bhubaneswar, Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute at

Puri, Extension Centre of IIT Kharagpur, Indian Institute of Mass Communication at Dhenkanal, Regional Medical Research Centre. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: There is Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture at Kausalyaganga, National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research at Cuttack, Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region at Bhubaneswar. ...*(Interruptions)* National Research Centre for Women in Agriculture at Bhubaneswar.

MR. SPEAKER: She is doing a brilliant job. Kindly support it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not be angry, young man.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Government engineering institutes are five in number. Besides Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, we have an Architecture Institute which is again a Government Institute which is running MBA institutions are six in number, MCA institutions are again six in number and pharmacy institution is one in number. These are all Government institutions approved by AICTE. Besides this, the Universities in Orissa are Behrampur University, Biju Patnaik University of Technology at Rourkela, Fakir Mohan University at Balasore, Kalinga Institute of International Technology at Bhubaneswar. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You should allow the Minister to reply. This is not right. You cannot have a reply according to your desire.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Very well; I think the hon. Members who have spoken on this Calling Attention Motion have done an admirable job to put up the case of their State. I think, in the circumstances, the hon. Minister has done a great job in tackling these attacks.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Thank you. Sir.

15.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up item no. 9. Shri Jairam Ramesh.

*Not recorded

...(Interruptions)

15.00 ¼ hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Brahmananda Panda and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are all senior Members and responsible Members. This is not the way. Please go back to your seats.

Let us not bring down this institution. Everyday it is happening. I appeal to all of you to go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record anything.

...(Interruptions)*

15.01 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Brahmananda Panda and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, we are not satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): A great injustice is being done to Orissa. ...(Interruptions)

15.01 ½ hrs.

(Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Enough is enough. Now, item no. 9. Shri Jairam Ramesh.

15.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE – *Contd.*

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

*Not recorded

INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I sincerely apologize for not being present in the House when my name was called since I was on Roster Duty. I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the State Trading Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6359/2007]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the P.E.C. Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6360/2007]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the India Trade Promotion Organization and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6361/2007]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the MMTC Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6362/2007]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6363/2007]

- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6364/2007]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6365/2007]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6366/2007]

15.02 ½ hrs.

MOTION RE: THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

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): Sir, on behalf of Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, I beg to move:-

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th May, 2007."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th May, 2007."

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 will be treated as laid on the Table of the House and they will form part of the proceedings of the House.

- (i) **Need to expedite the establishment of Thermal Power Project at Nabinagar in Aurangabad, Bihar**

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (Aurangabad, Bihar): Bihar is deficient in power. To help meet its assessed demand the State Government had in 1989 conceived of a 2200 MW thermal power project that was to be established at Nabinagar in Aurangabad. After this project lay dormant for ten years, efforts to revive it began during the Fourteenth Lok Sabha in 1999. Studies established its feasibility. The Ministry of Railways intervened and offered to build the project. But the Power Ministry opposed it claiming that building such a project was its legitimate responsibility. This dispute unnecessarily held up the project.

Seventeen years after it was conceptualized, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, after fully considering it in its meeting on 2nd February this year, accorded its mandatory approval to build a 1000 MW power project, consisting of four units each of 250 MW, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,350 crores over a 1600 acre area in Nabinagar. 600 acres have been acquired and the remainder is to be acquired by 2007 end. This is a huge achievement for the state and is a national asset. As

* Treated as laid on the Table.

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to circulate the said Bill for public opinion;

(f) if so, the details thereof and time fixed for the introduction of the said Bill;

(g) whether the Government has convened any meeting of Secretaries, Chief Ministers and Advisers of Union Territories in this regard; and

(h) if so, the details and outcome of such meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The Soli Sorabjee Committee has submitted to the Government a draft Model Police Act on October 30, 2006.

(b) The salient features of the Model Police Act inter-alia includes setting up a State Police Board, fixity of tenure of the Director General of Police of the State and other key police functionaries, setting up of Police Establishment Committees for the purpose of effecting transfers and postings of police officers, separation of investigation police from law and order police and setting up of Police Accountability Mechanisms at the State and District levels.

(c) to (f) Police being a State subject, the Model Police Act drafted by the Soli Sorabjee Committee has been sent to all State Governments for appropriate consideration and action. The Central Government is considering introduction of a Bill to cover Police administration in the Union Territories to replace the existing enactments.

(g) and (h) A meeting of Chief Ministers of States and Administrators of Union Territories was held under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister on 30.12.2006 and there was a general consensus on the need to frame a new police law for contemporary needs.

[English]

Closure of Mills

4587. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

SHRI JUAL ORAM:

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

(a) the details of big, medium and small scale mills in the country including paper mills separately;

(b) whether any of those mills have fallen sick/closed including paper mills;

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

(d) the steps taken to revive those sick/closed such mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2003-04, the number of factories were 1,29,074. According to the Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), there are 666 pulp and paper mills in the country of which 514 are small, 90 are medium and 62 are big paper mills of which 96 paper mills have fallen sick/closed.

(c) The state-wise list of closed paper mills is enclosed as statement.

(d) 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 for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) which considers revival of sick industrial units registered with the Board under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) 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 closed paper mills

S.No.	State/U.T.	No. of Mills
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
4.	Assam	1
5.	Bihar	1
6.	Chandigarh	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-

1	2	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-
10.	Delhi	-
11.	Goa	-
12.	Gujarat	23
13.	Haryana	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
16.	Jharkhand	-
17.	Karnataka	3
18.	Kerala	2
19.	Lakshadweep	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4
21.	Maharashtra	13
22.	Manipur	-
23.	Meghalaya	-
24.	Mizoram	-
25.	Nagaland	1
26.	Orissa	1
27.	Pondicherry	-
28.	Punjab	9
29.	Rajasthan	1
30.	Sikkim	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	5
32.	Tripura	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	14
34.	Uttaranchal	-
35.	West Bengal	6
Total		96

Activities of SIMI

4588. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether members of the banned terrorist organization 'SIMI' have been arrested in a number of terrorist incidents in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of members of the said organisation arrested so far; and

(c) the details of action taken by the Government to check the activities of SIMI in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. According to information received from the State Governments and NCT Delhi 179 cases were registered against the Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) under various provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, Indian Penal Code, Explosive Substances Act, Prevention of Terrorism Act, Arms Act, Essential Services Act, etc. These cases are at different stages of trial in the Courts. However, the activities of SIMI are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies.

Child Growth Standards

4589. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of malnourishment in the country during each of the last three years including current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to bring a new set of child growth standards based on new WHO growth standards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The Present level of undernutrition among children and women, as per the provisional data of the third round of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) conducted during 2005-2006 is given in the enclosed statement.

The Previous survey (NFHS-2) relates to the period 1998-99. This survey is conducted periodically and not every year.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare organized jointly a National Workshop on "Adoption of New WHO Child Growth Standards" on 8-9 February 2007 in New Delhi to deliberate on the adoption of the new Growth Standards. A consensus has emerged in the Workshop in favour of adoption of these standards. However, a final decision in the matter has not been taken as yet.

Statement**Statewise Present Rate of Malnutrition in India**

S.No.	State/UT	Percentage of children under 3 years		percentage of women (15-49) yrs. With BMI below normal (18.5)	
		Underweight	Anaemia	BMI	Anaemia
1	Mizoram	21.6	51.7	15.3	38.2
2	Sikkim	22.6	56.9	9.6	46.8
3	Manipur	23.8	52.8	13.9	39.3
4	Punjab	27.0	80.2	13.5	38.4
5	Kerala	28.8	55.7	12.5	32.3
6	Goa	29.3	49.3	20.5	38.9
7	Jammu and Kashmir	29.4	68.1	21.3	53.0
8	Nagaland	29.7	NA	15.9	NA
9	Delhi	33.1	63.2	10.6	43.4
10	Tamil Nadu	33.2	72.5	23.5	53.3
11	Himachal Pradesh	36.2	58.8	24.3	40.9
12	Andhra Pradesh	36.6	79.0	30.8	62.0
13	Arunachal Pradesh	36.9	66.3	15.5	48.9
14	Uttaranchal	38.0	61.5	25.7	47.6
15	Tripura	39.0	67.9	35.1	64.4
16	Maharashtra	39.7	71.9	32.6	49.0
17	Assam	40.4	76.7	26.5	69.0
18	Karnataka	41.1	82.7	31.4	50.3
19	Haryana	41.9	82.5	27.8	56.5
20	West Bengal	43.5	69.4	37.7	63.0
21	Orissa	44.0	74.2	40.5	62.0
22	Rajasthan	44.0	79.6	33.6	53.1
23	Meghalaya	46.3	68.7	14.7	45.4
24	Uttar Pradesh	47.3	85.1	34.1	50.8
25	Gujarat	47.4	80.1	32.3	55.5
26	Chhattisgarh	52.1	81.0	41.0	57.6
27	Bihar	58.4	87.6	43.0	68.3
28	Jharkhand	59.3	77.7	32.6	70.4
29	Madhya Pradesh	60.3	82.6	40.1	57.6
India		45.9	79.2	33.0	56.2

Source: NFHS-3 (2005-06)

BMI-Body Mass Index $\frac{\text{weight in Kg.}}{\text{Height in meter X meter}}$

Construction of Cyclone Shelter in Orissa

4590. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constructed cyclone shelters in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of cyclone shelters so far set up in the State;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to construct such shelters during 2007-08; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) As per the information received from State Government of Orissa, 172 cyclone shelters have so far been constructed in the State.

(c) and (d) As per the available information 42 sites have been identified in the coastal districts of Balasore, Bhadrak and Kendrapara for construction of cyclone shelters at an estimated cost of Rs.15 crore.

Selling of Textbooks to Scrap Dealers

4591. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of text books meant for children under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan have been sold to scrap dealer and found in a scrap godown;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry in the matter has been conducted;

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

(e) the action taken against the persons found guilty; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. A. FATMI): (a) to (f) Two instances of sale of free textbooks meant for distribution under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan have come to light in Dhar and Betul districts of Madhya Pradesh. Enquiries were instituted at the local level in both instances and also by the Government of India in one case.

Individuals found prima facie involved in these irregularities were suspended and police cases registered against them. Government of Madhya Pradesh has taken measures to ensure proper distribution of free textbooks by ensuring printing of the label 'free textbooks-not for sale' on the textbooks and developing a detailed plan and calendar for monitoring textbooks distribution in the academic sessions 2007-08.

Anti-Human Trafficking Unit

4592. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of anti-human trafficking units with the help of United Nations set up in various States;

(b) the details of special features of such units in terms of training, equipment, resources etc., in dealing with anti-human trafficking; and

(c) the details of participation of NGO in such Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units (IAHTU) are being set up in the Project States of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Maharashtra and Bihar under the two-year Project on 'Strengthening the Law Enforcement Response in India against Trafficking in Persons through Training and Capacity Building' taken up by MHA in association with UNODC. Each IAHTU envisages inclusion of representatives of Government and civil society. Financial support is being provided for the operation of these IAHTUs for the lifetime of the project. The IAHTUs are planned to address human trafficking from a holistic perspective, including rescue and post-rescue care and attention of trafficked persons, investigation and prosecution of offenders and prevention of trafficking. Till date four IAHTUs have been set up – one each at Hyderabad, Eluru and Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh and one in Goa.

(c) The IAHTUs are integrated units that represent Government agencies and NGOs. The NGOs for the IAHTUs are decided by the State Government authorities. The NGOs are envisaged to assist in the areas of prevention, detection, prosecution and rehabilitation.

Introduction of Tribal Literature in Higher Education

4593. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to introduce Indian Tribal Literature in higher education;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government has records on the Indian Tribal history; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time since when it is likely to be maintained?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not maintain any such records.

**Janshree Bima Yojana for
Anganwadi Workers**

4594. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the fall in renewal of 1,95,282 new lives in 2005-06 as compared to 5,78,209 new lives covered in 2004-05 by Life Insurance Company (LIC) under various Bima Yojanas for Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers; and

(b) the premium paid to LIC during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Under the 'Anganwadi karyakartri Bima Yojana', launched under the Life Insurance Corporation's (LIC) Social Security Group Scheme in 2004-05, premium of Rs. 280/- per beneficiary/per annum is shared as under:

- (i) Rs. 100/- from the Social Security Fund of LIC
- (ii) Rs. 100/- by the Government of India
- (iii) Rs. 80/- by the Anganwadi Worker/Helper (insured member).

In the year 2004-05, 5,78,209 new lives were covered under the Scheme. In the year 2005-06, only 1,95,282 of these were renewed while 2,89,688 new beneficiaries were enrolled under the Scheme. The reason for non-renewal of such a large number of lives appears to be lack of awareness among Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers of the benefits of the Scheme resulting in non-payment of beneficiaries' contribution of Rs. 80/-.

(b) The year-wise premium paid to the LIC by Government of India is as under:

Year	Amount
2004-05	5.00 Crore
2005-06	8.00 Crore
2006-07	12.00 Crore

[Translation]

Indo Pak DG Level Agreement

4595. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with Pakistan regarding deportation of nationals of both countries who cross the border inadvertently as reported in the 'Dainik Jagaran' dated April 26, 2007;

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

(c) whether all the innocent nationals are proposed to be handed over to their respective countries;

(d) if so, whether any list in this regard has been handed over to Pakistan;

(e) if so, the number of Indian nationals who had crossed over to Pakistan; and

(f) the time by which the said agreement is likely to be implemented by both countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) No such agreement has been signed.

(c) During the Bi-Annual meeting held at Jalandhar (India) w.e.f. 17-19 October, 1995 it was mutually agreed upon that after necessary verification inadvertent border crossers would be promptly returned. However, personnel who are involved in smuggling/trans border crimes will be handed over to local police for legal action as per law of the land.

(d) A list of such inadvertent border crossers who are learnt to be in custody of Pakistan has been given to Pakistan Rangers during Bi-Annual meeting held on 14-17 February 2007 at Jalandhar (India).

(e) 10 Indian nationals had crossed over to Pakistan, inadvertently.

(f) Not applicable in view of (a) & (b) above.

Establishment of Punjabi Schools

4596. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to establish Punjabi Schools on the lines of Navodaya Vidyalayas to promote education in the country;

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

(c) the norms fixed for the selection of location for the establishment of such schools;

(d) whether sufficient number of teachers are available for such schools for providing better education to the students;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not the initiative being 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) No Sir.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

Dowry Demand

4597. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has not admitted the demand of money from the in-laws of daughter as 'dowry demand' and has issued directives to the Government to clarify the above matter;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is likely to formulate a law to ban such demand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) In Criminal Appeal No. 1613 of 2005 Appasahib and Anr. Vs. State of Maharashtra decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 5.1.2007, it has been held that 'demand for money on account of some financial stringency or for meeting some urgent domestic expenses cannot be termed as demand for dowry as the said word is normally understood'.

(c) and (d) The National Commission for Women has reviewed the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, taking into consideration, inter-alia, the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, and suggested that the definition of 'dowry' as given in the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 may be

amended to include a specific prohibition of exchanges made both at the time of or any time after the marriage and the words 'in connection with the marriage' therein should be deleted.

[English]

Open Schools for Minorities

4598. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish 'Open Schools' for minorities in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the new schools would be opened?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Education for All

4599. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether providing education for all children of the country is a constitutional/legal obligation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether private educational institutions have also been included in this provision;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether penal laws have been informed to ban interview of children seeking admissions in schools; and

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of cases come to the notice of the Government violating these provisions in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) Consequent upon enactment of the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002, Article 21-A has been inserted in the Constitution, which makes education a Fundamental Right for children in the age group of 6-14 years by providing that "the State shall

provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by Law, determine". Accordingly, a draft Model Right to Education Bill spelling out broad parameters and features for achieving the Constitutional mandate of free and compulsory education was drafted and circulated as framework to the States/UTs to seek their comments thereon. The Model Right to Education Bill has not yet been finalized.

Section 3 of the draft Model Bill spells out the rights of the child to free and compulsory education of equitable quality. Section 13 of the draft Model Bill spells out, inter-alia, that Schools shall provide free and compulsory elementary education to children entitled under Section 3 to the extent and in the manner specified below:

- (i) State schools, except schools of specified categories, and fully aided schools - to all admitted children.
- (ii) Aided schools, other than fully aided schools - to at least such proportion of their admitted children as its annual recurring aid bears to its annual recurring expenses.

Provided that if a school is already under obligation, at the commencement of this Act, to either the Central Government or an appropriate government or any authority/agency representing or acting on their behalf to provide free education to a specified number of children as a consequence of having received land building/equipment/other facilities either free of cost or at subsidized rates, such school shall continue to discharge such obligation notwithstanding the provisions of this Act.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

[English]

Broadcasting Licence

4600. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 40 channels are waiting for a Broadcasting Licence;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time since when these channels are awaiting clearance;

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to issue licence to these channels; and

(d) the number out of these that are news, music and entertainment channels, separately?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) As on 30.4.2007, the proposals of 71 private satellite TV channels for permission to uplink from India are at various stages of scrutiny in accordance with the existing uplinking guidelines. The details of such channels are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Since the applications are in various stages of processing and comments/clearances from other Ministries are also necessarily obtained as required under the guidelines, no definite time frame can be indicated.

(d) The uplinking guidelines prescribe only two categories of channels namely News & Current Affairs and Non-News & Current Affairs. The category of the TV channels is indicated in the aforementioned statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Companies	Name of the channels	Date of Receipt of proposals	Category of channels
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Raj Television Network Ltd.	Vissa Raj Musix	17.5.2005	News Non-News
2.	Innovations Impex Pvt Ltd.	CTV	27.1.2006	News
3.	Rayudu Vision Media Ltd.	RTV	10.3.2006	News
4.	Swen Television Ltd.	Swen TV	23.3.2006	Non News
5.	Sheetal Fibres Ltd.	News Today	12.5.2006	News
6.	AIRR X Media Ltd.	Noori TV	15.5.2006	News
7.	Sahara India Com. Corpn. Ltd.	Sahara Hit Music	16.5.2006	Non-News

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Zee Telefilms Ltd.	Zee Music Russia MOD-Hindi, MOD English Zee Talkies	6.7.2006 9.11.2006 28.3.2007	Non-News Non-News Non-News
9.	Millions Media Ltd.	Alif TV	13.7.2006	Non-News
10.	Blessings TV Pvt. Ltd.	Blessing TV	18.7.2006	Non-News
11.	Sowbhagya Exports Ltd.	DTV	29.8.2006	News
12.	Josh Media Vision Ltd.	Josh	7.9.2006	News
13.	Kitab Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.	Kitab TV	26.9.2006	Non-News
14.	Filmcity Com. Tech. Ltd.	Wellness	29.9.2006	Non-News
15.	Bharamputra Tele-Production (P)Ltd.	Channel East	6.10.2006	News
16.	Hamara Samay TV News Network Pvt. Ltd.	Alif TV	11.10.2006	Non-News
17.	AM TV Pvt. Ltd.	Rise TV	12.10.2006	News
18.	ETC Networks Ltd.	ETC Punjabi News	13.10.2006	News
19.	N.K. Media Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	Naxatra TV	22.11.2006	News
20.	NDTV	NDTV Metro Nation Chennai, NDTV Metro Nation Bangalore, NDTV Metro Nation Mumbai & NDTV Metro Nation Kolkata NDTV Middle East	30.11.2006 31.1.2007	News News
21.	Bengal Media Pvt. Ltd.	Channel 10	30.11.2006	News
22.	Divine Television Foundation	Divine	1.12.2006	Non-News
23.	Media Content & Com. Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Star Marathi	27.12.2006	News
24.	ABC Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Sanskruithi TV	10.1.2007	Non-News
25.	STV Enterprises Ltd.	Haryana News, Goa News & UP News	31.1.2007	News
26.	Pride East Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.	Channel 24 East	5.2.2007	News
27.	Positiv TV Pvt. Ltd.	Focus	6.2.2007	News
28.	Virsa Media India Pvt. Ltd.	Virsa	14.2.2007	Non News
29.	Television Eighteen India Ltd.	CNBC-TV 18-1 CNBC-TV 18-2 CNBC-TV 18-3	14.2.2007	News
30.	Third Eye Com. (P) Ltd.	Tulsi	1.3.2007	Non-News
31.	Bengal Entertainment Pvt.Ltd.	Channel 8	1.3.2007	News
32.	Gen X Entertainment Ltd.	Bindaas	7.3.2007	Non-News

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Vasanth & Co. Media Network Pvt Ltd.	Vasanth TV	8.3.2007	News
34.	Asianet Com. Ltd.	Suvama News	12.3.2007	News
35.	INX Media Pvt. Ltd.	9X & 9Xm	15.3.2007	Non-News
36.	INX News Pvt. Ltd.	News X	15.3.2007	News
37.	Malar Network Pvt. Ltd.	Malar TV, Malar TV South & Malar TV West	14.3.2007	News
38.	Satish Sugars Ltd.	Samaya	19.3.2007	News
39.	Music Choice India Pvt. Ltd.	Music Choice	20.3.2007	Non-News
40.	Sharp Eye Advert.(P) Ltd.	Mango TV	23.3.2007	News
41.	Rachana TV Pvt. Ltd.	Bhakti	28.3.2007	Non-News
42.	MM TV Ltd.	Manorama News International	28.3.2007	News
43.	NDTV Imagine Ltd.	NDTV Entertainment	4.4.2007	Non-News
44.	NDTV Lifestyle Ltd.	NDTV Lifestyle	4.4.2007	Non-News
45.	TV-18 Home Shopping Network Pvt. Ltd.	Home Shop 18	10.4.2007	Non-News
46.	Complete News & Entertainment Broadcasting Pvt Ltd.	CNEB	13.4.2007	News
47.	Mavis Satcom Ltd.	Jaya Movies	16.4.2007	News
48.	Maa TV Network Ltd.	Maa Bhakti Maa Music Maa News	19.4.2007 News	Non-News
49.	BAG Glamour Ltd.	BAG Glamour BAG Bliss	23.4.2007	Non-News
50.	BAG Newslane Network Ltd.	BAG News 1 BAG News 2	23.4.2007	News
51.	Ashirwad Telenetwork Pvt. Ltd.	Ashirwad	26.4.2007	Non-News
52.	Pearl Media Pvt. Ltd.	Mahuaa	27.4.2007	News

Drop out Rate in 12th Standard

4601. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of students reduces upto 10 percent by the time they reach 12th standard;

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

(c) whether instances of corruption in education sector have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(e) the steps taken/ likely to be taken in this regard?

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

FATMI): (a) and (b) As per the Selected Educational Statistics, 2004-05 compiled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (with reference date 30.9.2004), drop-out rate from class I to X was 61.92%. Economic condition of the parents, poor access to secondary school and societal attitude, particularly in respect of girls, are some of the reasons for poor transition rate from elementary to secondary stage. Drop-out rates beyond class X are not centrally maintained.

(c) to (e) School education is primarily under the purview of the State governments who are to take necessary action when instances of corruption come to their notice. Whenever such instances involving Central Government funds come to the notice of the Central Government, appropriate action is taken at the Central Government level.

Textile Parks

4602. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR:
DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI HARILAL MADHAVJI BHAI PATEL:
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish more Textile Parks during Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of Textile Parks sanctioned during the Tenth Five Year Plan and likely to be sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(c) the details of the investment required for the purpose;

(d) the amount sanctioned and spent during each of the last three years and current year so far, State/Union Territory-wise;

(e) the estimated increase likely to take place in India's share in global textile for the coming years by establishing these Parks;

(f) whether the Government had issued any guidelines under Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES) in 2002; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) Under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), the Industry Associations / Groups of Entrepreneurs are the main promoters of Textile Park. Government of India provides assistance to facilitate development of infrastructure for setting up of textile units.

(b) During the Tenth Five Year Plan, 30 Textile Park projects were approved – 9 in 2005-06 and 21 in 2006-07. In the proposal for continuation of the SITP in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, development of additional Textile Parks has been included.

(c) Estimated investment in the 30 projects sanctioned so far is more than Rs. 15000 Crore.

(d) State-wise number of projects sanctioned, project cost, estimated Government of India (GoI) assistance and amount released are as under:-

State	No. of Projects sanctioned	Estimated project cost (common infrastructure & facilities) (In Crore Rupees)	Estimated GoI assistance (In Crore Rupees)	Amount released * (In Crore Rupees)	
				2005-06	2006-07
Andhra Pradesh	4	361.32	127.40	00	12.74
Gujarat	7	820.12	280.00	8.00	16.00
Maharashtra	6	524.05	202.29	8.82	6.89
Tamil Nadu	6	529.83	187.51	5.73	5.39
Rajasthan	4	399.61	158.72	00	3.87
Karnataka	1	53.10	21.24	00	2.12
Punjab	1	110.26	40.00	00	00
West Bengal	1	104.59	40.00	00	4.00

* SITP was approved in 2005-06. No amount has been released so far in 2007-08.

(e) Estimated annual production of the sanctioned 30 Textile Parks is more than Rs.23000 Crore and will cater to both domestic as well as international markets.

(f) and (g) Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES) was launched in March 2002 to create exclusive export

zones of excellence of apparel manufacturing. Subject to the over all limit of Rs. 17 Crore, Central assistance is provided @75% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 Crore for capital expenditure incurred on infrastructure facilities, @100% upto a maximum of Rs. 5 Crore for expenditure incurred on Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP),

Multi purpose Hall, Creche etc. and @ 50% upto a maximum of Rs. 2 Crore for expenditure incurred on training facility. Twelve (12) Apparel Park projects have been sanctioned, with a total project cost of Rs.433.60 Crore including Government of India assistance of Rs. 191.70 Crore. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 87.75 Crore has so far been released under the APES. State-wise Sanction is — One (1) each in AP, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, MP, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan; Two (2) each in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

The APES was merged with the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) in July 2005.

Cloth Consumption

4603. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total cloth consumption in the country annually during each of the last three years;

(b) the factors that determine cloth consumption; and

(c) the steps taken to promote textile industry, particularly the handloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) The consumption of cloth produced in mill, handloom, powerloom, hosiery, khadi, wool & silk sector is given below:

Apparent consumption of cloth

Item	(Mn. Sq.Mtr.)		
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
(a) Production of cloth	42383	45378	49577
(b) Import of cloth	501	523	745
(c) Export of cloth	1779	1695	1719
Consumption of cloth	41105	44206	48603
(a+b-c)			

(b) Availability of material, price, consumer preference etc. are the main factors which determine the cloth consumption.

(c) 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 implemented during the X Plan Period were Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Programme, Mill Gate Price

Scheme, Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme, Weavers' Welfare Scheme, Handloom Export Scheme, Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (IHCD), Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojna, Health Insurance Scheme, Handloom Mark and Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) Scheme etc.

Comprehensive Study on Impact of FDI

4604. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:
SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct a comprehensive study on the impact of FDI on aspects such as employment, livelihood, displacement and environment in rural economy as reported in the Times of India dated February 28, 2007;

(b) if so, whether the Government has finalised the parameters for such comprehensive study;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which such study is likely to be completed; and

(e) the details of the nodal agency and parameters chalked out in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to commission the National Council on Applied Economic Research (NCAER) to conduct a comprehensive study on the impact of FDI on Rural economy.

(b) to (e) The parameters of the Study are in the process of being finalised. The Study is likely to be completed within a year.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 12 Noon.

11.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till twelve of the clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am unable to hear anything.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no notice.

12.00 ½ hrs.

(At this stage, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 p.m.

12.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): I have given a notice of motion of privilege regarding the matter in which the Minister gave the answer on Mullaiperiyar Dam.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First, Papers to be laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: The answer given by the Minister.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us complete the business of Papers to be laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is with the hon. Speaker.

[English]

That would be decided later on.

...(Interruptions)

14.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6302/2007]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Copper Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6303/2007]

(2) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 610A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Kolar Gold Fields, for the year 2005-2006.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Kolar Gold Fields, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6304/2007]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics, Kolar Gold Fields, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics, Kolar Gold Fields, for the year 2005-2006.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6305/2007]

[English]

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): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) (Amendment) Regulations, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F-17/4/06-07 in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 2007, under sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Press Council Act, 1978.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6306/2007]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the

year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6307/2007]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Prasar Bharti (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6308/2007]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949:-
- (i) The Central Reserve Police Force Subordinate Ranks (Signal) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 220 in Gazette of India dated the 16th September 2006.
- (ii) The Central Reserve Police Force Group 'B' and 'C' (Radio Operator, Crypto, Technical, Radio Fitter, Draughtsman) (Non-Gazetted) Male or Female ranks (Signals) Recruitment Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 230 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6309/2007]

- (2) A copy of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Veterinary Cadre (Group 'C') Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 198(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 2007 under sub-section (3) of section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6310/2007]

- (3) A copy of the National Security Guard (Group 'B' Non-Gazetted Posts) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 154 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2006 under sub-section (3) of section 139 of the National Security Guard Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6311/2007]

- (4) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 4 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 2007 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 409 dated the 10th December, 2005 issued under Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6312/2007]

- (5) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification No. G.S.R. 315* dated the 17th September, 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6313/2007]

- (6) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification No. G.S.R. 316* dated the 17th September, 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6314/2007]

- (7) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification No. G.S.R. 1* dated the 7th January, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6315/2007]

- (8) A copy of the Immigration (Carriers Liability) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 72(E) dated the 9th February, 2007 under section 9 of the Immigration (Carriers Liability) Act, 2000.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6316/2007]

- (9) A copy of the Immigration (Carriers Liability) Order, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 171 (E) dated the 9th February, 2007 under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Immigration (Carriers Liability) Act, 2000.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6317/2007]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during various sessions of Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Lok Sabha:-

EIGHTH LOK SABHA

1. Statement No. XXXIV Eighth Session, 1986-1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6318/2007]

2. Statement No. XLII Ninth Session, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6319/2007]

3. Statement No. XLIV Thirteenth Session, 1989.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6320/2007]

TENTH LOK SABHA

4. Statement No. XXXIX Fifth Session, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6321/2007]

5. Statement No. XLII Seventh Session, 1993.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6322/2007]

6. Statement No. XXXVIII Ninth Session, 1984

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6323/2007]

ELEVENTH LOK SABHA

7. Statement No. XXXV Second Session, 1997.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6324/2007]

8. Statement No. XXXVII Fourth Session, 1997.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6325/2007]

9. Statement No. XXXI Fifth Session, 1997

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6326/2007]

TWELFTH LOK SABHA

10. Statement No. XXXIX Second Session, 1998.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6327/2007]

* Notification were laid on the Table on 25.08.2006.

11. Statement No. XXXIII Third Session, 1998.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6328/2007]

THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

12. Statement No. XXXVIII Second Session, 1999.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6329/2007]

13. Statement No. XXXIX Third Session, 2000.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6330/2007]

14. Statement No. XXXIII Fourth Session, 2000.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6331/2007]

15. Statement No. XXXII Fifth Session, 2000.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6332/2007]

16. Statement No. XXVI Eighth Session, 2001.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6333/2007]

17. Statement No. XXV Ninth Session, 2002.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6334/2007]

18. Statement No. XX Eleventh Session, 2002.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6335/2007]

19. Statement No. XVIII Twelfth Session, 2003.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6336/2007]

20. Statement No. XV Thirteenth Session, 2003.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6337/2007]

21. Statement No. XIV Fourteenth Session, 2004.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6338/2007]

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

22. Statement No. XII Second Session, 2004.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6339/2007]

23. Statement No. X Third Session, 2004.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6340/2007]

24. Statement No. VIII Fourth Session, 2005.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6341/2007]

25. Statement No. VII Fifth Session, 2005.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6342/2007]

26. Statement No. V Sixth Session, 2005.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6343/2007]

27. Statement No. V Seventh Session, 2006.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6344/2007]

28. Statement No. III Eighth Session, 2006.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6345/2007]

29. Statement No. II Ninth Session, 2006.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6346/2007]

30. Statement No. I Tenth Session, 2007
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6347/2007]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A.
FATMI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Uttarnachal Sabhi Ke Liye Shiksha Parishad (District Primary Education Programme-III), Dehradun, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Uttarnachal Sabhi Ke Liye Shiksha Parishad (District Primary Education Programme-III), Dehradun, for the year 2005-2006.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6348/2007]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 33 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:-

- (i) The National Council for Teacher Education (Recognition Norms and Procedure)

(Second Amendment) Regulations, 2006, published in Notification No. F. 49-4/2006-NCTE (N and S) (168) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 2006.

- (ii) The National Council for Teacher Education (Recognition Norms and Procedure) (Amendment) Regulations, 2006, published in Notification No. F. 49-4/2006-NCTE (N and S) (112) in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 2006.

- (4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6349/2007]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (3) of section 20 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:-

- (i) Notification No. F.47-33/2005-NCTE/CDN (37) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 2006 nominating Shri Iqbal Ahmad r/o Village and P.O. Jabaria Bheel, Tehsil Kalapipal, Distt. Shajapur (M.P.) as the member of the Western Regional Committee.
- (ii) Notification No. F.47-33/2005-NCTE/CDN (20) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2006 nominating the persons mentioned therein as Members of the various Regional Committees.

- (6) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6350/2007]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Orissa Primary Education Programme Authority, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Orissa Primary Education Programme Authority, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2004-2005.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6351/2007]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the State Mission Authority (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Nagaland, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the State Mission Authority (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Nagaland, for the year 2005-2006.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6352/2007]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Carpet Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Carpet Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6353/2007]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, and its nine subsidiary corporations for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Textile

according to the time schedule fixed by the NTPC, work is to be completed by April 2012, it should have by now established its administrative headquarters at the project site in Aurangabad and commenced work on the project to be able to adhere to the time frame.

But in over three months the NTPC has made no visible progress. This delay should not have occurred. The Ministry of Power may please ensure there is no further delay in the commencement of work on this valuable project.

(II) Need to implement schemes for inter-linking of rivers

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Water is the most important and critical among the common property resources. Water is also the most important for human sustenance. Agricultural development, ground water recharge and above all, the ecology as a whole, depend heavily upon sustainable water resource development.

In view of the large variations in rainfall over space and time, our country experiences frequent floods in some parts and severe droughts in some others. Floods are a recurring feature particularly in the Brahmaputra and Ganga rivers which carry 60 per cent of the water resources of our country.

Interlinking of rivers in India is expected to greatly reduce the regional imbalance in the availability of water in different river basins. Surplus water which flows waste to the sea would be fruitfully utilized.

Construction of storage dams as proposed will considerably reduce the severity of floods and the resultant damages. The flood peaks are estimated to reduce by about 20 to 30 per cent in the Ganga and Brahmaputra basins.

There should be an integrated approach to watershed management and measures for harnessing rainwater and prevent its runoff of sea. Nationalisation of all rivers and their inter-linking, more budgetary support for land and water development programmes and involvement of panchayats to monitor enforcement of laws and court orders is call of the day.

I request the Union Government to implement various schemes for inter-linking rivers particularly in southern peninsula with a view to equally distribute water for drinking and irrigation purposes to water scarcity states like Tamil Nadu.

(III) Need to construct railway line between Indore and Manmad

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): I have been continuously demanding for constructing rail line between Indore and Manmad. I had also raised a question in the Parliament in this regard. In reply to my Question, it was stated that survey for 350 km. long stretch of Indore-Manmad line was conducted and as per survey report, it was estimated to cost Rs. 1000 crore. But the rate of return on this route was reported as negative. My submission is that Indore in Madhya Pradesh has heavy Maharashtra bound traffic. From business point of view it connects Madhya Pradesh with entire South India. Now Mumbai-Agra-Indore Khalghat highway is proposed to be widened to four lanes. It will open avenues for further development, thus, in view of it, this line becomes more significant.

The Railway Ministry has proposed that if the State Government of Madhya Pradesh shares 50 percent expenditure, the project can be taken up on priority. This arrangement is far from reality as the country has a rail network of 18 kms. Per 100 square km, whereas, it is 15 km per 100 square kilometer in M.P. and every train originating from one corner of the country to another passes through Madhya Pradesh. Still, the rail network density in Madhya Pradesh is very less. The Central Government has asked the States to bear 50 per cent expenditure for privatization of projects. If financially sound States, where rail density is 18 k.m. or more are ready to bear 50 per cent expenditure, their rail projects will definitely be taken up on priority which would widen the gap in the pace of development between them.

As per the principle of equality, it is the responsibility of the Ministry to give priority to projects of economically backward States and also the States, wherein, rail density is low. Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister of Railways to accord sanction to Indore-Manmad rail line expeditiously.

(IV) Need to make HIV test compulsory before marriage

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): The country is grappling with two serious problems these days. The truth is that the youths are wasting away their life due to drug addiction and secondly the incidence of crime is rising. It is a serious and dangerous problem. If the Government enacts a legislation to the effect that all the students would have to undergo the drug addiction test

and they would be given admission only if their report is negative then I think this problem would be resolved to a great an extent.

The second serious problem relates to increase in H.I.V. positive cases. The Government is taking a lot of measures. The Government should come up with a legislation on marriage to the effect that if either of the spouse would be H.I.V. positive then their marriage would not be allowed and submission of H.I.V. test report should be a precondition for the registration of the marriage.

(v) Need to start 11th and 12th classes in Kendriya Vidyalaya Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Sir, the Kendriya Vidyalaya in Shajapur District Headquarters of Madhya Pradesh is conducting classes upto 10th standard. The students despite being large in number are getting quality education. There is a need to start 11th and 12th classes from this session. All kinds of facilities are available there. There is also an urgent need of a separate building of its own for the school. Land has been allotted for the building. Therefore, I request the Government to start 11th and 12th classes in Kendriya Vidyalaya Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh from this session itself and approval for permanent building be given.

(vi) Need to open an additional LPG Agency in Ladnun, District Nagaur, Rajasthan

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Sir, the situation of LPG supply continues to be grim in my Parliamentary constituency Ladnun, District Nagaur. The population of this town is approximately 65 thousand. There are internationally acclaimed universities and institutions like Jain Vishwa Bharati here. There is only one Gas Agency run by I.O.C. which is not able to meet the public demand. There has been no improvement in the operations of the Gas Agency despite several representations given by citizens, social organizations and by me to the Ministry, I.O.C. officials and other officers concerned.

Therefore, I request the Government to provide relief to the public by taking effective measures for the gas supply and making additional allotments of gas agencies.

(vii) Need to construct a bridge over river Chambal "Usedghat"

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Morena): Sir, the foundation stone of a bridge over river Chambal at "Usedghat" was laid by the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi to link

Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. That bridge has not been constructed so far even after 17 years. The Union Government is requested to sanction funds for the immediate construction of Usedghat over river Chambal which will connect two States.

(viii) Need to make the Palghat Unit of "The Instrumentation Limited", a central PSU, an independent profit making unit

[English]

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): The Instrumentation Ltd. a Central PSU was referred before the BIFR due to the crisis in the company in 1992. There was a package for its revival. But it is still awaiting the clearance. Even though the Company as a whole is in deep crisis its Palghat unit is making profit even today. So, I urge upon the Government to make the Palghat Unit as an independent profit making unit by giving as a subsidiary unit of the Instrumentation Ltd.

(ix) Need to formulate a long term policy on production of ethanol

SHRI S.D. MANDLIK (Kolhapur): In order to bring down the rate of inflation the Hon'ble Finance Minister is likely to take steps to bring down prices of Agricultural commodities. This is having very detrimental effect on the financial condition of farmers. The best example of this policy is sugar.

Our country had sufficient stock of sugar available for sugar export and international price of sugar was also good. However, at that stage sugar export was banned and in consequence the farmers lost a good opportunity of reaping a good price for sugar. As a result sugar stocks also piled up.

Now, the ban has been lifted at a stage when international prices of sugar have crashed. As a result of this policy, the Indian farmers have lost a golden opportunity of getting good sugar price. The Government, therefore, must find a way to compensate farmers for this loss.

In this respect it is noteworthy that most of the sugarcane growing countries have firm policy on ethanol and sugar production. As a matter of fact most of the oil requirement of Brazil is being met through ethanol production and they are now also exporting their ethanol & sugar. While agricultural conditions are similar. India has no firm policy on ethanol and there is no State support.

Through your good office Sir, I urge the Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister to declare a firm future policy on ethanol production for the benefit of farmers and oblige.

- (x) **Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Maharajganj district Siwan, Bihar**

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Sir, Maharajganj is the Sub-divisional Headquarters of Siwan district in Bihar. Maharajganj houses Sub divisional Police Headquarters, Railway Station, Hospital, High School, College and there are already several reputed business establishments, Thana, District Headquarters there. There are thousands of Central and State Government employees, retired employees living in Maharajganj and nearby areas. Maharajganj has high density of population yet it does not even have a single good school. The employees are compelled to send their wards to other places due to which the employees have to bear unnecessary financial burden. Need of a good school is being felt in Maharajganj.

The Union Minister of Human Resource Development in reply to my demand for setting up of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Maharajganj through his letter No. F1-3 (19) 2004 KVS-1600 dated 30.05.05 had given an assurance to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Maharajganj and had sent a draft of norms prescribed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. As per the instructions of the Central Government a draft proposal of the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Maharajganj and report regarding the availability of building and land has been sent for approval by the Collector, Siwan while all the necessary formalities have been completed by the State Government, however the Centre has not taken any action to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Maharajganj.

Through you I demand from the Government to start classes at the earliest in the already sanctioned Kendriya Vidyalaya in Maharajganj of Siwan district in Bihar.

- (xi) **Need to import edible oil through the ports other than Southern ports of the country**

[English]

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): The decision of the Government through the budget and later through an executive order to reduce the duty of imported edible oils like Sunflower oil and Palm oil will adversely affect the price of coconut oil and thereby the price of coconut

which is largely produced in the southern states of the country. Kerala alone produces about 5 lac metric tons of coconut oil. Kerala has more than 30 lac coconut farmers with over 9 lac hectares of land area. Besides, production of coconut has increased in other southern states like Tamil Nadu. Hence, if at all, the Government imports edible oil, to correct the demand-supply mis-match, as claimed by the Ministries concerned, the measure has to be restricted to in the short term and the import should be avoided through the southern ports of Cochin, Mangalore, Tuticorin and Chennai.

I request the Government to issue necessary orders for the same.

- (xii) **Need to run Chandrabhaga Express train from Pandharpur to Mumbai and other express train from New Delhi to Manmad/Kopergaon on daily basis**

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Sir, a large number of devotees visit Vithal Rakumai temple situated at river Chandrabhaga in Pandharpur in Solapur district and Vishwa Sai Baba Dham situated at Shirdi in district Ahmadnagar in Maharashtra but there is a dearth of proper civil amenities for these devotees.

To develop these two world famous holy places as a world level tourist centre and run Chandrabhaga express train from Pandharpur to Mumbai on daily basis which now runs only for two days a week and keeping in view the large number of devotees visiting Sai Baba Dham, Shirdi, there is a need to run a Special superfast train from Delhi to Manmad/Kopergaon on daily basis and to increase the reservation in all categories of trains passing through these places and to provide stoppage time of at least 5 minutes to the trains passing through Kopergaon.

I would like to request the Government to take immediate measures in this regard keeping in view the importance of world famous holy religious places i.e. Vithal Rakumai temple and Baba Sainath temple and the faith of devotees visiting there places from India and abroad.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is 3 o' clock. As per the List of Business, we have to take up item no. 21—Discussion under Rule 193.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There can be no point of order now.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir. I have sought your permission regarding a privilege matter. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Privilege matter is not discussed like this. I do not remember. Well I will look into it. Unless I say something, you cannot speak.

Now, we are taking up a very important subject. Not only this country but the world is concerned with this subject. We are discussing a very serious matter. Let us do some serious work for some time. Let us have a good discussion on a very vital subject.

Now, Shri C.K. Chandrappan.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I have given one notice under Rule 222. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record what he says.

.. (Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are not Shri C.K. Chandrappan. Kindly cooperate.

Now, Shri C.K. Chandrappan.

15.04 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Global Warming

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure that we will have a very important debate on this today.

Now, Shri C. K. Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, I am very happy to initiate the Discussion regarding global warming today.

Sir, we all know that this is an issue about which the entire world is concerned, and we, in India, naturally have

*Not recorded

our own share of concerns. On February 2, 2007, the United Nation's Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change which groups 2,500 scientists from more than 130 countries released its Report, which is now being discussed all over the world.

Sir, now this Report of the United Nations actually is raising some of the very important problems to which the entire nation is today paying attention. It says that the very existence of our planet is difficult. If we go in the same way, probably, the future mankind also might be doomed. That is the seriousness of the problem. Now, the issue of climate change is with us a decade ago. A decade ago, it was a conjecture. Now, the future is unfolding before our eyes very serious matters of grave concern. It will be interesting to know some of the aspects.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, please continue.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Report says that the glaciers, especially the Himalayan ones and the glaciers all over the world, the Arctic and the Antarctic, are likely to be melted and the melting process started. If it happens, it has been pointed out that some of the biggest rivers in the world, including some of the most important rivers in India, will have no future. They say that when the Tibetan Plateau gets warmed up, the Brahmaputra that runs from Tibet, passing through different countries, then coming to India, going to Bangladesh and then falls in the Bay of Bengal, may lead to such floods to begin with and then ultimately it might dry up. The same is the situation about Ganges, the holy river. It passes through most of the North Indian and Eastern Indian States, and the Report says that the same thing can happen to Ganges too. It is the fate of Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Sindhu and all. So, we cannot imagine such a thing. To begin with, there will be devastating floods when the melting takes place, and then when it is completely melted out, then a process desertification will take place and the entire Indo-Gangetic plain in our country will turn into a desert, a situation which we cannot imagine or we cannot afford to imagine such a plight that may happen to our country. But that is the situation they have pointed out in relation to our country.

Over and above that, other dangers are also pointed out. When the Arctic and Antarctic ice melting takes place that would bring the water level up in the oceans and seas and if it comes up a metre, then they say, most of the coastal regions of the country, including the great cities of Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and so many other cities which are on the coastal regions, all will be coming to an end. They will be all probably going down under the water and people will have to go away. Millions of people will turn

homeless, destitute and lot of people will die in such an eventuality. This is the problem in relation to our country that we are worried about.

Now, the same thing happens in North America, then Africa and in all the Continents. All over the world, the same kind of problems with different magnitude will be there. When such a situation is there, how are we going to face it? Now, they say this kind of a situation has arisen. The Report puts up the probability of the link between the human activity and the global warming at more than 90 per cent, that is, today 90 per cent is due to human intervention as against 66 to 90 per cent likelihood it had signaled in 2001 in its previous Report. Now, that means in less than 20 years more serious effects have come into being and more human intervention is taking place and playing havoc.

Sir, in such a situation, there were Global Earth Summits in different places, and finally under the UN aegis, the Kyoto Protocol was accepted. They wanted to cap the green gas emission until 2012 but it has been severely weakened since the United States, the top source of green house gases, pulled out of the Protocol in 2001. That is a serious matter.

Before coming to that. I would like to say what exactly the problems that are before us. Global warming is the increase in average temperature of earth and oceans in recent times resulting in a continued increase in temperature in future. Gases like carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, nitrous oxide and sulphur hexafluoride as well as water vapour called green house gases collect in the atmosphere like a blanket stopping the Sun's heat and they radiated off the earth's surface. This is what the Report says about it.

This phenomenon is increasing. It is increasing because of various reasons. High rate of industrialization is taking place; lot of petroleum is used for transport and other purposes; then hydrocarbon is burnt for power generation – all these contribute to the green house effect to be generated in the world and it creates this global warming up which is today threatening the very existence of mankind, the way of life that we have and the civilization that we have built through ages.

In this situation, how we could come out of it? That is a problem that has been under discussion for the last two decades under various UN organizations. Under various multilateral meetings, this problem was discussed. Now, one of the most important reasons that stands in the way of finding a solution is the highly developed countries

which are producing most of these emissions of green house gases.

They are saying that 'we have developed a high level of life and we are used to it and the people in the developing countries are not so developed and they need not have to abandon anything that they have achieved'. So, they say that 'let us go the way that we have achieved and let the new countries that are developing not create Greenhouse emissions in the world'. If you put it in other words, what they are saying is that the developed countries, especially the United States that contributes 25 per cent of these gases and things like that, they say that 'let us have our own ways and the other developed countries too are telling to the countries like India that 'you have lot of rice fields; you have lot of cattle wealth; these are all problems that contribute to Greenhouse effect; so you restrict all these and let us have the way in which we live'.

That is again, if you put it in political terms, the old imperialist attitude that let the countries who are striving to come forward not come forward. For those select few countries, the industrialized countries who have gone ahead, they say -'let us go ahead'. The world could not accept that attitude. They are the G-8 countries and other countries are also there.

How to come out of this situation? This Report has pointed out that we have no time left out to sit idle over this issue because we are almost sitting on a volcano and it may explode any time. Now the world has to take more serious view of this problem. In 2008 or by the end of this year there is going to be a special meeting of the United Nations to discuss these issues. By that time, by November, the Committee that has brought out this Report will come with its final findings and its summing up and all that. At that time, probably countries like India, China and all the developing countries should take a common stand so that we will be able to put across at such an international conference our views in a forthright manner and we will be able to achieve the goals that will come to our interest also and also to the interest of the world.

Now, the Government of India, in this regard, has taken certain steps as they have informed the Parliament. Answering a Question in Parliament the Government said that ten steps have already been taken. This was an answer given to a Question raised in the Lok Sabha. These steps are:-

1. Improving energy efficiency and conservation as well as setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency

[Shri C.K. Chandrappan]

2. Power sector reforms
3. Promoting of hydro and renewable energy
4. Promotion of clean coal technologies
5. Coal-washing and efficient utilization of coal
6. Afforestation and conservation of forests
7. Reduction of gas flaring
8. Use of cleaner and lesser carbon-intensive fuel for transport
9. Encouraging mass rapid systems; and
10. Environmental quality management

This is an answer given in the Lok Sabha to a Question raised on 26.2.2007. Answering my Question the hon. Minister of Environment and Forest has given these details.

These are some general statements. Now, we will have to go into some more specifics. When the Report says that the glaciers are in danger, there are reports that the Government of India has not, so far, studied in depth the problems the glaciers might face.

As reported, there was a proposal to set up an institute to study the problems of glaciers, but that institute has not so far been instituted, or if at all it is instituted, it is in a very preliminary stage. No concrete work has been done. That is one area where our interest is lying. If that institute is to be set up, seriously set it up. The answer that the Government has given shows its non-seriousness. It says that there are not sufficient qualified persons in India for running that kind of an institute. When there is nobody in India, then find people from abroad, but I think, there are scientists in India who are capable of running such an institute. This is very important in the context of this Report and it points out that the glaciers are in danger and that is going to affect the most important rivers in this country. So, that institute should be set up and serious study on that aspect should be done.

Secondly, there are lot of complaints about the kind of energy that we are producing. This Report also points out about it. It does not point out only about us, but about the developing countries. When we produce energy, it is not very clean energy that we are producing. We use coal and things like that in a fashion that it creates greenhouse effect. So, we have to evolve new technologies or new methods by which we will use our resources in such a

manner they would not contribute to greenhouse effect. We have a lot of coal resources, but they should be used in such a manner that they would not contribute to greenhouse effect. That requires a lot of research and studies. No serious effort is being made in that respect too.

The third thing pointed out is that the number of vehicles has increased. Now it is a status symbol that every house has three or four cars and things like that. There was a time when we used to promote mass transport, public transport system. When it is essential a person may use a car. Now because of the liberalised import policy, the globalisation and all that, there is competition of bringing in more and more vehicles and if possible, much bigger ones which consume lot of petrol or diesel and then show them off. The Report on Global Warming says that efforts should be made to strengthen the public transport system and other modes of transport should be discouraged. That is a question of certain policy to be enunciated by the Government. So, what I say is, on that issue, we should provide mass transit arrangement, which may be trains, Metros, even buses or whatever. Now in Delhi, because of the court's verdict, finally they have switched over to the use of CNG. That is a good thing. Such things should be encouraged to the maximum.

Then, we should see that our contribution to the greenhouse effect is less. The argument from the other side is that we cannot just ignore the argument from the other side. I said that 24 or 25 per cent is the contribution by the USA. Next comes China. The third one is India. In terms of quantum, what we are saying is that our per capita contribution to greenhouse effect is less because of the population and ours being a vast country. But even then when our economy is growing fast and if you are to keep this present rate of economic growth and want this pace to continue on a sustainable basis, then probably, we will require more energy.

More energy would mean that we will have to use more fissile materials. As I was pointing out in the very beginning that if you do this, then its contribution should be made less. We should use more scientific and technically correct methods by which our contribution to the greenhouse effect will not be that big. We can always say that countries like the United States and other industrialised countries - who are very much developed - should bring down their contribution towards the greenhouse effect. This is all that the Kyoto agreement said, and the United States walked out from it protesting this.

It is again a question of how much responsibility they should take to save the globe as a whole and the mankind as a whole from this crisis. If you look back at the history, these industrialised countries and imperialist countries in the post-industrial revolution period established colonies, and they amassed a lot of wealth from the looting that they made from all over the country.

The Non-Aligned Movement all the time wanted that a part of the money that they have been looting for ages from us should be shared with us so that the backward countries and the developing countries can also keep pace with the development that they have achieved apart from the political freedom, which we have achieved. This is the time that we should insist from them to spend money to bring down their own greenhouse effect, and also help the developing countries to achieve greater efficiency, achieve growth by minimising contribution of their greenhouse effect. This is a political approach, and if that has to be achieved, then India should probably take a clearer stand on its international policies. India should once again become the leader of the Non-Aligned World; rally the entire Non-Aligned countries with us: all the developing countries, especially, countries like Brazil, South Africa, Mexico along with China should be brought with India to strengthen our case. Thereafter, we can argue that more than a 100 countries stand along with India, and argue for the wellbeing of mankind. If the Government of India takes such a position in its foreign policy perceptions, then that will be a good contribution.

I would like to make one more point. It was reported in the Indian Express that the Prime Minister Office has entrusted this job with the Commerce Ministry and the Industries Ministry. It is good, but that is not enough. This is not a thing that should be tackled by the Commerce Ministry and the Industries Ministry. I can understand if a Group of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister with a team of the best scientific brains are asked to look into it. They should be brought along with a team of economists, environmentalists, etc. and that Committee should formulate India's policy in relation to different aspects of the problem, namely, the manner in which we are going to tackle it. If the Government is taking such a stand, then I am sure that India will play not only a role by which India's case is advanced, but India will play the traditional role as the leader of the developing countries; leader of the Third World countries; leader of the poor countries; so that the whole world will be saved in a big way.

This is the last word — If we neglect this, the sufferers ultimately will be the common man. If the water level rises in the oceans and seas, if desertification takes place and

if floods take place, the worst victims will be the common man in this country.

So, keeping in mind the special requirements, the Government of India should act speedily, effectively and with a sense of determination and with a political direction. This is what I would like to say while initiating the discussion.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI (Pilibhit): Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, I know that you are personally extremely interested in this debate and that you have initiated a large number of MPs to see a film by Al Gore. I would also recommend every Parliamentarian to see it. Gore, so that we pass the point of talking politics. This is no longer a matter that concerns the developing or the developed nations, the non-aligned or otherwise, rich or poor, etc.

It is a problem that has no class distinctions. If anything, it hits the middle and the upper classes, and not just the so-called common man — In fact, I have never met a single common man in my life. So, it is a problem which the upper and rich classes will face much faster because their quality of life will deteriorate the most. This is not a problem that can be solved by simply throwing money at it. The Government will have to do some intelligent thinking and do it fast as we are already 20 per cent into this crisis.

The hon. Member who spoke just now, has gone on and on about having an Institute on Glacier Management. You cannot manage the glaciers. The glacier is affected by carbon dioxide and other gases in the air, which are called the Greenhouse gases. If you cannot control the level of CO₂ in the air, you cannot save the glacier, even if, you have 50 such Institutes with everybody sitting in them.

Before I begin, I have to say that I am despondent because the Minister who will be responding to this debate or the Minister who is put in charge of listening to this debate from the Government side is the Minister of Environment. This has nothing to do or this has very little to do with the Ministry of Environment. I feel that the Minister of Power should have been here: the Minister of the strangely-named 'Alternative Energy' should have been here; and the Prime Minister should have been here because this is not something that can be done by the Ministry of Environment.

We are already into the crisis, and it is not that if this happens, etc. it is simply a question of when it happens! It will accelerate in the next five years. There will come a time, in the next ten years where it will be irrelevant

[Shrimati Maneka Gandhi]

whichever party comes to power and the word democracy will be irrelevant when people rush to grab whatever available resources are left.

There is coming a time soon, when the squeeze of people into the central parts of India will be so great that the rule of law will simply disappear; and I promise you, hon. Members, this will happen in your lifetime! In fact, if the projections of the scientists are correct — they had been absolutely correct so far in their milestones — this may be the last few years that India exists as a State with any form of governance. We are now rapidly becoming a Government that simply ignores crisis or responds to it in a knee-jerk fashion while hoping that it will go away. This is not going to go away. We are already in the middle of it.

In my own constituency, in April, which is a hot month, we had hailstones the size of a tennis balls which destroyed the entire wheat crop in the Tarai. We had snow in places where snow had never been. We had snow late; we have flowering late and we had lost large number of crops due to flooding. This is going to increase year by year.

If you look at the satellite pictures of India, you will see a sharp erosion of our coasts. Already several islands in the Sundarbans had disappeared and the people living on them have had to move inland. In one particular island, 600 families had to move inward when the entire island, like Dwarka, had disappeared under the Ocean.

As land along the coasts disappears through a combination of rising waves, tsunamis and cyclones, India's coastal people and Bangladeshis will start moving inwards and this means, crores of refugees coming into India.

Then as the heat starts increasing, which it is already doing, this means the break down of power for large masses of people and millions of deaths. It also means famine on a scale that cannot be comprehended because there will be no nation and no State that we can import food from. And all this will happen in the next ten years. The indicators are all there. In fact, one of the most important indicators has gone unnoticed; the dying out of pollinating agents such as bees and butterflies on which our entire planet depends.

This is not a crisis that can be tackled by admonishing people to use less water, less energy or to keep their homes clean. It cannot be tackled by show displays of planting ceremonial trees. It has to be done now by a series of policy changes and fiats by the Government that act now and are enforced for the good of all. I am going to

suggest a few things which if taken up now can perhaps mitigate some of the disaster.

One of the problems, as Al Gore also pointed out, was the fact that nations blame each other, people blame each other and there is a sense of despondency that I cannot do anything or that Governments cannot do anything. There is absolutely no point in saying that America is responsible since China and India are equal in their responsibility and are increasing their part in global warming. Therefore, these are the suggestions that I have to make.

- Government must lay more emphasis immediately on wind and solar power.

In the world, Sir, to date, only two per cent of all power production is being done through renewable energies; two per cent in the entire world of which India has 'zero' contribution to make. We must also lay emphasis on the production of vegetable based fuel for vehicles. Diesel and petrol must be consciously phased out with short term goals. Instead of the Minister answering, as he did the other day, that five per cent Ethanol mixes will come in the next ten years, you do not have ten years. At the moment the Ministry for Alternative Energy, which in any case is strangely named — it should be Renewable Energy and not alternative energy is considered a joke because the entire wind energy production, and there is a very little of it, is being done by the private sector and there is no solar energy being produced at all. We have to go for decentralized mixes of energy. The day of the coal-based power plant is over. You have to have carbon neutral energy and this can only be done by renewable. It reminds me of the Chinese executioner's story. There was an executioner in China who was so good at his job that when he cut the head off, the victim did not know his head had been cut off and, therefore, the executioner after he wielded his sword would say please nod and then only the victim's head would fall off. We have reached a point where the executioner has simply got to say, 'please nod' our heads are already off when it comes to petroleum and diesel.

- Tree planting must be done on a war footing with appropriate trees.

It is not good enough to say that we have 20 per cent forest cover because this is mythology. Why is it mythology? It is because we are taking averages. We are taking 35 per cent of the North-east and averaging it out with 1 per cent of Punjab, 2 per cent of Haryana, 1 per cent of Maharashtra, 1 per cent of Delhi and then call it an

average of 20 per cent. Let us suppose North-east ceded from us, then we are left with 1 per cent average in the rest of India because we are losing our entire averaging base. Therefore, let us not look at averages any more and go for 20 per cent in each State immediately.

Forest Departments must stop cutting trees as a means of supplying the State with quick money. There should be a moratorium for at least ten years because there is no planting going on, but there is large scale depredation both by the Government officials, the poachers unofficially, the villagers for cooking and the cattle for grazing. There has to be a policy now that all paper will be made with bagasse or other agricultural waste. I do not mind reading a newspaper which is slightly brown in colour if it means that I have my life still available to me.

Fourthly, you will have to rethink your policy on car production. Low emission vehicles have to be ordered and the standards raised very high. No emphasis has been put on public transport as the hon. Member pointed out. Uttar Pradesh, for instance, has been packing up its buses for years and so has been Bihar. None of our roads in any city are bicycle friendly. Therefore, people per force abandon their bicycles.

Fifthly, energy efficient appliances have to be the order of the day. Simple things like standby modes have to be removed from all appliances like Computers, TVs and videos. A standby mode consumes 98 per cent of the energy used by the video and TV. I would suggest starting with a special labeling on each appliance and immediately the Government should order that all lighting to CFLS and the banning of standard yellow bulbs. This in itself will take us some way away from total destruction. This will make an immediate difference.

Sixthly, most farmers in India burn their field after crops like sugarcane and wheat are harvested. As I speak, all the fields in my Constituency are on fire and mine is not the only one. If you travel in North India in a helicopter you would find that everything is on fire. Let us put it conservatively, 20 lakh farmers burning fifty lakh acres a day. That is what is happening now in just one small Constituency. This increases the heat sharply and the SPM level. I had banned crop burning in my Constituency and it had an immediate effect in heat reduction. However, the ban did not hold for more than two years because there are no laws to support it. Most fields in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are on fire as I speak. The carbon dioxide levels, the pollution and SPM levels have to be felt to be believed, so high do they rise. This is what is causing the melting of your glaciers. Not only are precious organic

material being burnt which could have been used for crop, which could have been used for animal grazing but this, more than anything, increases the heat and instability of the weather. This has to be banned immediately. Along with this, the ban on forest burning in the name of preventing forest burning has to be stopped. I have urged the Environment Ministry, which is really as much of a joke as the Alternative Energy Ministry, to issue a ban. For the last one year, they have been pondering on how to frame the letters to ban this.

We will have to think very strongly about industries that are doing harm. When you talk about America picking on Asia, this is incorrect. They may be or they may not be. I am not going into the politics of that. But Asia is contributing as much methane which is as important a green house gas as carbon dioxide. The entire methane production is coming from developing countries in Asia and Brazil. The reason for this is the emphasis on cattle production for milk, meat and leather. If you do not take care of the methane no matter how much we reduce the carbon dioxide you will still achieve the same level of green house gases. Each age has to phase out those processes that destroy the whole. This, and the pesticide industry which is causing an acceleration of heat production, water usage and pollution, will have to be mandated by fiat now.

We will have to think in terms of reducing the population. This has been avoided politically for thirty years but it is now the national imperative. Otherwise, this will be a nation ruled by catastrophe — that is, if it remains a nation at all. I urge the government to take this matter seriously and to rearrange their priorities to tackle the life threatening situation that exists now.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Sir, we are undertaking an extremely important discussion today. Shri Chandrapanji and Manekaji have very eloquently and very nicely painted the picture as to what really is happening. I have only one change to make to what Manekaji has said. She said that probably in another ten years time, this catastrophe is going to befall us. I believe, it is already on our heads. I think, it has started. There are simple things that we are seeing all around us. Most of us are assuming that these may be the symptoms of what might come in some 10 or 20 or 30 years time. I think some of them are pointing to things that will happen howsoever you may try to stop them. What is happening to the glacier is something has caught our imagination. It has caught our imagination because somewhere down the line we believe that the shrinking of glaciers is going to make a major impact of our major rivers. We believe

[Shri Sandeep Dikshit]

that the melting of glaciers is going to reduce the drinking water availability that we have. It is going to reduce the productivity in crops. It is going to initially lead to flooding and later on to dry lands and arid zones all across India. Some of them have already started. The way most Governments are reacting, including our own, I get the sense that either we are not seriously seized with the problem, or, as has been mentioned by Smt. Maneka Gandhi, we perhaps believe that it will be wished away. If you continue to do a little bit of tool kit technology in most of the things, something will happen and somehow we will survive. I do not think that the problem of climate change, what is going to come out as global warming, can really be wished away. It is something that we collectively have achieved over the last 100 years or 150 years. Most of it is attributed to what has happened in the post-industrial scenario from the 1850s and 1860s. All indicators, whether it is on Greenhouse gas emission; whether it is on temperature; whether it is on glacier; whether it is on what is happening in the Arctic sea; or whether on the impact of Greenland ice cap, everywhere the indicators are showing without any doubt that something is happening in this globe and it is going to cause a catastrophe. Yet I still feel that we are not being able to rise above debates.

Sir, here I would like to point out a particular extract of a paper that I read recently that was submitted to the Office of the Prime Minister.

15.47 hrs.

(SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL *in the Chair*)

I was horrified to read some of the lines of that Report. This was the Report of the post Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change. One good thing about the report of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change is that everybody suddenly has been shaken a bit; even those who believed that such a problem did not exist were forced to believe that perhaps somewhere it is happening. The Report that talks about climate change in Indian agriculture has asked as to what is the scenario of climate change in India. This is based on a NATCOM Report that the Ministry of Environment and Forest has produced. It says that according to the Report there has not been any substantial change in warming in India. It says it does not find enough evidence to see that there have been changes in the monsoon rainfall pattern. It does talk, of course, about some minor changes in the Himalayan glacier. I sometimes find it difficult to understand that as the Report goes down it initially denies what most of the other international reports are talking about globally and therefore affecting India and then finally it very reluctantly

admits to some of the changes that might be happening in this country. It says that monsoon rainfall at Indian level does not show any trend, but there are some regional patterns. The surface temperature from 1901 to 2000 indicates a small warming over the past 100 years and distribution of temperature changes indicate a warming trend that has observed only along the West Coast, Central India and in some parts of the interior Peninsula. However, cooling has been observed in some parts of North-West India and South India.

Sir, I do not think that Governments in Asia or international bodies are seized with the problem. The problem is immense. The solutions to the problem are very serious. Smt. Maneka Gandhi has pointed to many of them very eloquently in her address. But there are many more. There are technologies exist that can help us to transport. There are technologies exist that can work in industries to produce goods, produce consumable items and produce little electrical gadgets that we are using that consume less electricity and emanate less heat.

There are already technologies available that can even help in making paddy cultivation much more environmentally sustainable. There are already indications available that we need to give market signals through taxation, through prohibitive policies to stop production and usage of some kind of machines, to bring in a taxation regime or a disincentive or incentive regime that forces Government, the private sector and the citizens to be environmentally sustainable. But is there a will to do it?

I do not want to go into all the aspects of it because Shri Chandrapan and Shrimati Maneka Gandhi have also very clearly articulated all the problems that are associated with global warming. There are many more on this issue and we can just keep counting them. There are huge number of reports that have already come out and available everywhere in the public domain. Is our Government, like all other Governments across this globe, serious about tackling this issue? I personally feel, as a person who probably have 40 more years to live in this nation, that this Government is not serious about it. I am saying this with a lot of humility. I do not think that most of our leadership is really very serious about it currently. Something somewhere seems to be missing when we come to debates on environment. It is almost a month since the last report came out by United Nations. It was flashed all across in the newspapers. In the last one month only, we have seen the kind of urgency that is there in at least in people's mind. This is the second time that this House is talking about global warming. But is our Government equally aware of it? Is our Government rising

up to the occasion equally? Are our State Governments aware of it? Not at all. I think if the Government of India is aware at a scale of two out of ten, the State Governments are aware at half out of ten. They do not even know what is happening. I am aware that many State Governments, in fact, are looking at issues that might affect some of the activities which they may be taking on which is leading to their industrial growth and that should not be stopped because of this. It is the same argument that the United States talks of when it talks of its own growth.

I think a very important point which Shrimati Maneka Gandhi has made is that it is no longer a fight between the developed countries and us. There is and it will be like that. It is an emotional issue. We feel that why should we not go through the same path as somebody else has gone through. Why should we not have the same level of life style, quality of life and development which the Europeans and the Americans have? Why shall we not go through the same path of economic growth that they have? Why should we start controlling ourselves and they refuse to control themselves? Sir, this is a debate which nobody can answer. Are we really interested in putting our earth right? If we keep waiting for the other person to take a step, ultimately nobody may take that step. Are the life styles of the United States or the Europe ideal? Is the growth path or the economic development of the West ideal? Certainly not. I do not think that the West believes in that. I do not think that NDA truly believes in that and I do not think we truly believe in that. Is that the only way that most of us have to go through? Is that the only way available to us?

There are a lot of things happening in research and development. The other day, Shri Kapil Sibal, when he was talking about his Department's work on his Budget, spoke a large amount of work that the Department of Science and Technology is undertaking. In fact, he mentioned about global warming and stated how, in many areas, his own Department is funding research that could help reduce global warming impact across the globe. But are these being taken out to a serious level that is possible?

We talk of mass rapid transport. Apart from the fact that the Government of India may have apportioned funds for mass rapid transport. Certain cities like Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi and few others may have looked at metro and said that they would like to have metros. Is it something that is imperative now? Why not all the State Governments thinking of nothing but metros in their areas and stop expanding and stop putting money in other infrastructure?

As regards cars, there are many other things these

Governments have banned. There are many other things that we have stopped people from consuming. There are many others which the Governments have gone out of their way to stop people from getting. Why cannot it happen in the case of cars? I do not know whether such a technology is available that can make cars as environmentally sustainable as it is required. But certainly, there can be measures for a certain kind of consumption with certain kind of lifestyle issues which Government must be serious in controlling if they are seriously thinking about environment. Somewhere we have to signal to ourselves and to all our citizens that certain steps need to be taken. The steps are available.

I am not an expert standing here to talk about those steps. There are many people in this House who know much more than me about what steps to be taken. There are many people in various universities and institutions across the country who know what steps need to be taken. But will we take those steps?

The impact of climate change is going to affect each one of us, whether we sit on that side of this House or this side of this House or whether we sit in this House or not. It is going to affect each community; it is going to affect each caste; and it is going to affect each region. If Tamil Nadu is going to be affected, then Uttar Pradesh is going to be equally affected; if Rajasthan is going to be affected, then Manipur is going to be equally affected. If Ganga is going to start drying up in another 25 to 30 years, then Brahmaputra will also perhaps initially start flooding — start drying up after 25 to 30 years.

Mr. Chairman, through you, we want to really request the Government that we have to stand up and probably take this as the most important national issue today. We have spoken about certain issues beyond politics. This is an issue in which politics will not come anywhere. I am sure all Members in this House, all legislative assemblies across this country, once taken into confidence, once told what is coming in front of us, would certainly stand up and fight for their citizens.

If it means stopping certain activities, I think, we must go ahead with them. If it means banning certain technologies, I think, we must go ahead with them even if we do not have alternatives right now. To continue to keep waiting for alternative technologies to replace certain existing technologies is not good. May be we will get them too late. Shrimati Maneka Gandhi said we have fifteen or twenty years to go. But I believe that we have five to six years to go to take our policy choices. We have only three to four years to go to give a signal to our country that our mindsets should change. It will take at least ten to fifteen

[Shri Sandeep Dikshit]

years for people in this country to start realizing that may be there are differences that they need to make in their life styles; there are differences that they need to make in their choices; there are differences they need to make in the consumption patterns that they are getting on with. Most of us who represent the consuming class in this country should take a lead in this.

Mr. Chairman, I have brought a lot of figures to talk about; and I have brought a lot of Reports to talk about. But when I understood and realized that most of them are already available. I thought, I should restrict my entire submission to this one plea that we have to take this seriously.

The Government must set up a panel at the Prime Minister's level or at the Planning Commission level or at an all-party level. This is something in which urgent steps are required. The Government has to step up and first convince us, the Members of Parliament who are sitting in this Chamber, that the Government is serious about it. Seriousness will not come through words; it has to come through immediate and urgent action in the coming one to two years.

Please tell us where we need to discipline ourselves; tell the citizens where they need to discipline themselves; tell the Government officers where they need to discipline themselves; tell the private sector where they need to join in this whole issue. Then, our farmers will join; our workers will join; our wives will join and our children will join. I know that environment is an issue where every child in this nation will come forward to contribute.

I end my speech by really pleading to the Government to please rise to the occasion. If it has the will, there is nothing that the Government cannot do. In sixties and seventies when this country was faced with the food shortage, it decided to embark on the path called "Green Revolution" whatever may have been the subsequent impact of that in terms of environment and it showed what it can achieve.

This is a time when as a nation and as a Government we need to stand up and for the coming years and for the coming generations save this Earth. Thank you

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY (Jadhavpur): Mr. Chairman. Sir, I believe as all other here, that this is one of the most important issues that the country and the whole world is confronted with today. A lot of figures are available with us today to show how, within the interval of five to ten years, the global warming has increased and how it is

impacting us. All these figures are available in the net and I believe these figures are available for the Members also. So, I will not concentrate on figures.

The important issue is the mindset of the Government with regard to policy, planning and the will. The three Members who spoke before me also spoke on similar lines.

16.00 hrs.

This is an issue where barring one or two points. I believe that the entire House should agree in a single tune. From that end, we should look into the issues.

Sir, it is not the question of figures and it is not the question of facts only. The experience these days also is guiding us that the change in nature of weather is experienced by all of us. So by experience, it is understood that the different parts of the country are becoming warmer and more erratic behaviour of the nature is already understood. There is no rhythm for the storm also. No older systems are being followed neither in our country nor in the international arena. In the USA also during the last few years, some catastrophies took place. So all these are the signals and all these are actually reflecting as to how the change is having an impact on the population. The climate change and the global warming will have impact on many issues. It will obviously unbalance the existing balance of the nature. It will definitely have effect on glaciers melting down, thereby a definite rise of the sea-level and thereby obviously drying of number of rivers. Habitations in different areas including the small island States will be at stake. Those will be drowning, displacement will be there, droughts, food crisis, health hazards and a lot of issues are involved. The issue basically is on the future of the population, on the future of the world. That is getting in crisis because of the entire change in the climate. Why is it so?

16.02 hrs.

(DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA *in the Chair*)

Sir, the nature has its own inherent balancing approach. Yes, the emitted carbon dioxide is again being consumed by plants and thereby oxygen is emitting which again faunas are using. This balance is there and the nature is having its own peculiar balance. Whenever we are hitting nature very detrimentally, nature also is hitting us back. That is the simple question. Than the pre-industrial period, it is already having a concentration of 37 per cent more carbon dioxide in the nature and that obviously is

having its very negative effect in the climate, in the warming etc. The question definitely may come, if the question of industrialization is linking to this sort of development, how we should look into the question of industrialization, how we should look into the question of development etc. There is a trend to juxtapose development and environment. I believe that is not the solution or the real answer. It may be that some of the countries in the world also are trying to drag us that way and maybe some of us also are thinking that in the issue of climate, we should not enter into the politics. This is not the question of politics. This is the question of reality.

We have to understand as to why a thing is happening and if we do not try to look to that very specifically, we cannot even answer the problem. So it is just not the question of politics of developed countries or developing countries. Development is a reality, poverty alleviation is a must and as late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had also commented, probably in the same fashion that the poverty itself is the greatest pollutant. That is true. We must have arrangement for that. But how, why and what sort of technology we have to use, those obviously will be the questions. It cannot be that as if development and environment is one opposing the other. How best we can arrange for the development keeping in mind the environmental arrangements should be the most important issues.

Sir, you might be knowing as the newspaper reports that President George Bush rang up our hon. Prime Minister yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*

It is with the claim, with the opinion that India should limit its emission. It is true. But who is contributing to it? How much is contributed? How much is being contributed by which country? This is not a question of politics. It must also be seen very categorically.

Today, in the world, the contribution of carbon-dioxide emission by the US is more than 30 per cent. The per capita contribution is the highest; it is much more beyond imagination. In India, it is much less. I do not say that we have still got nothing to do. We have still got something to do. That is a separate issue. The whole of Asia, which is having more than 50 per cent of the world population these days, is contributing only to the level of 12 per cent. Again, how can that be still limited? We can think of that. Can the USA dictate today, which, even today is not signing the Kyoto Protocol? Can it be accepted? If this question is raised, will it be branded as politics? If this is the position, it must be done. Without this sort of politics, without this sort of fixing up of responsibility, I believe, the solution cannot be sought for. Further, the responsibility should also be fixed.

Shrimati Maneka ji was referring to one Island, in the Sundarbans which is drowning. People have already been evacuated because of climate change. Yes, it is a very small Island. People have been evacuated in the name of *Lohachara*. But that is not due to climate change. Now we are trying to mix everything for the purpose for which we are speaking. That should not be so. Some other reasons are there. The scientists should look into that aspect. There is no problem.

Basically, the question still remains, how can the green-house emission be lowered? But still it is already 37 per cent in excess. How can that excess be reorganized in this system so that the effect can be lessened? I think these two aspects should be seen properly.

There was a question of transportation. Everybody has said about it. It is a question of development. It is a question of liberalization even. It is a question of trying to be big and engulfing anyone. Therefore, the question of transportation also comes. The question of energy is also there. My point is that the public transport system is a must in our country. Wherefrom has it to start? We cannot just say: "Let the economy be liberalized but the transport system must be public ended." It cannot be. These things will be linked with the entire economic policy that the country is going to pursue. But I understand that the question of public transport system obviously shall have to gain much more importance.

Next, the question of energy comes. In our country also, we are using basically the thermal system, the fossil fuel system. It is a huge one. In the Tenth Plan, it was proposed that the 60:40 balance should be maintained. Where are we? We are much below. About 18 per cent is our hydro and other systems. Fossil fuel is contributing to the extent of 82 per cent. It was proposed in the Tenth Plan also. But I believe the question of energy and clean technology is very important. The question of fuel cell is there. Should it not gain the topmost priority in the country today? Then, the question of solar system, solar cell is there. Should not solar energy have the topmost priority today? Should we not organize mission mode to which I will come later on. It is just not a question of environment. It is the question of overall development and thereby in terms of development, the question is how best we can utilize science and technology.

The important point is, how the Government is going to look into these issues. It is not the question of just one Ministry or Department or what the Environment Ministry is doing. It is the question of clean technology, solar cell,

[Dr. Sujan Chakraborty]

mission mode and most importantly, all these issues should be taken into consideration.

Similarly, there is the question of carbon trading. There are a lot of technologies that are available now. Some of my friends have been talking about energy efficient technology. It is already available in the country. Who will make it popular? The mindset of the Government and the policy makers have to change. We have a lot of scope and we have a lot of technologies. Some 'dos' and 'don'ts' have to be fixed by the Government and they must be integrated into the whole system. From that angle, I would urge that the issues of fuel cell, solar cell and energy efficient technology must be given importance.

Sir, still 37 per cent carbon dioxide is in excess in the system. We have to see how best it can be minimized. If India cannot do this, no country in the world can do it. India's biodiversity is huge. India's basic understanding of science is also great.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: I am concluding.

We have a huge biodiversity in our country. I do not find any reason why one of our main attentions should not be on biotechnology and we should see that flora development is made in a manner that it consumes much more carbon dioxide from the system. Now, carbon dioxide emission is more than the flora can consume. But can biotechnology not help us in this direction? Since our biodiversity is huge and our biotechnology potential is very strong, I believe that this is one area where we should pay more attention.

Sir, I am not going into facts and figures and extracts of various reports due to paucity of time. We know the problem. We have to find out a way to solve it. The Ministry of Environment and Forests must be making efforts in its own way to control emission, but it is not just the question of the Environment Ministry. It is a question of sustainability of development and also a question of best utilization of science and technology. So, it is not just the responsibility of the Ministry of Science and Technology or the Ministry of Environment and Forests, but the Government, as a whole, should pay more attention towards these issues.

Therefore, it is not just the Minister of Environment and Forests or the Minister of Science and Technology who should reply to this debate today. If the Government feels that these issues are important, then this debate should be replied to by no less than the Prime Minister

and that can be the answer to the world to say that we, as a nation, are very serious about these issues. So, these issues should be viewed very seriously from that angle.

With these words, I conclude and I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have given me an opportunity to put forward my views on a very important topic. Today we are discussing the changes in the atmosphere being witnessed almost every day. Before me, several hon. Members have expressed their views and they have shown serious concern about it. I would like to put forward my views while associating myself with the views expressed by them.

Sir, it is a subject having no difference of opinions in the House. Not only in this House but also in India and abroad, it is raising concern among everyone. I feel that sincere efforts are being made at the international level also but there is still so much to be done. Changes in the atmosphere is a global issue and it is not dependent on a single country or a country single handedly can't do much in it.

People living on the earth are related to each other through air, water, ocean or earth in some or other way. Nobody can ignore the fact that if whole of the environment changes, the level of the sea rises and if there is a problem of global warming, it would affect the whole humanity. I think the United Nations Organization has taken initiatives and have signed several protocols. Several years ago when people were not on thinking terms regarding this topic, two famous scholars of the world met in Greenwich city. One of them was Sir Arnald Trinaby who had studied about the extinction of civilizations from the earth and the other was Daiseukela who has been a spokesperson of Jain community. One is a representative of eastern civilization and the other represents consumerist civilization of the west and when they had talks for several days and had the discussion about the Greenwich city and various aspects of the human life seriously, they found that the life on earth and the whole humanity is in danger in some or other way. Then, they issued a document together which was published as — 'Man himself must chose' — which is a must read for everyone. He has raised serious concern about it and held it is to be a great danger to humanity and civilization on earth. It is our duty to guard our natural values with full awareness in order to maintain civilization on this earth. In my opinion it happened five, seven or ten years back but even today when we are paying attention

to it we can't ignore the fact that in India it was also felt in the past. We read about it in the books. Babarnama is one such book which provides us the information of that particular era. It is mentioned in it that when Babar came to India, he had hunted Rhinoceros in Peshawar during year 1500. Peshawar is a desert today. In the passage of only about 100 years a part linked to our country which once used to be a lush green valley and of which it is said that it used to be a habitat for Rhinoceros, is now a desert. Therefore, I would like to tell you that it is a warning before us, which we should have felt much before. Four thousand years ago there was a river Saraswati which was on the verge of extinction and for which research is also going on. It is said that there was a large civilisation on its banks. Research work was carried out in the Ashrams of sages situated there but there is not even a trace of that civilisation. At some places Historians are trying to search that. These two experiences are enough to tell the citizens of India that where our carelessness and ignorance could take us.

Sir, sometime back I have read in the Newspaper about Prof. Christopher Latin who runs an institution namely Global External Climate Change in England. He has assessed that the carbon emission on each is 8 billion tonnes and which is increasing alarmingly. Our Scientists as well as the hon'ble Member know that the earth can't absorb this much emission of carbon. One-third of carbon emission is absorbed by Sea and water and it becomes a part of our food chain whereas one-third of carbon emission is absorbed by our plants through Photosynthesis. But where the remaining one-third of carbon emission goes. If we look at the brown haze surrounding the earth, we find that carbon dioxide, Methyl and so many other gases are mixed with the water vapours. This is the remaining carbon emission, affecting the life on earth and due to which temperature is increasing successively. Due to this the glaciers are melting and various other changes are taking place.

There is nothing like to oppose my colleagues, who have spoken before me? But I think, the time has come to realize that we have been warned a bit late. As Manekaji was saying the process has been started and we won't get much time. For our country which definitely belongs to youth, there is a critical agenda for them as it will affect their lives the most. The new generation is going to be the most affected. The balance of nature is very delicate and as I have said the carbon dioxide present in the atmosphere or which is not being absorbed by the natural processes, as a result of human activities proves that it is directly linked to the human activities. The balance of nature is

very delicate. Though several changes have taken place in the nature during the last crores of years. There is a great danger to our point of existence, the population of the earth, and the values of life that we should sustain ourselves with respect and honour and we have to go forward with brotherhood. My earlier speakers have already spoken this. Through the IPCC report we have come to know that with the single degree rise in average temperature there is a increase of at least 7 percent in the climatic vagaries. In case of losses occurred to the exchequer 13% revenue loss per degree has been directly assessed. We can understand what a great challenge it is for the other developing economies is like ours. ...*(Interruptions)* I don't want to make a long speech. Give me some more time. India is a country of farmers. I would like to put forward my view only on the changes taking place in the climate, environment and its subsequent negative effects on agriculture. If we interpret the GDP growth of our country it would be a meter for carbon emission. It is understood that there is an increase in the carbon emission in country at the rate of its development in the economy. I think there is a need to seriously look into our transport sector, industries and other activities besides the traditional practices prevalent in the field of agriculture or to look into the standard and style of living of the 70% of the population which depends on agriculture. As my previous speakers have seriously showed their concern towards the necessity of the launching of the alternative energy resources in order to bring changes in their standard of living. It is a fact that the level of energy consumption in our country is maximum in the cities in comparison to the rural areas. We need to increase the power consumption rate to alleviate poverty, helplessness, to take the country on the path of progress and as the Prime Minister says often, to achieve the inclusive growth rate. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two more hon'ble Members of your party are there to speak.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: I will conclude shortly. ...*(Interruptions)* It is very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are speaking very well, but there is a time limit.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Everybody agrees to it, nobody is interfering other's. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to add only two things. I hope everybody would agree to this point that agricultural practices require a revolutionary change. The major thing is that the serious matter that we are discussing here today crores of tenants of India have no concern to it. They are not even aware of

[Shri Ravi Prakash Verma]

the fact that there is some problem before us which is to be solved.

I think there is a need of a larger agenda for horticulture or afforestation in near future. My constituency is near to that of Smt. Maneka Gandhi. There are matters of concern regarding the breaking of link between the forests areas of foot-hill, throughout the North, North-East and North-West. I alongwith my colleagues have resolved to plant at least 50 lakh useful plants in the farming sector so that we could experiment better and formulate new norms for sustainable agriculture. I hope that my other colleagues will also pay attention to it and will play an important role to bring this issue to the notice of common man, new generation and tenants in their respective areas.

On most important issue related to the climatic change is that of water. Our Ex-Prime Minister used to say many a time that if there would be a third world war on earth it would be for water. We have realized the importance of water. There is a clash among many of the States in India on to water. There are many States where scarcity of water is spoiling the atmosphere and creating a very peculiar situation.

I feel that time has come to induce a political will not only at national level, or at the level of States but at the global level so that we could solve the problems and human development indicators could be taken forward through the sustainable development in a positive manner.

I would like to put forth two-three things more before the Government of India. Time has come when the Government should provide a clear foolproof assessment of the biotic pressure being forced upon by our activities so that the planning mechanism and the planning agency could feel the same. At least there should be a clear assessment of the methane emission at the level of India stating the reasons therefore and the pace of its enhancement. The survey and data should be made available to the people of India. Definitely these are the challenges before us. But I feel you need talent and research development on a large scale to give a model shape to low carbon emission economy. I think the planning Commission and the Government of India will take initiative in this direction altogether.

I think the second issue is most important. Time has come for the knowledge based societies whether it is in rural or urban area because we are not able to review the losses incurred due to ignorance. I wish that it should become a part of educational academic curriculum. It is definitely a big economic issue. Earlier at the times of

Tsunami or natural calamity economy has been destroyed totally. It is being considered that if there would be major cyclone, water logging or drought in the near future the economy of even big countries would be ruined. Every citizen of India should be made aware of the impacts of the natural disasters.

Our earlier speakers have shown their concern towards the dangerous indications on earth. Several species of birds, insects and animals are on the verge of extinction. What does it show? It indicates that changes are taking place in the ocean currents and wind systems on the earth. Whatever may be the impact and its consequences of the looming disaster and the time by which its effect would be visible, we need to outline a comprehensive plan to mitigate its effect and also to formulate a final political and personal agenda right down to the last person.

With these words, I associate myself with all the speakers and hope the House would pass a resolution in this regard, and that the Government, through this resolution would strive to save the humanity.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Kapil Sibal to speak.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, I am very happy that the hon. Minister, Mr. Kapil Sibal is present here. It is because he is a very important part of this solution, I would request him not to intervene now. He should listen to others. Then only, he should intervene because he is a part of the solution. He is a very very important part of the solution.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: He should bring a resolution.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: So, he should not intervene now. I am very happy that he is present here. I will appeal to him not to intervene now. He should listen to us. Then only he should intervene. Now, it is up to him.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It depends you how you view it.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Sir, the hon. Minister should speak later. And if the need arises, the time of the House can be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It depends upon Mr. Sibal, whether he wants to speak or not.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, Shri Sibal is a capable person. He should listen to us and then speak in the last.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): The reply is going to be given by the hon. Minister for Environment.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, he should intervene but not now.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chall): Sir, the time of the House should be extended so that all desirous Members could get a chance to speak.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, extend the time of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The issue is not about extending the time of the House. Shri Sibal wants to speak.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, Shri Sibal should speak after listening to all the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): It is because we like to listen to you. You please listen to us.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: After your speech, there is no meaning of our speaking.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, why to make such a hurry? If there is urgency, wind up the debate now. After all why such an urgency?

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: My request is that you should speak on this later, so that the House can express its views.

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The Minister will reply.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You are a part of the solution. You should respond but not now.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I yield to the request of the hon. Members.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Thank you very much.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mohideen Kadar ji, the interpreter of the language you want to speak in, is not available right now. So you can speak later.

Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu may kindly speak now.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I want to say that when my turn comes, the hon. Members might leave after speaking. Only you and me will be left. ...*(Interruptions)* this has been my earlier experience also. Perhaps, I may be wrong.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: No, no. This will not happen. We will remain here to listen to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was said keeping in view the seriousness of the matter. If you are determined to remain here, it is good.

[English]

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): Sir, first of all I think we are discussing something today which is going to affect not just us but humanity in totality. All the six billion people living on the planet are under severe threat of survival. But more than that, probably, the entire biological life that exists on this planet is also under severe threat. So, this is a very serious matter that we are discussing today, and that is why I am very glad that across the Parties, across the House, both the sides, we are discussing this matter. That is why, we are requesting Mr. Kapil Sibal, who is one of our enlightened Members, to share his ideas also a little later because we are all really concerned about this.

Sir, we have faced changes in climate all throughout the existence of this planet itself, it is not that the climate does not change at all. There was an ice age which just disappeared. There were dinosaurs which no longer exist on the planet. So, it is not that the climate does not change. So, why are we so concerned? It keeps changing all the time and it is now changing. So, what is the cause of concern? Cause of concern is not a change of climate itself but change of climate caused by human action. We always thought that this change is not natural one but the crisis is human made, and that is what we are really concerned. We, the world community, signed the UNFCC,

[Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu]

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. But the Convention was not enough. So, a little later we signed the Kyoto Protocol, the Protocol which can actually implement the ideals, the principles of the Convention.

Today we have a Protocol, we have a Convention and we have a problem. We realized that just by signing the Convention and Protocol it will not help. We signed the Protocol and then we thought that emissions will start falling. In fact, since 1900, we have seen that we wanted to bring down the emissions in the developed countries over the 1990 level by 2012. But in 2007 we can say that the emissions have gone up from the levels that they were in 1990 and they were not even falling. So, that is a real reason of crisis. Therefore, when we signed the Protocol, we were not aware about the scientific evidence conclusively. But over a period of time, the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change, which was set up by UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization have now conclusively proved that climate change is human-induced.

But there is something that is very interesting which is coming out of this Report is that this climate change is not only human-made but it is caused by actions from 1750. What is the significance of 1750? That is the year when we had industrial revolution which actually started in the world. So, it is something which is caused by the actions of those who started industrial revolution in the world. We in India are the victims of climate change. We are sufferers of climate change. We are not the cause of climate change. That is the difference between the whole world suffering but we are suffering not because of us but because it is by somebody else's actions that we are suffering today.

Therefore, what is going to happen as a result of climate change? Many of my distinguished colleagues have already put it across and I do not want to repeat it. But there are going to be fewer cold days and there are going to be higher temperatures and there is going to be more heat and more hurricanes and more droughts as a result of which we are going to have more sufferers in poorer countries and poor in the rich countries. Sir, this is the travesty of justice in which the rich countries cause pollution and the sufferers are the poor countries. This is something which I do not know how it has happened. But this is the reality which is proved that the poor are going to be the more sufferers of climate change and this is something which is going to happen.

In the whole world, including India, we are right now preoccupied with one singular object of increasing our

GDP. Whatever we do, we want to find out whether our GDP will increase or decrease. If it is going to increase, you work on it. The world community, the World Bank, the IMF and everybody talks about increasing the GDP growth of the world. The climate change is going to decrease the GDP from two percentage points to probably four percentage points. It is anybody's guess. Anybody can make any estimate because this has really no basis. But it is for sure that the GDP loss is a certainty. So, we should be concerned that when we talk about the economic activity which is causing climate change, the same economic activity is actually going to decrease our GDP gains and, in fact, they are going to decrease it. So, poverty in poor countries is going to increase and the poorer in the rich countries are going to suffer more and this is something which is really a matter of great concern to us.

Sir, we have made a very interesting agreement in Kyoto Protocol. We have divided the countries into Annex-1 countries, the countries who are industrialized countries, who are supposed to reduce emission and others. The Kyoto protocol talked about the non-Annex-1 countries, the countries who are not required to reduce emissions. Now we have seen that the whole world is saying that all the world should take the responsibility. Yes, it is a fact. Everybody has to take responsibility because even in Kyoto Protocol there is a clause which is the foundation of the Kyoto Protocol which is common but differentiated responsibilities. So, we agree that the whole world has to take responsibilities but differentiated ones because the world is different. There is already a gap between the world that exists today, between the poor countries and the rich countries. So, it should not be perpetuated further. There should be an agreement to do that.

Sir Nicholas Stern, a very eminent economist and the Adviser to the Prime Minister-to-be of UK, Mr. Gordon Brown commissioned a study. Everybody wants to look 'green' now. If you want to be the Prime Minister you should look 'green' so that you will get a better acceptance by the people. So, he commissioned a study and the study revealed very interesting things. If you take an action today, the cost of taking that action will be much lower than if you do not take any action and the cost of inaction will be much higher. Therefore, the action is called for now and that is why we are debating at a time and I am very happy that we are going to work on it.

Sir, I was talking about how we are going to be affected by this. Our entire activity — commercial activity, economic activity and agriculture activity — will be affected. Two-thirds of the world population largely depend on agriculture in developing countries. So, the mainstay of

the developing countries is agriculture. Though, for example, in India, agriculture accounts for less than 20 per cent of GDP, still more than 60 per cent people in India depend on agriculture. Agriculture is going to be badly affected. The crops of wheat and rice cannot withstand heat. In fact, there is a very interesting study made by Leister Brown, who was Advisor to USA Secretary Freeman, who actually brought the Green Revolution to India, that if the temperature rises, the wheat crop will take a beating. Therefore, we will have serious problem regarding wheat and rice crops.

More than that, the water availability is going to be under severe strain. We are already facing water shortage. In the context of India, the term 'climate change' is a misnomer. In the case of India, it is going to be 'climate variability'. It is not climate change that is going to affect us; it is the climate variability which is going to be a serious problem for us because climate variability would mean that there would be too much rain for some time and probably no rain for a long time. So, variability in climate is going to cause a serious problem with regard to water availability. It will result in problem with regard to agriculture, water and public health. It is definitely estimated that water scarcity will also lead to salinity in water resulting in many diseases, including dengue, cholera and malaria. The mortality rate will also rise because of these diseases as well as the increase in heat. As a result of this, we will see lesser caloric intake by the poor people because the food production would have fallen and it would further aggravate poverty that we have today. Therefore, it is a very serious problem.

16.42 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Everybody has said that glaciers will melt. In fact, glacier melting is the result of temperature rising. As a result of that, sea level will rise. All these things are related to one thing. So, what would be the response of India? I think, the response of India should be looked at from two angles. First, how should we respond to it, as this is a global issue, in the global context? What should be the response of India to it internationally? Second, what should be the India's response in terms of changing domestic policies?

First, I will talk about international response because it is a global problem. It is like a human body. I cannot say that my hand is not working well, but my body is fine. In the same way, the entire eco-system of the whole world is inter-related and inter-connected. If the US is affected,

India is affected; and if India is affected: Africa is affected. In this way, everybody is affected by it because there is one eco-system. So, India's response has to be international also. For a long time, we have accepted the principle and we are talking about it. India has been saying that our per capita emissions are one of the lowest in the world. We have got the largest number of poor living in India. So, we cannot say that we can take a cap on emissions because it will be really dangerous for India. We should say that we understand that we have to change our policies, but we must also say that those who are emitting more should try to reduce their per capita emissions and we, in India, will also try to increase our emissions and wherever it converges, we can accept that as a point on which there can be capping. So, capping has to take place in a manner which will be very fair, equitable and just for a developing country like India.

The world is talking about poverty reduction at international level. The heads of all the States met about seven years ago and signed a document called *Millennium Development Goals*. Just as the UNFCCC is in place which is signed by all the countries of the world, in the same way, *Millennium Development Goals* is signed by all the countries of the world. So, we must marry the environmental concerns with our social concerns and try to make sure that poverty reduction is not affected because of our concerns for environment.

Sir, we have accepted the principle 'polluter to pay' internationally. If 'polluter to pay' is the principle accepted and if the Fourth Assessment Report of IPCC conclusively proves that it is the Industrial Revolution which has caused it, then those who started Industrial Revolution must pay for it. Therefore, 'polluter to pay' principle has to be accepted and the industrialised nations, who cause the pollution and damage the eco-system, must pay for it. To do that, we must also take the initiative. I will talk about international one first. Shri Kapil Sibal is aware that the World Bank was mandated by the G-8 countries to come out with an investment framework for energy sector. This is a framework document which is going to come as energy sector is going to receive more than US \$ 3 trillion of investment in a decade and a half. How that investment is made is important. India must play a very pro-active role in shaping the policies of this investment framework which the World Bank is preparing because this will become like a regime in which the investment framework in energy will take place. So, we must really work on it.

I would, now, like to mention the most important point with regard to this issue. We must fight for adaptation. Actually, the climate change has two components. We all

[Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu]

talked about mitigating the emissions, but most important is the adaptation to climate change. The IPCC Report also talks about it, that is, if we stop emission today, then the atmosphere is going to remain the same for the next 100 years as it is already affected today. Therefore, if it is to remain a reality, then we must adapt to it. Adaptation measures are most important part of India's priority. Therefore, I will request the Minister to pursue the policy of Adaptation Fund. If pollutants are to pay, then they must fund the Adaptation Fund and India must benefit from the Adaptation Fund. Adaptation has to be one of the important priorities, and the cornerstone of it.

We have all talked about technology, and I will also talk about it a little more. Technologies should not just be confined to energy and other sectors, but technologies must also be devised and designed to deal with adaptation measures required for it. The adaptation is required in the field of agriculture, habitation, water-related issues, etc. So, adaptation technology needs to be developed, and that is what should be done.

In addition to this – when I talked about what we really need to do internationally and domestically – I think that our energy policy must also undergo a sea change. Coal is going to remain the mainstay. The Expert Committee on Integrated Energy Policy consisting of group of experts and Chaired by Dr. Kirit S. Parikh said that coal will remain the mainstay of India's energy sector till 2050. If coal is going to be there and energy security is important, then we must develop technologies like carbon-storage and capture. Can we capture it and store it below the surface, so that there is no emission? Something like this needs to be developed. In any case, our energy policy, our transport policy, and our industrial policy must undergo a sea change.

I would like to offer some suggestions. Firstly, we need new technologies. We need the technologies, which are going to save not only India, but the whole world. If the developed countries give us technologies, then it is not a favour that they are doing to us because they are doing it in their own interest. I am saying this because if we keep emitting greenhouse gases, then they are also the sufferers just like us. We do not want to rock the boat on our own, but we want technologies, and we must develop technologies through a joint project for it. We have Shri Kapil Sibal sitting here who was part of a project for developing a vaccine for HIV AIDS. Can we not develop a model like this wherein new technologies developed will not be covered by intellectual property rights, so that these technologies can be disseminated across the world? This would allow the poor to use it, the rich can use it, they will

benefit from it and we can also get benefited from it. Hence, it would be an intellectual property right free regime.

We must have a new technology development initiative. We must not treat the adaptation as a step-child. In fact, Shri Raja must work on it, and not treat adaptation as a step-child. It is not that you are treating it like this, but the whole world is treating it like this. Mitigation is important, and adaptation is even more important. Therefore, we should try to work on it.

There is a very interesting model available in the world. The Montreal Protocol was signed to reduce the Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). ODS were actually causing a hole in the ozone system. We worked on it as a world community, and now we are seeing that the ODS is declining. We have a very good protocol there. Therefore, some such model should be developed like the Montreal Protocol for reducing the greenhouse gases. This will really help us. Further, we must have a country-specific study. The other day I was requesting Shri Kapil Sibal to have only India-specific study of the impact of climate change and on all its aspects. This will really result in assessing the actual damage. I am saying this because if we are going to talk about damage and we are going to recover cost from them, then we should know the extent of damage. Then only we can get an insurance cover and the insurance claim satisfied at the time of actually lodging the claim. We must have a study done in a very integrated manner.

We must fight for creating an international body of all environmental concerns because there are too many bodies in the UN system that are dealing with the environmental issues. In fact, if proliferation is an issue, then it is not nuclear proliferation but it is proliferation of UN bodies. We must bring them under a common umbrella, and they can then fight the climate change in a very integrated manner. A bipartisan attitude is required for it. I am very happy that you decided to allow a discussion on this issue. I would request you that we must have a bipartisan group in which we all can work together on the climate change issue because this is not an issue that can be decided on partisan lines.

We are all going to be affected; we are all going to suffer, and we are suffering already. Therefore, this should be done in that particular manner. Most importantly, Kyoto Protocol will come to an end in 2012. What we would do after 2012 is a very important issue. For that, we really need to have a broader discussion within the country as well as with some of our very important allies, like in the G-5 and G-20 countries, and we must work with them.

Market-based flexible mechanism: One is the Clean Development Mechanism, and the other is Joint Implementation. India is one of the beneficiaries of CDM projects, but CDM is not functioning as it should be. This is a very good umbrella.

MR. SPEAKER: What is CDM?

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: It stands for 'Clean Development Mechanism', Sir. There are three flexible mechanisms in Kyoto Protocol. One is emission trading which is between developed countries only; the second is Joint Implementation, and the third is the Clean Development Mechanism with which developed and developing countries can receive FDI, technologies and we can build our infrastructure also in terms of making it more climate changing proof. For that Clean Development Mechanism, we need a different type of approach. I think that also needs to be done in a very big way.

My last point, and thank you for allowing me so much of time, is that population of India is also to be considered as a part of the problem than as a part of an asset. We are all thinking that we are going to get demographic dividends — the more the number of people, the better it is. Population increase means that there is decrease in per capita availability of natural capital, particularly land and water as a result of which the footprints of the people on the Planet increase. We must control population; we must work on this in a holistic way. If we can all agree as a House, I am sure we can deal with this problem in a genuine manner.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish some of our other colleagues were present in this House to listen to all the speeches that have been delivered.

[Translation]

*PROF. K.M. KADER MOHIDEEN (Vellore): Sir, in the name of almighty let me commence my speech. At the outset, I would like to thank the Hon. Speaker for allowing me to speak on this subject 'Global Warming' which he has chosen to permit to be discussed in this august House.

All these years, this House has been discussing about globalization. For the first time now we seek to discuss about 'Global Warming'. It is for the first time that you have permitted us to discuss about the effects and impact of heat generating gases and substances that lead to 'Global Warming' that would affect our eco-system and weather pattern. Let me thank you again.

The reason for 'Global Warming' is one too many. There are many factors that lead to this disastrous effect on nature and our eco-system that ultimately affect life on this planet. My esteemed colleagues who spoke ahead of me have fathomed deep into the subject. They have also put-forth their valued suggestions.

'The world will move to its end', is what our Holy Scriptures say. Man alone will be leading to his own destruction and the end of this universe. This is what we learn from Vedas and from other Religious Scriptures. Hindu Religion talks about Kaliyuga. There are many references to it. Bible and Quran also talk about the great deluge and the judgement day and the final days of the world. In the great didactic book which forms part of Tamil literature 'Thirukkural', we find many references to man leading to his own destruction and of this earth. The wrong handling of things in the hands of man result in making his actions evil and make him an evil force prevailing over the nature. Our scriptures talk about the deluges from the sea, inundating floods, planetary disalignments resulting in one hitting against the other, mountains spreading in the air like cotton pieces, earth becoming topsy-turvy. "Where can man run? Man cannot run away from the evil effects which he had caused" is what our religions have to ask of man. During the last days of the world man cannot escape the result and effects of his action. Can he? In this Indian subcontinent, throughout the length and breadth of this vast land mass, many people would be quite familiar with this probing question as to where man can go without facing the consequences of what he is doing. India has got a great philosophical tradition with such searching questions. It is worth mentioning that a great initiative has been taken by our honourable Speaker. Through this discussion based on our traditional wisdom we may be able to show to the world a right path. Our country is known for great philosophers and spiritual leaders. When the Nations of the world have scientists from various disciplines, we have matching number of path finders and seekers who have dedicated themselves to help people coping up with the challenges of the world through spiritualism. We can rightly call them spiritual scientists who have given us the wealth of ethical values and social values. If we look back and go back to their teachings we can rightly perceive they thought about this in the ancient times well ahead of modern world scientists. Our country had been treading on the right path only because of invaluable contributions by our Ancient Spiritual scholars. Those Spiritualists whom we can recognize as true scientists have given enough of fore-warning about the evil effects of men becoming greedy and beginning to exploit the world without a thought for

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Prof. K.M. Kader Mohideen]

others. They have been insisting upon the need to have consideration for others there by compassion. We have to uphold these teachings and pearls of wisdom and to live in unison with nature and its resources. We have come to a time when we need to be effectively reminded of our spiritual scholar's varied paths much treaded but never dreaded. We also have our spiritual wealth which help us to live in harmony with nature and fellow human beings. When evil and its evil effects spread and heat up the world, it results in the culmination of several natural disasters including that of catastrophic Global Warming. The seers have fore-warned about the swelling of seas, fury of floods, denudation of greenery of the forests and green covers. Today we are worried about the melting of glaciers from the snow clad Himalayan ranges causing heavy floods and destruction through inundation and erosion.

When we go back to the past we learn that the instilled fears in men enable them to remain protectors of nature. Sayings and teachings of our spiritual men effectively impressed upon our people to live in harmony with nature can help humanity so that they are not gobbled up by nature. The Ancient people could save themselves from the fury of nature as they were shaped up by the teachings of our spiritual leaders. The instilled fears towards the conservation of nature helped them to face the fury of nature with an indomitable spirit. They were able to face the wrath of nature boldly. They were courageous enough to face the challenges in life with their strong foundation in spiritualism. Our Ancesters have already shown their path. It is relevant even today.

Today, we find a daily writing about a possible Tsunami like deluge in 2020 that may wipe out a vast land mass in the eastern coast as a result of which sea may creep in at least upto Thanjavur from where our esteemed colleague Hon. Palani Manickam has been voted to be a representative in this House. Recently in 'India Today' magazine, we saw a warning which mentioned that 'Gateway of India' would fall to the Sea after some years. This kind of sensationalism should not eat into the vitals of our faith and confidence. We have to come clear of these fear psychosis and phobia created by sensationalists. We have to derive strength from our rich cultural tradition that helped us to live in harmony with nature. The need of the hour is to spread this right kind of spirit in this country. We have to come out of doubts and confusion. We must evolve right methods and strategy to come out of the worry pertaining to the fall out of disasters and castastrophic global warming. Rather than going into the factors leading to global warming we must go into the solutions that may

help us to resolve the problems posed by the heating up of our planet's surface and environment.

The need of the hour is to put our heads and hearts together to evolve ways and means to overcome the evil effects of global warming. I for one who would feel that a right mix of value education as derived from our religious and philosophical legacy must be imparted to our younger generations in our schools and colleges. The major reason for this global warming is the industrialisation of the world. The developed western countries have caused the damage in a big way.

It is because of our aping the west and adopting the methods, techniques and technologies of the west we have led ourselves to the evil effects of spoiling our eco system and weather patterns. I would like to emphasise here that the developed countries have a responsibility to assist the developing countries like India so that they are helped to protect themselves from the fall out of global warming. We must make it imperative that they adequately compensate. I feel it is appropriate to demand a recourse from those who have led us to a polluted environment.

17.00 hrs.

At a time when we are faced with global warming mostly because of the westerners we must turn to the oriental treasures of wisdom and must be seeking comfort in union with nature. We must be cool when things are heating up so that we may bring down the warming up, there by bringing in solace. The great Iranian Scholar Hussain Nazeer spoke in U.N. as early as in 1962 about the imminent threat to our environment by different kinds of pollution. He was the first one to speak about the threat to our environment, ecology and eco system. "If you want peace on earth, you should establish peace with the Heaven". We must learn to live in peace seeking peace from within and also through compassion in our fellowship with others.

India has a potential to show the way to the world. We must enlist all our men of spiritualism and science to evolve viable solution to the problems that are staring at our face in the wake of global warming. With the strong desire that our men of eminence, scholars and scientists would help us unitedly to come to the rescue of the vast multitude of people in this subcontinent, I urge upon you all to pray with devotion while assuring that my prayer is all with you. With the fervent hope that we would be able to overcome the series of serious problems witnessed and predicted in the face of global warming, let me conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I doubly thank you for listing this important subject to be discussed in this House of People. This House normally takes up issues which are of political interest, local interest or economic interest but this is an issue which concerns not only mankind but also concerns the interest of the living creatures of this earth.

That is why, when we are discussing on a topic of Global Warming or climate change, at the outset. I may mention here that the science of climate change has accumulated over many decades to become compelling today. The politics has changed with a startling suddenness so that previously skeptical leaders in the developed world are scrambling to catch up with the firming conviction of their electorates that serious action is urgently needed.

The two recent reports about which, of course, Mr. Prabhu also mentioned, one is by Nicolas Stern in the United Kingdom and another report which is being discussed invariably in the media is of Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change, that is, IPCC chaired by India's Dr. Rajender Pachauri, are the major catalysts for the dramatic mood swing in the world public opinion. Global climate change poses significant risks to the planet. All nations today have an important stake in addressing this new threat that is already sufficient to make collective action both necessary and urgent. Based on scale, magnitude and irreversibility, global warming constitutes a critical security issue. There is need, therefore, for action by all and a need for action now. Delay in acting on global warming will mean that the cost of addressing it later will be significantly greater. The technical challenges will also mount with growing complexities. Dealing with global warming is difficult because its dimensions are cross-sectoral. This puzzle is a global common problem but Government representatives act in their own national interests. We could find from the views that were expressed by Mr. Prabhu who was in the thick of things when the Kyoto Protocol was being discussed.

Here I am reminded of President Eisenhower who had once said that to solve a problem which is difficult, make it even bigger and magnify it which will bring attention and it will also bring resources. Therefore, broader crisis today is that of energy security. Therefore, along with steps to combat climate change or global warming action is also needed now on energy efficiency, conservation and diversification of new technological innovations which are urgently needed. I think the private sector also has a greater role to play in developing research and develop-

ment. As the world's top climate scientists say, global warming is man made and the UN Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change which groups more than 2500 scientists from more than 130 countries predict more droughts, heat waves, rain, floods and slow gain in sea levels that could last for more than 1000 years. It is a cause of concern because this report puts the probability of the link between human activity and global warming at more than 90 per cent against 66 to 90 per cent likelihood it had signaled in 2001 when the Kyoto Protocol was being discussed. Therefore, the urgency is much more today. I quote:

"Clearly, we are endangering all species on the Earth. We are endangering the future of the human race."

This is a quote of IPCC Chairman, Dr. Rajender Pachauri. It is said that man made emissions of green house gases can also be blamed for fewer cold days, hotter nights, killer heat waves, floods, heavy rains, devastating droughts and increase in cyclones and hurricanes. It is reported that temperatures are likely to rise by 1.1 to 6.4 degrees Celsius by the year 2100. With a probable 2 to 4.5 per cent range, if carbon dioxide doubles from pre-industrial levels. The Kyoto Protocol is the main plan for capping green house gas emission until 2012.

It is hardly another five years away. But it has been severely weakened since the US, top sources of Greenhouse Gas pulled out in 2002. This had prompted the then French President Jacques Chirac to comment, 'we are, in truth on the historical doorstep of the irreversible'. The question before the world is, is it irreversible? One would ask, where do we fair ourselves? At present India contributes about three per cent of the global Greenhouse gases against a global average of 5.2 per cent. The US accounts for 30 per cent of the global emission. Yet I would reiterate that the US Climate panel has issued the starkest warning about the impact of global warming. The findings states that 25 to 30 per cent space face extinction if temperature rise of 2 degree Celsius above average in the 80s and 90s. Heat waves, flood, cyclones, drought will cause more death and harm. I would come a little later, in details, on the glacial retreat in the Himalayas. It will affect billions of people and millions in the coastal areas will be at risk from the sea level rise, especially in Asia. Production of wheat, paddy and maize in India and China will drop. Over a billion people may face shortage of fresh water by 2050. Around 75 to 250 million people in Africa alone will be exposed to water scarcity by 2020. The alarming situation is so near, yet in the thought process it is so far.

[Shri B. Mahtab]

The burning of fossil fuel will cause desertification, drought and rising seas and would hit the tropics of Sub-Saharan Africa to the Pacific islands. It is the poorest of the poor who will be hit and this includes the poor people in the prosperous countries also. That is why it becomes a global responsibility. Global warming could re-make world's climatic zones by 2100 with some polar mountain climates disappearing altogether and formally unknown zones emerging in the tropics. When climatic zones vanish, the animals and plants that live in them will be at a greater risk of extinction. Previous studies have raised concern about space extinction in specific areas such in the cloud forests of Costa Rica and the Cape region of South Africa. But this is the first to predict a global change.

As Earth warms, predicted to happen by up to 8 degree Celsius at some latitude by the end of this century, climatic zones are likely to shift away from the Equator and towards the Poles and that will also affect the Himalayan glaciers. As earlier zones disappear, new zones will be created in the parts of the world that are already the hottest. India is amongst the top five sources of Greenhouse gases. Here, the United States has 7067.6 MTs according to the statistics of 2004; China in 2000 had 4938 MTs; Russia had 2024 MTs; India in 2000 had 1884 MTs and Japan has 1355.2 MTs. I need not go into the tonnes per capita because that actually does not explain the gravity of the situation. Therefore, we have a responsibility to accomplish. Let us not forget that Himalayan glaciers feed the seven great rivers of Asia, namely, Ganga, Sindhu, Brahmaputra, Salween, Mekong, Yangtze and Huangho. These are the seven great rivers which flow from the Himalayan glaciers. All these rivers are under threat. The 33,000 square kilometers of glaciers amidst some of the world's highest mountains form the largest concentration of glaciers outside the polar ice caps. These glaciers release an estimated 8.6 million cubic metres of water annually. Ancient civilizations sprang up and thrived along the shores of these seven rivers of these two great nations, China and India. Since the mid-1970s, global warming has been marked and the glaciers are receding. This will definitely have an impact, if left unattended. This could cause hunger for millions with sharp fall in crop yields. It could also bring heat waves for Europe and North America.

A study says and I think the Government is aware of it that 120 million people in Asia will experience increased water stress by 2020 and 185 to 981 million by 2050. I need not go into the details on this point.

India is the fifth largest emitter of carbon dioxide but lacks a credible policy to address human induced global

warming. I would like to understand the concrete steps the Government is taking to address this issue. India is neither offering self-restraint nor claiming a carbon debt by asking for reductions in other countries' emissions. Today, India appears to be in denial over global aspects of human induced global warming. Today, there is a need for greater cooperation among meteorologists and scientists from China and India. We would like to know from the Minister as to what steps India and China are taking together to protect glaciers of the Himalayan region.

The second aspect about which I would like to mention very briefly is this. At the root of global warming is the overwhelming dominance of carbon-based fuels. These fossils fuel power economics including our own transport people and light up homes. They have also contributed since the industrial revolution to a marked rise in the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide. This could be the reason for 11 of the last dozen years being the warmest on record since 1950.

What alternative do we have? Scientists bring out solutions according to the need of the market. I would like to understand whether those developed countries which were so reluctant to recognize this problem have come out with certain technologies which would be adopted by developing countries. A market is being created or is there something else on this? What alternative do we have? The challenge today is, while developed countries are largely responsible for the problem, India and China together should have a workable solution. Nobody should get a free ride on the sins of the West.

The Kyoto Protocol and the UNFCCC are potentially workable international governance instruments. If they have been ineffective so far, it is largely because of the developed countries not joining in or keeping up their commitment. But we cannot satisfy ourselves because they are giving us a free ride.

There is a need to restructure energy use and increase energy intensity. But this will not solve the problem unless verifiable carbon reduction targets are fixed. We would like to understand from the Minister of Environment and Forests as to what steps the Government is taking in this regard. Have the Government fixed targets for verifiable carbon reduction? I would like to ask the Government as to what steps it is taking to fix verifiable carbon reduction targets.

As precaution to protect the coast, mangrove forests be encouraged; construction of sea wall has to be contemplated where the coast is shallow, where there is a possibility of sea water rushing into the land.

I conclude by saying that warning of a catastrophe has never been so stark and chilling. The Report has been described as mankind's final warning and the alarm bell has never been so resonant.

Warm words of concern by the Government will not be enough to assuage the scenario. The Government, the scientists and the people together have to heed to the warning and work collectively to combat global warming. If humans are responsible for global warming and a possible catastrophe, then the responsibility for preventing it must only very logically rests with the humans.

We should bear in mind that mankind belongs to Earth and not vice-versa.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mahtab, I have given you five times more than the time you are entitled to.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Thank you.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, can I speak from this seat?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you can. But it should not become a precedent.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, global warming is not a scientific fiction now. It is a looming reality.

Most of the Members who spoke before me said that there is no dispute about the topic. But I have got a dispute. India wants countries like the United States of America, which are the worst pollutants to cut back their emissions fast. Shri Sandeep Dixit's and Shri Suresh Prabhu's, for whom I have the greatest regard, logic was that India's per capita emission is 25 times less than that of the average American and 15 times less than that of the average citizen of the European Union.

I agree with them that India is not certainly responsible for the mess. In fact, we are the victims of it. So, they asked, why we should tighten our belts. We are talking about growth. Shri Dixit asked why we should not follow the path of growth that has been enunciated and followed by the Americans.

If we try to replicate the life style of the so-called growth pattern of the West, shall we survive the day to reach their levels of comfort? Just because somebody got rich by utilizing certain methods which brought misery to billions, should we also follow it? In this issue, India should be the leader and not the follower. If India takes the lead in preserving the earth, it will automatically become a

super power and it will automatically become a darling of the Nations. So my point is from the beginning, let me tell you that it is not the question of what others are doing, but the question is what we should do. We should not say that our per capita polluting power is less, maybe individually we are less, but we are more than one billion people. What is the population of United States of America? So if you go for the overall polluting effect we are making, it is not less than America or something like this. ...*(Interruptions)* It is all right. It is still much less, but should we follow their pattern? That is my basic point.

Sir I will not go on just repeating the points that what will happen to or what woe will befall on us as has already been enunciated by many of the hon. Members. I will just make two or three points with regard to what is going to happen. Now the global temperature is going to increase by four degree by the end of the Century and we want that it should be contained at two degree over this industrial revolution period. So India's job is to combat the global warming. But there are many of these countries who are making very strange arguments. What are their arguments? Combating global warming is too costly. There are many countries which say that it will stifle the development in the poor countries. Even they say that the temperature rise has gone too far for human kind to do anything about now. They throw up their hands. Actually, it has gone much beyond what the human kind can do. But the present Inter-governmental Committee of the United Nations has said that the world has got the money as well as technology to do it. It is still not too late. We can bring it. It is possible. I will confine my speech to making some suggestions only as to what we should do.

Firstly, Mr. Minister of Science and Technology about whom I am very happy that he is present here because he is one of the most important parts of the solution, not the problem. So I will make a request to him. Can we replace the incandescent bulbs with fluorescent lamps? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I could not follow.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I am talking about the yellow bulbs. Should we stop its production because these fluorescent lamps consume one quarter of the electricity of that yellow bulb and they last longer?

Secondly, can we keep a tab on the production of the vehicles? I am talking about four wheelers, two wheelers etc. We think that it is the sign of comfort. Nowadays they have become the sign of doom. They are going to bring doom/dismay to our children and to this

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

earth. One of the hon. Members, probably Shri C. K. Chandrappan, was saying that every husband will have one car, wife will have one car and children will have three or four cars. Any family who is having more number of cars is more respectable. Why can we not stop production of these cars? I will appeal to the Government that they should consider this proposal of mine that in the name of growth, there should not be unbridled production of cars. Let us start with Members of Parliament and with everybody.

The third one is about the non-conventional energy. Let us go for the solar device. Let us go for the wind energy. Let us go for the bio-fuel. I would appeal to the UPA Government to put more money on research and development for the enhancement of the use of non-conventional energy. It has been recommended by the IPCC, the UN Panel for Climatic Change, that transfer of coal-based to gas-based technology should be improved. I will make this appeal to the hon. Minister. Can we go for the construction of green buildings? It does not mean that the colour will be green. Green buildings mean to build such houses or office complexes that will optimize use of energy. I will give one example. We should avoid huge glass-walls so as not to spend more on air-conditioning during the summer period. So, let us build green buildings. Let the Government come forward with such schemes so that we can build houses and complexes that will optimize the use of energy. By this way, less electricity will be consumed. We should make rules for the production of energy-efficient appliances, ovens, refrigerators, air-conditioners, etc. When they produce such appliances, they must bring in new technology so that it should be more energy-efficient. That will also cut the electricity bill. Further, more fuel-efficient cars should be manufactured. For every litre of petrol consumed by a car, about 4 kgs. of carbon-dioxide get injected into the atmosphere.

MR. SPEAKER: What about diesel?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: It is still more.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it still worse?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: So, we should put more money on research and development so that more fuel-efficient cars are produced. I have already told you about switching over to wind power. Any one individual cannot produce wind energy. When we are setting up the SEZs, can we ask the promoters of the SEZs to go for the wind power instead of going in for electricity?

MR. SPEAKER: Will solar energy do it?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Yes, Sir, solar energy will do that.

About re-cycling, I would say that India is a master in recycling. We are already having it. But I will give you one example. Suppose this paper is printed on one side. We just throw it away and tear it off. Can we utilize the other side?

MR. SPEAKER: I do it in my office.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Thank you, Sir. Can we utilize it? This is one of the things that we can do. But we simply throw it away. We simply tear it off. Can we not utilize it? This is about recycling because it will save a lot of trees. If we do that, it will save a lot of trees. I would make this appeal to the hon. Minister. Can we stop producing plastic bags? Several times, we have told that the production of plastic bags is hampering the health of this world. It is clogging the sewerage system. But I will tell you another thing. If we stop production of this, it will help reduce emission from plastic bags into the landfills. So, let us stop it totally. There should not be any production of plastic bags.

Improvement of public transport is essential.

MR. SPEAKER: We should use jute bags instead.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Yes, Sir. As I was telling, improvement of public transport is a must. I would appeal to the Government to do it because now the Government is flush with money. Every year, the revenue collection is going up by 20 to 30 per cent. Let us go in for the metro railway system more and more. I have seen in many parts of the West that they have gone for the metro rail system which is very fuel efficient and also environment friendly.

Now, I will make a very unpopular suggestion. The price of electricity and water should be rationalized. Most of the time, we go for free electricity and free water. When our party was in power and I was sitting on the other side, about 7 or 8 years ago, one day I made a suggestion that when a farmer is getting electricity and water he should pay for it and immediately Mr. S. Muthaiah said that this is one of the most unworkable propositions given by me. It is not that I have only given that suggestion. In those days, many other people also had given this suggestion and now everybody knows that that was the right suggestion given. The use of water should be controlled. It should not be unrestricted. In the same way, nothing should be given free and particularly, electricity should not be given free. I know it is a very unpopular suggestion, but even then I am making this suggestion.

Then, more and more trees should be planted.

Everybody knows that because that is the best sinker of carbon dioxide and Members of Parliament should take the lead in planting more trees. A major part of the MPLAD fund should be utilized for planting more trees.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: I am doing it already.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Thank you.

Sir, Mr. Prabhu made a suggestion for demanding clean technology from the West. Why should the West not transfer clean technology to India at cheaper rate so that the emission level could be cut down appreciably and we will not have to pay a hefty price for research and development?

Then, we should keep a check on the emission level from all the thermal power plants. I come from a State where MoUs have been signed with about 14 to 15 promoters for establishment of thermal power plants. We have a thermal power plant at Talcher and during summer, the temperature goes up to 50 degree Celsius. It is only because there is a thermal power station. During summer, it is simply burning and people do not prefer to come out of their houses during day time. We want to stay in a comfort level where we should always be confined to air-conditioned room and we are not able to come out in the open. Is this the growth that we are talking about? I appeal to the Government that unless the promoters of thermal power plants develop zero emission technology, they should not be allowed to set up their plants.

Then, nanotechnology should be introduced which will send the emission of carbon dioxide to below the ground level so that it will not come out. Last, but not least many hon. Members have complained against America. I agree America and Australia are the biggest polluters in the world. What should we do about them? They are not the signatories of Kyoto Protocol. If they do not go for reduction in emission level, the Third World should refuse to buy their products. Can the Third World do it? They should refuse to buy their products as they refuse to buy our goods on the apprehension of health hazards and on environmental issues. The European Union has taken a lead with regard to environmental protection, but the United States of America and Australia have not done so. But can we refuse to buy their goods and tell them that we are not going to buy your products if you do not stick to Kyoto Protocol and if you do not bring down the emission level because you are the greatest polluters of the world?

MR. SPEAKER: You did not mention rainwater harvesting.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You have done it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: That I have already done in the Speaker's House, of course, with Government's money.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Sir, I am very happy that the entire House is discussing today an important issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very happy that the hon. Members are making very good contribution and that I wish to compliment them.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, it is only with your support because the encouragement that you gave has made us to contribute to this issue. The other day also when this issue was discussed, this encouraged many of us to speak and make a thorough study also on the subject.

Sir, I take global warming from a different angle. How is it going to affect the poor in this country, the agricultural sector in the country, the rural people in the country? I was given to understand from the data available that two degrees' increase in temperature is going to affect 7.1 million people. I do not know whether it is right or wrong. The economic impact of this climate change on Mumbai alone will be Rs.2,28,700 crore. Obviously, you can imagine what would be its impact on the entire world.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: It will break-down all the economy.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Yes. It will have an impact on the rice yield and paddy yield to the extent of 42 per cent. It cannot be imagined and understood.

Sir, I take some of the instances. The Himalayan Glacier, I understand, is coming down by 30 metres every year. In the last couple of years, almost 300 metres of glacier has come down. That means the water is melting at a greater rate, which can lead to floods and which will affect millions of people in the country. When ice and snow are melting at a faster rate because of this increased temperature, after certain years, there will be no water at all. Today, there will be floods, tomorrow, there will be no water in the rivers. So, both ways, we are getting affected.

Sir, I will mention some of the reasons. Let me give them one by one. About 50 per cent affect of this, I understand, is only because of fuel combustion, that is, either power generation by coal or oil, the industrial emission and then transport emission. We have got solutions to all these things. The only thing is that we are not applying brains to it.

As far as energy is concerned, everyone one of us know that the potential of hydro energy in this country is

[Shri K.S. Rao]

1,50,000 MW and the total generation of power today in this country is 1,30,000 MW. That means, we are not tapping the hydel energy, which also helps in reducing this global warming. You could have comfortably gone for this and avoided all these undesirable gases. Water is renewable. Every year, it can be there and today if we do not install this 1,50,000 MW, we are not going to get 3,00,000 MW next year. That means, we are not utilizing the potentiality that is available, without affecting the lives of the people of this country.

Similarly, transport is there. I understand that because of lack of fuel efficiency of the vehicles, we are getting lot of carbon dioxide coming out, and which is affecting our lives. In transportation, my friends have suggested rail. I suggest one more thing and that is linking of rivers by which we can transport most of our goods and there we will not face this emission. We do not need to spend Rs.2,28,000 crore on Mumbai only on this effect. We will get greenery. When water is available everywhere throughout the country by interlinking of rivers, trees will grow everywhere and they will absorb carbon dioxide. That is sure. Emission of gas will automatically be taken care of by that. But we do not undertake interlinking of rivers. It is such a good project which can solve many problems. It can avoid floods, droughts and it can bring drinking water to every village. It can take care of carbon dioxide. It can avoid transportation by road and thereby reduce emission of harmful gases. All these benefits can be achieved by the linking of rivers which we are not doing.

My other point pertains to building industry. My friend was telling about green building. I would like to add something more to it. It should be intelligent green building.

MR. SPEAKER: He is also very intelligent.

SHRI K.S. RAO: We laugh at it when we say 'vastu'. What is *vastu*? Without putting electricity, without burning kerosene, without burning anything, we are utilizing the nature and seeing in which direction the wind will naturally come into the house and in which direction the light will come. Thereby, all these problems of emission of gases will not be there. As Shri Swain said, if we were to make research in a manner that we can avoid all these things, emission of gases, the energy-efficient instruments can be brought in. Today, there is coal. Every one of us will use a heater, no matter how much energy it consumes and how much gas it emits. In my own house, when I put a heater when there is a cold day, I feel very uncomfortable. Thought there is an increase in temperature but it creates some kind of uneasiness. Similarly, when the temperature is very high, we use air-conditioners. But, in case, the research were to be done in a manner to design the

building construction material, we do not need to spend this energy at all.

MR. SPEAKER: Hollow bricks.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Yes. We do not require all these air-conditioners; we do not require heaters. We can save energy and we can prevent the emission of all these gases. We do not look into it. That is why on many occasions I have said that we are neglecting Research and Development (R&D) in this country. A lot of money has to be allocated for R&D. We do not mind purchasing a drug at Rs. 1000 when it could be made by Re.1. All this is because of R&D work not being undertaken there. But we will discuss that America is looting us; that their production cost for a drug is Re. 1 and they are charging us Rs. 1000 for it and exploiting us. What is the research that they have done? Why can we not do it? How did they do that? They did that with the help of our people only. Either NRIs or some brains from Asia have gone there and they have done research. They are utilizing our brains. Can we not do the same thing here? Mr. Minister, you get more allocation for your Ministry. We all support you. By doing Research and Development, more particularly in this context, we can avoid all this expenditure.

Similarly, I think, agriculture related areas are contributing 30 per cent to the emission of gases. That can also be avoided by doing enough research in that direction. Cow dung can be used as manure but we are not using it. If we encourage more livestock, all these gases will be reduced. We encourage fertilizer, we encourage pesticides and for that we make a lot of publicity and give advertisements. Instead, we are not encouraging organic fertilizers.

I come to the coastal areas wherefrom I am. I understand that with 2 degree increase in temperature, 5,76,400 hectares will be submerged. The level of increase will be about 0.5 metre. By 2100, the sea water will come into the main land and the salinity will increase, and a lot of areas will become useless. The sweet water will not be reaching the down areas, and thereby also we are losing very heavily,

Sir, during my childhood, my parents used to start plantation in the month of May. Now, season is changing, changing so rapidly, and it is unimaginable. Today, the plantation, which used to take place, about 40 years back, in the month of May is now being done in the month of August. By the time the crop comes, which is excellent and the farmer is very proud that he is getting 50 bags of paddy per acre but in overnight there will be cyclone and

the entire crop gets damaged. So, the delay in plantation leads to the delay in the crop yield, and by that time cyclone comes and the entire crop gets damaged. That means, the change in climate, in several ways, is affecting the entire economy of the country and more particularly the poor people in the rural areas. The urbanites and the rich people may be able to come back.

Now, many of our friends have said that 20 per cent of the population in the developed areas is contributing more than 50 per cent of the gases, and they do not bother about that. If the same thing were to be done in India, how much uproar would have been there from those countries? They do not bother. Not only we must take the lead but, as Shri Swain has said, we must also find fault with countries like USA and we must insist that they must contribute substantially depending upon the gases that they are emitting in their own country. With three per cent or four per cent of the population when they contribute more than 50 per cent of the gases, how much should they be charged? Why should we be punished for their misuse? That also must be taken into account during the discussions in the international forums.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I would like to make a request to both the hon. Ministers — the Minister of Science and Technology and the hon. Minister of Environment and Forest. They say ecology and environment but their application is not on these things. When a project is being undertaken with Rs. 10,000 crore value, if 150 acres of land were there on the way, they say: "Stop it, do not proceed with the project for decades together." That was the stand and that was the ecology and environment attitude. So, my request to the hon. Minister of Environment and Forest is this. Please concentrate on an area which affects the economy and which affects the health of the people and the nation, and not technically that this is a reserve forest. Some areas are called 'reserve area' where there will not be a tree at all but they are called 'reserve area'.

My point is that all those areas which come under reserve forest, where there is not even a single plant, can be given to the poor people in the area. You need not give them the permanent right but at least you can give tree *pattas*. Let them raise fruit bearing trees. You can also give your choice of trees which helps the environment and thereby you can bring the greenery. But they say: "It is a reserve forest, and you should not enter." ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: In my constituency, there is an area called 'reserve area' where not even a grass is there, not even a blade of grass is there.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, they do not even permit the poor people to enter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not yet pressurised him.

SHRI K.S. RAO: They book cases and they make them to go to the courts regularly, and they harass them. Sir, I want the hon. Minister to take into account this aspect and what you have said also.

MR. SPEAKER: Not even a grass is there in some area and not in every area.

SHRI K.S. RAO: I would request the hon. Minister to see that such lands are distributed to the poor people in the local area and help them in raising trees, help them to have greenery and also help in reducing the emission of gases, thereby slowing down the global warming.

With these words, I thank the hon. Speaker for giving a lot of time, attention and importance to global warming, and also both the hon. Ministers.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Sir, I am a thankful to you for allowing me to speak on as important a matter as global warming. Certainly, not only India, but the entire world is concerned about this. This is a matter of concern for the entire world. Warming of the earth is creating a host of serious problems. If we fail to check this problem, the very existence of the country may be at stake. Several hon. Members gave their valuable suggestions in this regard. I too would like to move some suggestions with your permission.

India is a poor country and 70 to 75 percent of the population survives on agriculture. It is due to the global warming that the monsoon has been delayed. Some places are experiencing floods while others are in the grip of drought. All these problems are somehow or the other linked to global warming. Occurrences of tsunami and cyclones took place also due to this. Even the river Ganga is also drying up and new problems are seen daily. The Ozone layer prevented the harmful rays of the sun from reaching the earth. But due to the depletion of the ozone layer these harmful rays are causing skin diseases, cancer and several other types of serious diseases. In India more than a million persons suffer from diseases caused by air pollution. Air pollution is rising day by day. Jungles are being cut. But no efforts are being made towards afforestation. If this is not done, the situation in future would be more dangerous.

[Shri Ram Kripal Yadav]

Industries were also mentioned in the House. We are a developing nation. Therefore, certainly, we are setting up industries as per the need and we are also using chemicals. This has endangered the very existence of Yamuna. Earlier Patna was situated on the banks of the Ganga. Now, the course of Ganga has shifted 20 k.m. away. The Ganga no longer exists in Patna. It is a matter of grave concern. However, pondering over the seriousness of the matter alone will not solve the problem. The entire world should take initiative in this regard. In fact, I suggest, India should take the lead in solving this problem through concrete solutions. Else, the present problem will increase in future. The more the earth warms, the more serious would the problem become. It has been mandatory to chalk out some concrete solution to this problem as the entire planet earth is warming up these days.

18.00 hrs.

Of late, all of us have come to know through the newspapers that there is impending danger of getting all the rivers dried up if effective check is not exercised on this trend. What would happen then? Today farmers are committing suicide and there is no timely rains, water-level in rivers is going to be abysmally low, there is untimely rain. At some places there is deluge while some places are experiencing drought. It has a very severe impact on agriculture.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, we have reached 6 o'clock. Can we continue for some time more?

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): Sir, the discussion may be completed today.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Let's discuss it tomorrow also.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The discussion will be completed today. The Hon'ble Ministers will reply tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Today the quantum of Carbon Dioxide is on the rise and the amount of oxygen is

receding. The Government should formulate a plan to check pollution. At present there is urbanization on large scale. The effluents and the other wastes are thrown into the adjoining rivers and rivulets - which cause various diseases. As a result, diseases of different nature are on the rise. We are witnessing the whole lot of new types of diseases every year which are basically caused from this only. Skin diseases are also on the rise due to unhygienic milieu. The Government ought to work out on some concrete solution in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: The public should also take initiatives and come forward to resolve it.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: You remarked rightly that no substantial improvement can take place without active cooperation of the people. I want to talk of Patna. Most of the people here are associated with cities. People throw garbage out of their houses on the roads.

MR. SPEAKER: So is the case in Kolkata also.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: The Government can hardly afford to set it right without active cooperation of the people. There has been deforestation on a large scale. Let's take a resolution that one individual of every house should plant a sapling. Unless people extend their cooperation, the Government can't succeed. Our population is on the constant rise. Our population has crossed one billion mark. This is also a cause of concern for all of us. We are unable to control over population. Urbanization is on the rise. Trees and plants are being felled down. Greenery is going to be a thing of the past. Rapid rise in population is also a major cause for it. Unless there is awareness among people, if they do not understand the significance of trees and plants and if the evil effects arising out of the dirt and the effluent harmful chemicals of factories, one can't even think of being successful in one's endeavours. There is an urgent need to ponder over all these factors.

The project of Ganga Action Plan was under active consideration. A lots of schemes had been put in place and thousands to crores of rupees were allocated but to no avail. Ganga Action Plan resulted in gross fiasco. Is Ganga being cleansed. Be it Allahabad or Patna, a large and substantial amount of effluents are being thrown into it. The concept of installing treatment plant was also suggested from some quarters. It merits considerate attention where have such treatment plants been installed. Wherever treatment plants were installed, all these are either in bad shape or have been extinct. To my mind, similar situation shall arise in the other cities as well.

A scheme to erect a crematorium was worked out. All the machines meant for the cremation of corpses have been lying dysfunctional. ...*(Interruptions)* You allocated funds for the same, however, all such exercises turned out to be infructuous thanks to the lack of proper maintenance. The machines are awfully costly. They are in complete break-down. All the corpses and carcasses are thrown into the rivulets and drains. Apart from this, Carbon Dioxide is also being emitted through the use of Diesel and Petrol. If we fail to exercise control over it in the days ahead all the coastal towns will be submerged as has of late been witnessed in Madras where there has been huge loss of life and property. With this development, Ganga shall cease to exist. There shall be terrific onslaught of diseases and this will lead to such a dangerous state-of-affairs, portrayal of which causes a sense of fear in us. For the obvious reasons, we need to know as to what initiatives have been undertaken by the Government in this regard. What action is proposed to be taken on this front, what remedial measures are being undertaken to check pollution and the proposed plan of action to be undertaken for afforestation.

Sir, so many laws are framed. A slew of policies are also formulated. However, all these policies bear no fruit. Lakhs and crores of rupees are being invested but no benefit is evident. Out of such infructuous exercises. This should be monitored. This is allocation of funds by the Union Government but the ground work is almost nil. Who is going to get benefited by all this? Now I conclude my speech.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude after completing your sentence.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I am the first to speak from my party.

MR. SPEAKER: Time also permits only one orator.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I have plenty of time.

MR. SPEAKER: The allocated time was eight minutes.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Merely eight minutes time is left.

MR. SPEAKER: I am left with no other alternative.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Our party should have been allotted more time.

MR. SPEAKER: Come next time with bigger strength.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I am going to stay here for two more years.

MR. SPEAKER: You have been given eight minutes to speak and I am allowing you to speak for twelve minutes.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: So nice of you. Quite often you show compassion for me.

MR. SPEAKER: Its result is also apparent.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I will conclude it in a while. I feel apologetic for the inconvenience caused to you owing to my prolonged speech.

MR. SPEAKER: Thanks!

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: My submission was that this has been an issue of global concern. Hon'ble Minister of Science and Technology is present here. It is okay that he did not speak earlier. First he will listen to others, then he will suggest some concrete solution to the problems. Has the Minister of Environment and forests gone away?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He is here.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Raja Sahab is here but where is the Hon'ble Minister of Environment and Forests?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He is Minister of Environment and Forests.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Unless the developed countries control themselves, how the developing countries like us with lesser emissions will be able to control it? Therefore, developed countries should take the initiative in this regard. When the whole world is worried about it, definitely some concrete steps should be taken with the cooperation of the common man to save forests and greenery. Forest is the basic foundation to check pollution, we should preserve it. People litter filth. An awareness scheme should be launched in this regard to save flora and fauna. Today, animals are under threat. They must be protected. If we do not take care of them, our future is very bleak. If we are not able to control it and take some concrete steps, the very existence of whole of the world including animals is under threat. With this, I request you and hope that the hon. Minister will take some concrete measures. India should take an initiative in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: He will reply when you conclude.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: With these few words, I conclude. You suggest some concrete measures and take an initiative so that extinction of flora and fauna along with other problems due to global warming can be checked.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Saharsa): Through you, I would like to say that we are discussing a very serious matter in the House. Actually it is no longer a matter of discussion. We have no time to discuss it. On the contrary, it is time to act. Decide what to do. We paid attention to global warming only when glaciers started melting. It happened when ozone layer started depleting due to the emission of carbon-di-oxide and CFC gas which is emitted from refrigerator and ACs used in our houses, and due to the fuel used in rockets.

I would like to say that regarding global warming, we are concentrating more on prevention or how to prevent it. But we are not concerned about treatment. How can we treat to what already has happened to us, the loss the earth has suffered, how can we save it? Today, the first steps we should take how to manage the present quantity of carbon-di-oxide? We need to concentrate on plantation for that. But instead of plantation we are cutting more and more trees. Whatever law we enact, it is still taking place. In addition, the CNG we have introduced in our metro cities is quite localized and we have not yet started it in rural areas across the country in the States. Why could we not implement the use of CNG in other States through law seriously.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I raised this point in a meeting in the Ministry of Petroleum that to extract more quantity of oil from our old refineries we send more carbon-di-oxide in the refineries so that the level of oil is raised. As a result, the carbon-di-oxide, whether it is inside or above the earth, is polluting us very badly. It is also emerging as an added reason for global warming. I would like to say that if we pay attention to global warming seriously, we will have to pay greater attention to solar energy. Because the loss we are facing due to global warming will not only result in the paucity of water for our future generations, but at some place we will witness drought and at other places deluge. Moreover, diseases will spread and the mental imbalances of people which we watch in media as well as in T.V. regularly is also an example of global warming, because the mentality of the people is changing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, what we should do, what kind of awareness about environment we are spreading around us and whether we ourselves are aware or not about the

quality of environment and what we are doing for this. Today, nature has started taking its own course. Now, it is raining where it should not rain, and there is no rain where it should rain. Hailstorms are occurring in places where there should be no snowfall. Today, we have lagged behind the time. Now time has come to take care of the nature. Because nature will always be able to save its existence but humans will not survive if they become extinct. Not only that we will be non-existent but our future generations will also not survive. I would only like to say today we should not only deliberate we are left with a few years now. In our childhood we used to listen that some day our glaciers will melt. Today that time has come. Now our only endeavour is to save ourselves from annihilation and find some way out to survive. In this regard I would like to say that regarding green house gases, about one hundred countries are with us against it. We should pressurize countries, like America, which are emitting green house gases because it is a matter related to whole earth and global warming. We have to think about what we have to do now and what we will be able to do. With this, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Barmer): Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me take part in this debate. The previous speakers have covered all the theories, all the data from the international capitalist conspiracy to all kinds of other factors responsible for this gravest human crisis.

I will just point out two tangibles. In the last calendar year, there was a shortfall of rain in Kerala and Assam and there was flooding in my constituency of Barmer and in Leh. India's two desert zones have flooded. So, States which expect more rains have scanty rainfall. That itself is an indicator that global change has happened. It is not a question of when it is happening but it has happened. I do not think we need any more graphic example than that. Gangotri glacier was receding at the rate of 17 metres per annum in the 20 century. Now, in the 21st century, it has been recorded that it is receding at the rate of 26 metres per annum. That, Sir, is a frightening figure and it calls for very serious concern to be expressed as well as action to be taken.

Humankind is responsible for this phenomena. It is anthropologic. It has been singly proven that humankind is responsible. To get out of this phenomena, the global community got together with the Kyoto Protocol. My previous speakers have gone into the details of Kyoto. I will not repeat that except that principal pollutant remained

out of it to protect the American way of life. We can blame them for a lot of things; we can blame them for this also. A lot of speakers said that we have to clean up our house first. I beg to differ with that because if India is to take leadership in the world, it has to set the leadership by example. If they made a mess, it does not mean, we continue not to take action because they made a bigger mess. We have to set an example; set our house in order; and create that environment globally that India has taken the leadership role as a solution-find country rather than a blaming country.

So, in India, the biggest polluter/pollutant and the cause of the major pollution in this country is the Government. India has the worst energy-efficient record in the world. All the thermal power plants owned by the Government of India produce energy at the most inefficient manner. The Government consumes the maximum energy in this country. It consumes that energy in the most inefficient manner. All Government buildings are designed in the most energy-inefficient manner.

I will just give an example. We are sitting in this very beautiful hall. We do not have a trace of natural light coming into this building. To sustain this building; to sustain our work in this building, we do not have a single source of natural light. It is without fail that of all the democracies in the world, India has the highest reserves of solar energy. No democracy in the world receives as much solar energy as India does. Despite that, our buildings, however, beautiful they might look from the exteriors, if they do not use that energy, if they do not use that perennially cleanest source of energy. I think, those buildings fail to do their jobs.

MR. SPEAKER: Lutyen's did not think of it.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: It is time we think of it.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: If we clean up resources, we set an example. You have taken the leadership role in giving us an opportunity for this debate. I would request you to take a leadership role in providing this great building using solar energy to the maximum possible to sustain our work in this building.

MR. SPEAKER: At least, I have stopped smoking.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: That is also an example for us. A part of the cleaner process, as the Government setting an example, I gave the examples of power production, power-inefficient use, buildings.

Another gross example of Government participation in pollution is our participation in the Asia-Pacific Partnership. Fifty per cent of the world's polluting countries are part of that grouping, and we are part of that and that APP is essentially a mechanism to escape from the responsibility of Kyoto. We touted this membership as the collection of expanding economies and it is an escape from us conducting our job properly. I would request the Government, as a part of setting example, to walk out of the APP, saying that that body does not make it mandatory on emission controls and emission cuts.

The bad example is this. If you happen to look at the budget papers, under the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, the annual allocation is actually less than what is there on VIP security in Delhi. These are black and white figures and I do not need to say more than this. That, in itself, is a scandal. A country that is so rich in solar has only this much in its allocation.

I had tried, for the last few days, to get data on how much we spend on R&D in non-conventional energy or renewable energy sources. For the life of me, I could not find how much we spend. I would request the two Ministers sitting here and particularly Shri Sibal, to share the data with us as to how much the country spends on R&D in renewable sources of energy.

The last point that I have is that we need to re-work on the Clean Development Mechanism, which Shri Prabhu mentioned earlier. We are a member of that. The country that is polluting more than us is Europe, which has got into a mechanism with us and so, they sustain some activities in India. Of course, India is the largest beneficiary of CDM. We have the largest number of projects underway. But most of the projects are actually not at the high end of technology.

The efficiency of those units used to be about 15 dollars per unit and it has now come down to 60 cents per unit. That, in itself, shows how serious they are about sustaining these projects. There is not a single CDM project in the public sector, which, as I said earlier, is the biggest polluter.

I conclude by repeating this — we had this opportunity before us today to debate this. I would request you, Sir, to use your Offices to have an all party gathering on global warming, on climate change, have tangible benchmarks on what we have to achieve, and also to use this great building, as an example of how to use solar energy efficiently.

DR. K. DHANARAJU (Tindivanam): Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to record my views on this important subject.

Sir, I have a specific answer to the question that are raised, because nature wants India to be on top of the countries of the world. One of my professors told me this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how long would the House continue?

MR. SPEAKER: Till 7 o' clock.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Would the discussion on it continue tomorrow also?

MR. SPEAKER: Reply will be given tomorrow.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Then we will not have our turn.

MR. SPEAKER: Time allotted to your party has also exceeded.

[English]

The time has already exceeded. We will try. We have to finish it today.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: I request you to hold a discussion on it for a while tomorrow and then reply may be given. I welcome you for holding discussion on this topic.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, we have allowed. We shall allow a four-hour debate.

[Translation]

I shall try.

[English]

DR. K. DHANARAJU: Sir, that is why, nature has given us so much of Sun shine and sea water.

For all the questions and the suggestions expressed by the hon. Members, I have an answer. In my constituency, there is a place called Auroville. It is an international city

and it is under the direct control of the Central Government. We only manage it; the Ministry of Human Resource Development only manages that city. They adopt all these techniques there. They do not use chulah bricks. They do not cut trees. They use only mud blocks for building constructions. They use solar cookers only. They say that they have the second largest solar kitchen. Every day they feed thousands of people residing in that city. They run all the generators only using the plant oil. I was there on the last World Earth Day. They advised me to switch over to solar panel on the vehicles. I have taken up the solar panel. It is being fixed on my vehicle and now my car battery is charged only by the solar cell.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very good.

DR. K. DHANARAJU: At the same time, they also advised that instead of fossil fuel diesel, it can be blended with 10 percentage plant oil. The plant oil that they suggest is, the *pungam pinatha* oil. It is got crushed from the *pungam* seed. They tried that and for all these things they do research and implement them. So, if those discoveries are taken, all the techniques are taken throughout the country then we will be able to reduce heat, Sir.

This is a global phenomenon. Nature loves symmetry. It is the law of nature. When we disturb the symmetry, naturally the reaction is very dangerous and, therefore, there is an increase in temperature.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: We will allow some more discussion tomorrow also. This is in recognition of the great interest taken by all the hon. Members to whom I am deeply obliged. We are now under Shri Radhakrishnan's control.

18.27 hrs.

(SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN in the Chair)

DR. K. DHANARAJU: We are living on the earth. If we take earth as a system and look at this phenomenon from the Physics and Chemistry points of view, whenever there is an increase in temperature in any system, they apply the Thermodynamics principles. In Physics, they have factors called 'Entropy' and 'Enthalpy'. Whenever the factors have positive value, there is always disorder. That is what is happening in our earth. Therefore, to reduce the effect and to make it reversible what methods we are going to adopt. ...*(Interruptions)* Knowing the cause and effect. We should look for reducing the temperature. All these things are not instantaneous or sudden effect. It has manifested since the time of formation of earth itself.

However, everybody on the earth is party to it. We need not blame any country. Ultimately after the Report published by the IPCC, we have started on the count down effect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. K. DHANARAJU: No, Sir. There were a lot of interruptions.

They say that the average temperature has increased by 5 degree centigrade. Therefore, Sir, what I want to say is that in order to reduce all these effects, some active study is required.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Global warming is applicable to the House also. So, there must be some limit.

DR. K. DHANARAJU: Yes Sir. We should warm up for a war against global warming. That is what we are doing. Therefore, what I want to say is, what methods are to be adopted to reduce the temperature. In this connection, I had asked two questions two years before. What is the study going on about this? The Departments of Ocean Technology and Science and Technology have told that there is no active study going on as such. Therefore, we should form an active group and monitor it constantly.

This afternoon, I saw a TV footage shown by NASA regarding a collision of two stars in the space. They also said that if this incident happens nearer to our galaxy, there would be formation of a new Earth. They have also said that in the year 2100, we will have to seek for another Earth in order to shift from this Earth. Considering all these things, what I want to say is that techniques that are followed in Auroville should be followed. They follow modern techniques. They do not use grid power. They do not use the municipality water. They do not use things which may increase the temperature. In an eco-friendly manner, they adopt all the modern techniques. Those techniques will have to be extended.

With these words, I conclude. We have to act very quickly to control all these things.

SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA (Bobbili): Sir, global warming is the increase in the average temperature of the Earth's near-surface air and oceans. Global average air temperature near the Earth's surface rose significantly during the past century. Global warming is warming the globe. So now-a-days, cold days, cold nights have become less frequent. Hot days, hot nights and heat waves have become more frequent. Sir, the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) says and I quote:

"Most of the observed increase in globally averaged temperatures since the mid-20th century is due to the observed increase in anthropogenic green house gas concentrations."

It leads to warming of the surface and lower atmosphere by increasing the green house effect. Most national Governments have signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol aimed at combating green house gas emissions. Kyoto will only postpone temperature rise, rather than prevent it. Natural phenomena such as solar variation combined with volcanoes have probably had a small warming effect from pre-industrial times to 1950, but a cooling effect since 1950. Warming and sea level rise are expected to continue for more than a millennium even if green house gas levels are stabilized. This shows the large heat capacity of the oceans. An increase in global temperatures can in turn cause other changes, including sea level rise and changes in the amount and pattern of precipitation. Other effects include changes in agricultural yields, glacier retreat, reduced summer stream flows, species extinctions and increases in the ranges of disease vectors. We have already seen in the Himalaya Mountains glaciers retreating alarmingly. It will pose a threat to our lives causing floods. We should not overlook the fact that our major rivers, particularly the Ganga is getting polluted.

The amount of money spent on cleaning the Ganges has not yielded the desired results. The vector-borne diseases are manifesting in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh. I have already requested the hon. Minister of Health to open an institute of vector-borne diseases at Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh. But the matter is yet to be considered.

The gases like carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide along with water vapour are called Greenhouse gases. Carbon dioxide is released when we burn fuels like coal, oil and natural gas. When we destroy forests the carbon stored in trees escapes as carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. It also causes changes in land use patterns and other sources leading to rising levels of methane and nitrous oxide. Industrial processes release artificial greenhouse gases like Chloro Fluoro Carbons. All these result in the warming up of the atmosphere.

The ozone layer which is present between the altitudes of 15 and 35 kilometres in the stratosphere safeguards life on the Planet by absorbing harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun.

The Industrial Revolution in the 19th century saw large-scale use of fossil fuels for industrial purposes. The

[Shrimati Jhansi Lakshmi Botcha]

energy sector is responsible for about three-fourths of carbon dioxide emissions. There is a relation between atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations and climate change.

Changes in land use pattern, deforestation, large agriculture and other activities have led to a rise in emission of carbon dioxide. There is a news report that for the Commonwealth Games some trees are going to be uprooted in Delhi. There is already opposition from the public against this action. I hope, the Government would find an alternative ground for the rugby games.

It would be better to invest in cleaner technologies such as solar power and wind power. The impact of global warming should receive much more attention in the public debate.

The Government should create a fund for controlling global warming. There should be public awareness campaign on the dangers of global warming; otherwise, it would overtake us and we would not be able to check it, if not prevent it. The future generation will not forgive us for not tackling it effectively.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut): Sir, thank you for giving me the time. I would not like to go into the various details of global warming since they have already been made here.

Sir, it is true that there is climatic variation. What is the real reason for that? In tropical belts like Kerala and elsewhere, there are only two climates - extreme climate, either there are heavy rains and floods, or drought. There is no intermediary climate. What has happened to that? In a tropical belt I understand the stabilization of climate is done by forests. Where are the forests now?

I will give an example of my own self. In the year 1987, I became the Minister of Forests in the Government of Kerala. I issued an order that no trees shall be cut from the forests. Forests should not be treated as revenue. It is natural capital. Within 48 hours I had to resign as a Minister. Then I understood that forests cannot be saved. The only way to save it is to finish it. Forests are the origin of rivers. There are 44 rivers in the State of Kerala. There is water scarcity. Why? It is because of pollution and the level of water is slowly receding in the rivers. There should be tree cover on the land to prevent erosion. There are learned people present here. If one inch of the top soil is lost, for billions of years, nothing will grow there. There will be no habitation then, whether human beings or animals. It is gone for ever. What is the level of erosion in

this country? So, denuding of forests is really a serious matter.

Global warming caused by human beings not only threatens the entire world but the whole planet is threatened. The question now is whether the living beings will survive but whether the planet itself will survive. Our concept earlier was that earth needs us. Now, the Earth does not need us, but we need the Earth. Oxygen never said to come and breathe it. Nobody said that Water never said to come and drink it. We need water. We have to save it and we have to have a policy for it. At least, can the Government say, with one voice, that forest is no more a revenue but it is a capital. Can we not say it?

I was recently travelling in the Himalayan area for two reasons. One is to find out what is happening there and secondly it is due to anguish. Ganga is dying. It is not that Ganga is dying. We are killing Ganga. We are murdering Ganga. Brahmaputra and Ganga are gone. By the end of this century, Ganga will be finished.

The glaciers are melting. The threat of deglaciation of 38 per cent of the small glaciers in the Himalayas, over a 40 year period from 1962, in a study conducted by ISRO's Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad, is a major concern for us. The melting of the Gangotri Glacier, one of the largest, is accelerating at an average retreat rate of 30 metres annually. Gangotri is going back everyday. It is receding everyday. Nepal's Khumbu Glacier is receding three miles a year. I do not want to quote all the figures. Sir, photos of the Pindari Glacier in the Kumaon Hills taken over a 70 year interval from October, 1936 by a forester and legendary wildlife photographer Mr.F.W. Champion and his grandson reveal a frightening receding of glacial ice and it is just a trickle in place of a rich perennial flow amidst denuded mountains. The ablation of 15,000 Himalayan glaciers that feed seven great rivers of Asia like the Ganga and the Brahmaputra is a major problem. This glacier is receding and these rivers will die.

It will be catastrophic. Can we imagine a day in this country without Ganga and Brahmaputra? It is not only an emotional and sentimental thing but materially, what will happen? How many thousands and millions of people will be wiped out? What is the solution for that? Have we ever thought about it?

Sir, the glaciers are melting faster than anyone thought of. Fresh research by Chinese scientists shows, as global warming speeds up, the shrinkage of more than 80 per cent of the 46,377 glaciers on the lofty plateau. The Himalayas is our boundary. We used to say that it protects

us. The entire Himalayas is going to be dead now. Are you not concerned about it? Forget all our religious parameters or sentiments. Materially, what will happen to the human race?

Drought threatening the lives of millions will spread across half the land surface of the earth in the coming century because of global warming, according to new predictions from Britain's leading climate scientists. Extreme drought, in which agriculture is in effect impossible, will affect about a third of the planet according to the study from the Met Office's Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research. It is one of the most dire forecasts so far of the potential effects of rising temperatures around the world, yet it may be an underestimation, the scientists involved said.

The study, by Eleanor Burke and his two Hadley Centre colleagues, models how a measure of drought known as the Palmer Drought Severity Index, PDSI, is likely to increase globally during the coming century with predicted changes in rainfall and heat around the world because of climate change. It shows the PDSI figure for moderate drought, currently at 25 per cent of the Earth's surface, rising to fifty per cent by 2100, the figure for severe drought, currently at about eight per cent, rising to forty per cent, and the figure for extreme drought, currently three per cent, rising to thirty per cent.

So, what an alarming situation! Now, we have to take a holistic approach. I do not want to go into the details of Kyoto Protocol, etc. They were talked about and discussed by hon. Members here. We need not emulate the West for everything. Technology is for man and we are not for technology. We use technology to solve the problems and not to create problems.

Let me come to power sector. Everybody said that we should have alternative source of power. But nuclear energy is not an alternative power. What will you do with the waste that comes out of the nuclear reactors?

Dr. Raja Ramanna was once sitting by my side in a meeting. He did not know who I am. He asked me: Who are the fools in Kerala protesting against nuclear reactors? I told him: "I am one among the fools." I also told him that scientists would talk about science, but we people know the affect of it. Science may help us in many ways. For 25,000 years the affect of radiation from Chernobyl and Three Mile Island will last. I do not want to narrate it.

When there was a nuclear toot in Pokhran, it was said: "Buddha was smiling." Buddha was not smiling. In fact. Buddha was crying.

Nuclear energy is not a solution. We have to find new solutions. We must have a holistic approach in our industrial and environmental policies. People are saying that sensex is rising. Temperature is also rising. Global temperature is rising like sensex.

I agree with one hon. Member who asked us to examine why the Third World countries should refuse to buy goods from America. It is the first step and a positive step to ward off the effects of global warming. It is no longer the fantasy of environmentalists and dreamers who sit and say many things. We want sustainable development. We have to save our environment. Global heating will end the world. ...*(Interruptions)*

I will conclude my speech by quoting a chief seattle, who said: .

"If all the beasts were gone, man would die from a great loneliness of the spirit for whatever happens to the beasts will soon happen to man, all things are connected."

[Translation]

*SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPUPARAI (Sivakasi): Sir, Earth is the only Planet that is inhabitable to man in this universe. This paradise on Earth is being converted to be a desert and it is facing the imminent threat of danger to the species on Earth. I find this opportunity a historic moment to participate in this discussion on Global Warming in which all the members are expressing our concern in unison cutting across the party lines to express our solidarity with the responsibilities to arrest the trend of further degradation in the wake of Global Warming. The atmosphere that was conducive for about six and a half lakhs of years has gone through a phenomenal change and the continued emission of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and methane have caused great damage in the past year. The great depletion in the ozone layer and the impact of Global Warming are on the increase in the last 11 years in a given period of 150 years. In this back drop we have already started realizing the negative effects of global warming. Last year in Mumbai there was unprecedented rain in a span of forty eight hours with a heavy down pour measuring 994mm, Our Country was faced with the calamitous natural disasters in the form of Tsunami and the like two years back. Already our country is reeling under the depleted sharing potential of water resources intensified by the river water disputes. Today we get 1800 cubic litres of water on an average for per capita consumption. In 2050

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. Ravichandran Sippiparai]

this will come down to 1040 cubic litres. This will lead to a disastrous situation in drought prone States like Tamil Nadu which have to fend for water. As being projected if the sea level is to increase by about 40cm many coastal states including Tamil Nadu will have to face serious threat of sea erosion in a big way. This Global warming and environmental degradation will lead to a great fall in Agricultural production affecting Agricultural Sector.

In thirty years from now our major rivers and perennial rivers will have to face the problem of near extinction. There will be a two centigrade rise in temperature that will affect 30% of our agricultural production. 15% of production loss will be felt in the paddy cultivation due to two centigrade rise in temperature. This will lead to serious cyclical implication. As our Country is a populous country, the increased population has to share the limited natural resources that are depleted by the affected eco system. My esteemed colleagues who have participated in this discussion have shared their concern and offered suggestions while analyzing threadbare the causes and effects of Global Warming. Our Country is the one that has to bear the brunt. So the developed countries like USA which have caused this global warming in a big way must come forward to adequately compensate the losses of the developing countries. We must stress this point and we must also learn from the mistakes of the developed world and must adopt suitable technologies to circumvent the problem of Global Warming. Conservation of energy, conservation of water, conservation of power, use of gas as transport fuel, use of petrol mixed with 5% ethanol will all help us to save ourselves from the ill effects of global warming.

Thanking the Chair for this opportunity, I conclude.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir after the speeches of my esteemed and senior colleagues, a gloom has spread across the House. In fact, I was finding the hon. Speaker, who was Chairing before you, was the only happy and relaxed person. It is not because of the doomed scenario that is painted by all the earlier speakers, but I am sure by the seriousness of the subject. He was very kind enough to take it up immediately when we had raised it last week that it should be put up in the Agenda. The hon. Speaker mentioned that this issue will be given a lot of time. He has kept his words and the House is grateful to him.

Sir I am sure that after the eloquent reply of the hon. Minister, the gloom will disappear and rays of hope will emerge.

Sir, the UN Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change is a body of 2,500 Scientists from 130 countries. This body also predicts a very doom's day picture as far as this global warming is concerned, if not combated immediately. This body says that we have reached a stage where it is immediate rather than urgent in addressing this issue. This body of Scientists predicts more droughts, heat-waves, rains and slow rise in sea levels lasting more than thousand years.

Sir, India is one of the most vulnerable parts of Asia with regard to the ill-effects of global warming. There is going to be substantial risk to human health in Asia in the field of malnutrition, diseases like diarrhea, cardio respiratory diseases and excess heat-stress related mortality. It is said that there is going to be 20 to 30 per cent species face extinction if temperature rise two degrees centigrade above average. There is going to be heat-waves, floods, storms, fires and droughts and glacier retreat which are going to affect millions of people. The sea level is going to rise. The production of foodgrains will drop in India and China. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Global warming is applicable to the House also.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: In Africa, it is predicted that 75 to 250 million people will be facing water scarcity. Sir, ultimately the world's climate zones are going to change. So, we have a real problem before us. I am not going to take much time, but I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point relating to the Kyoto Protocol. This protocol is going to be the guiding spirit in combating this threat of global warming. There is a provision for clean and development mechanism in this. I would request the hon. Minister that, when he attends the next Conference, we will have to review this provision. Why am I saying so? It is because this particular provision is defeating the very objective of the Kyoto Protocol. Carbon dioxide is the major villain. According to this particular provision in the Kyoto Protocol, companies can gain credits called carbon credits by adopting cleaner technologies. These carbon credits are measured in units of certified emission reduction and companies gain these credits by adopting cleaner technologies.

There is a provision in this particular aspect that companies from developed countries can meet mandated green house gas reduction under the Kyoto Protocol by buying carbon credits from other nations. Our Environment Secretary is on record saying that India is going to gain Rs. 10,000 crore by way of carbon credits. That means, we are going to sell carbon credits which we have earned

by our efforts to developed nations like the United States of America or other European nations. The United States of America is the largest emitter of 30 per cent gas when we take the global emission rate. India's emission rate is only 3 per cent. We avoid these emissions. We earn carbon credits and we are going to sell these carbon credits to the United States of America. That means, the United States of America will continue with its emissions and meet its obligations under the Kyoto Protocol. This is written here. I would request the hon. Minister to examine this particular aspect and, I think, we should strongly object to this particular provision under the Kyoto Protocol and say that all nations throughout the globe – developed and developing – should meet all the conditionalities that have been put forward by the Kyoto Protocol instead of meeting these through the back door by gaining on the hard work of developing nations.

Sir, I would request that India should not try to earn money through this route which will only add to the problem and will ultimately defeat the very purpose of this particular effort. So, I would request the hon. Minister to put up India's stand very firmly in the next Conference and I hope the hon. Minister will do it to the best of his ability.

Sir, I, once again, offer my thanks to the hon. Speaker for listing this very important subject for discussion in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO (Giridih): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the House is holding a discussion on a very important subject. Due to rampant cutting of trees earth's atmosphere is becoming warmer and the sun rays are reaching direct on earth. Due to rampant cutting of trees there is insufficient rainfall. According to scientists there must be a forest area of 36% or 100% acre, of forest in an area. But I think, not to speak of 100 acres even 10 acres of jungle is not visible anywhere. I request the hon'ble Forest Minister that a number of plans are formulated for increasing forests and crores of rupees are being spent for afforestation and report of planting plants in many hectares are submitted but actually not a single plant is being planted. In this manner there is misutilisation of funds. World Bank also provides us funds for this purpose. Despite all these no plantation is done. Secondly, increasing industrialization has resulted in emission of carbon dioxide and depletion of oxygen. This has created environmental problems. It has come into notice that wherever factories are established environment Ministry gives them licences easily. In this way people are polluting atmosphere by setting up factories.

19.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we cannot save jungles if we do not pay our full attention to them. Similar to resolution of the Government for compulsory enrolment of child between age group of 6-14 year there should be a law for making it compulsory to each and every person living in India to plant 5 trees every years. Trees planted by the Department of forest absorbs groundwater, eucalyptus absorbs ground water. So the Government should plant fruit bearing trees such as mango, jackfruits etc. which prevent poisonous gases from entering into the earth. Therefore, I request the hon'ble Minister that the Government should plant fruit bearing trees.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion will continue tomorrow. The remaining speakers will be called tomorrow before the hon. Minister replies to this debate. Their names will be on the list.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have given your name, it will be on the list.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up matters of urgent public importance

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, through you I am presenting a very important issue in this House. There has been increase in the incidents of loot, dacoity, indcent behaviour with women passengers in trains running between Allahabad and Itarsi. A number of such incidents have occurred. Passengers traveling through this route are fearful of any such untoward incidents. We have drawn attention of Ministry of Railways towards this issue several times but no action had been taken. I would request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to provide the number of such incidents occurred in this rail route that have to notice and the details of action taken in this regard. So moreover kindly provide the facts about such incidents which were occurred during the last three years.

[English]

SHRI T.K. HAMZA (Manjeri): Thank you Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation certain facts with respect to the casual workers engaged by the Indian Airlines. They were having continuous service for more than 15 years. The workers designated as casuals are working in regular posts. They are given employment for 120 days in a year and an artificial break is given in their services so that the employees should not get the protection of the Industrial Disputes Act. They are designated as casuals only for the purpose of avoiding the statutory benefits legally entitled to them. This is illegal and unfair.

These casuals are doing the lion portion of the work in the Airport. I know the position in Calicut Airport and I also know that the management is utilizing the services of 50-60 employees in a shift and there are altogether 200 employees designated as casuals. The workers are performing the works relating to loading and unloading of baggages, luggages, cargo, etc., internal cleaning of aircraft, catering, handling works, ground works, etc.

Sir, for the last several years, they have been fighting for permanency and regularization, but the management has been adamant in denying the legitimate rights of the workmen by different tactics. Even the daily wages are not given to them properly. The payment is only Rs. 190 daily. According to their company rules, the payment to casual workers should be equal to that of the regular employees in the Airlines. They are not given any other facility as over time wages, PF and gratuity.

I request that the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation may be pleased to interfere in the matter to regularize the casual employees and help them to get all facilities.

[Translation]

*SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, Indian Postal Service is the largest Postal Service in the world. It contains about six lakhs of employees, spread across one and a half lakhs of Post Offices, R.M.S, Administrative and Postal Accounts Departments. Postal Department, is a Central Public Service Sector that undertakes jobs of different natures at the same time. Half of the postal employees are the Grameen Dak Sevak. These Grameen Dak Sevak perform all the jobs which the regular employees perform. But they do not have the facilities that the regular employees enjoy.

The ban on recruitments which the NDA Government had enforced still continues. In the Postal Department some 38,000 posts of regular employees and 10,000

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

Grameen Dak Sevak posts have been cut short. Due to lack of adequate number of staffs, the efficiency of the Postal Department has been severely affected.

The wrong policy of the centre, to privatize all service sectors including the Postal Service should be dropped. The part time, and ad hoc employees have been working for 10-12 years. Their services should be regularized. The dependents of those who died while in service should be given jobs on compassionate grounds.

If the savings bank, savings certificate, P.L.I., Rural P.L.I., are handed over to the Postal Department, by performing the services in banking and insurance areas, the Postal Department can generate crores of rupees as profit.

So the Central Government should stop this false propaganda that the Postal Department is running at a loss, and instead the centre should empower the Postal Department, make it efficient and thereby protect lakhs of poor employees of the Postal Department.

SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN (Sonapat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to raise a very important issue in this House. The markets and the mandis of food grains in surrounding States of Delhi have become a failure. Their business has been destroyed and businessmen are totally ruined. This is due to difference in inter state consignment tax in Delhi and surrounding States. In Delhi 4% less tax is levied on agriculture. Sales Tax is also lesser by 2%. Due to the difference of 6 percent the farmers from far flung areas bring their grains in mandis of Delhi which has created a lot of problems to farmers. Since there is a difference of six percent and farmers get comparatively some more money which have resulted to heavy rush in these mandis. The another impact is that Business in mandis in surrounding areas of Delhi like Sonapat mandi, Kharkhoda mandi, Bahadurgarh mandi, Gurgaon mandi, Faridabad mandi, Noida mandi, Gaziabad mandi, Bulandsahar mandi has been destroyed and businessmen are ruined. So through you I wish to raise the issue that Central Government should try to maintain equal rates of taxes in all the States so that businessmen should not suffer and farmers also get remunerative prices for their produce. Thousands of businessmen in surrounding areas have been ruined and State Governments are also bearing heavy losses due to it. I would suggest the Central Government to intervene into the matter and introduce a uniform tax rate.

SHRI TEK LAL MAHATO (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while drawing attention of the House to the matter of most

public importance I would like to say that the Central Coal Field Ltd. has deposited more than Rs. 400 crore for running colliery on forest land. The details of which are; B&K – Rs. 8.92 crore, Dhori 14.12 crore, Hazaribagh Rs. 9.57 crore, Kujju Rs. 7.47 crore, Gobindpur Phase 2 – Rs. 14.28 crore, Khasmahal OCP – Rs. 19.12 crore, Religarha OCP – Rs. 14.47 crore, Cirka-Rs. 5.58 crore, Aara OCP Rs. – 18.75 crore, Laiya Rs. – 6.43 crore, Topa Rs. 8.13 crore, Giddi – Rs. 21.84 crore, Argarha U/G – Rs. 9.54 crore, Pundi OCP Rs. 5.09 crore, Giddi C – Rs. 21.99 crore, Kaidla OCP – Rs. 18.61 crore, Kaidla O/G- Rs. 2.45 crore, Kujju – OPG – Rs. 9.81 crore, Sarubera OCP – Rs. 18.01 crore, Dhori Khas – Rs. 18.04 crore, Sealdeah Rs. 18.31 crore, NSD U/G – Rs. 6.84 crore, Prej E – Rs. 8.61 crore. Approximately Rs. 400 crore have been deposited in Government treasury. But in the absence of any order from the forest department all the collieries are on the verge of closure. The labourers will have to be disbursed salary while sitting idle at home which will cause huge revenue loss. Non-supply of coal will result in closure of many a factory and economic and industrial development will come to a halt. Therefore, I urge that all these collieries should immediately be taken out of the purview of forest department by issuing an order.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava – not present.

Shri Abu Ayes Mondal.

SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL (Katwa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a matter of most public importance in the House today.

The handloom weavers of Kalna-Katwa-Purbasthali and some other parts of West Bengal are in pitiable condition.

I would also like to mention that our handloom weavers all over the country are struggling hard for their survival. They are now in stiff competition with power loom and textile mills.

Under these circumstances, the Government of India has stopped the interest subsidy scheme from the month of April 2005. As a result, the Weavers' Cooperative Societies have been facing much trouble especially to repay the bank loan with interest. On the other hand, the production costs of the clothes of handlooms have enhanced in comparison to that of the power loom made production.

It is rather hopeful that the Government of India has ultimately started 10 per cent rebate scheme from the month of April 2006. The Government has also launched the 'Handloom Mark' preventing from selling of the power loom made goods in the name of the handloom made goods. The Government has also been implementing 'Cluster Development Programmes' from 2005-06, under which 120 clusters have been selected.

Sir, keeping in mind the miserable condition of the weavers, the Textile Ministry, Government of India, should include more and more clusters under this cluster approach programme and also to re-introduce the interest subsidy scheme for their survival and upliftment.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Morena): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise an issue pertaining to a dalit officer. A dalit officer, Dr. Phoolchand Ram, Executive Director with FCI was kidnapped by ULFA from Guwahati on 17th. Since then there is no trace of him. Ransom of Rs. 21 crore was demanded for his release. It was feared that some untoward incident might take place with him, yet he was not provided any security. His driver has been let off but they have not released Dr. Phoolchand Ram. The Ministry of Home Affairs should ensure his safe return. I think the Government have not made any efforts in this regard. I was trying to give a notice for last 2-3 days, but, fortunately today I got an opportunity. I want the Home Ministry to view it seriously as his family is not in a position to dole out crores of rupees as ransom. His family lives at Ghaziabad. How shameful it is that so far his CMD has not had courtesy to visit his family. ULFA has been involved in several incidents such as arson and bomb blasts. But the Government has not woken up. Such incidents should not recur and the Government should make efforts for release of Dr. Phoolchand Ram.

[English]

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA (Mavelikara): Thank you, Chairman, Sir.

There are about 14 lakh women engaged in the work at around seven lakhs Anganwadi Centres spread across the country. The Anganwadi workers are doing commendable service to the society, particularly to the rural poor. Their area of service includes pre-school education, supplementary nutrition, health and referral services, pregnant women and lactating mothers and children under six. But it is rather unfortunate that these poor women are forced to work for a pittance. The

honorarium provided to an Anganwadi worker is Rs.1000 and a Helper is Rs.500. This has to be enhanced to Rs.3,000 and Rs.2,000 respectively. The Anganwadis should be transformed into Children care-cum-Creches making them into full time service integrating various other Government services into them. The ICDS service should be made permanent and the retirement age will be fixed at 60 years with all the benefits. The service should be regularized to Grade III and Grade IV. Also, the number of Anganwadi Centres should be raised to cover the ratio of one Centre for 1000 people. The Anganwadi workers are on agitation demanding these above measures.

I urge upon the Government to take urgent measures in this regard.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI (Badagara): Sir, I am also requesting her to associate me with this.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Sir, she is also associating with this matter.

[Translation]

*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): I would like to appreciate the positive measures taken by the UPA Government led by Dr. Manmohan Singh under the guidance of Madam Sonia Gandhi. I would like to place on record our deep appreciation for the efforts of this Government to help increase the facilities to the Annual Haj Pilgrims. I have been assigned with the responsibilities to lead one of the Haj Committees. So I would like to reflect upon certain urgent needs like increasing the number of quota for various States in this Country. As far as Tamilnadu is concerned only 3250 people could go as Haj pilgrims. Whereas this number was on the higher side in States like Kerala which had send ten thousand Haj pilgrims last year. More than 7500 people have gone from Kashmir. I feel the opportunity given to Tamilnadu is comparatively less. I would like to impress upon the Union Government through this August House that we need to be bit more liberal to States where there are more people waiting for this opportunity. There is a need to increase the Haj Committee quota.

The Government headed by our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and guided by our UPA Chairperson Annai Sonia Gandhi has acted upon the Sachar Committee report which has analysed the problems faced by the minorities especially the minority committee. We welcome this and appreciate this Government on this count.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

As of now there is one volunteer to a group of three hundred Haj Pilgrims. The number of volunteers must be enhanced. There must be one volunteer for every hundred Haj pilgrims. The volunteers must be those who are well informed and experienced with exposure as a Hajee who has made Haj pilgrimage earlier. Merely Government servants are nominated as volunteers. We must rope in people from the social service sector also. Nominees of various political parties can also be considered. Only then the pilgrims will get real service. Muthalippa, Meena, Harappa are the places that are covered in the last five days of Haj Pilgrimage. Haj pilgrims are much dependent on the services of volunteers during these visits. Inadequate guidance and insufficient medical care affects the pilgrims at this stage. They must have sense of security with properly trained volunteers to guide them. At this stage most of the pilgrims are not properly explained about duties to be performed as pilgrims. The Government can earn a good name and it will be in good stead in the eyes of Haj pilgrims. Hence I urge the Union Government to increase the quota for Tamilnadu so that more Haj pilgrims can go from there. Private tour operators resort to unhealthy practices. In Tamil Nadu, there are about nineteen tour operators. Some ten more are in the waiting list. They may also be given approval. This increase in quota must be effected through the Tamilnadu Haj Committee. We must identify the real good ones among the tour operators. We must evaluate how effectively they can render the service. State Haj Committees must be entrusted with the responsibilities to the tour operators from every State. The Tamilnadu Haj tour operators must be selected through Tamilnadu Haj Committee. Volunteers from Social Service Organisations must be involved while increasing their numbers deploying one volunteer for every hundred pilgrims. I understand in Mumbai the Haj quota sold at a premium. Such unfair methods must be curbed. The quota must be increased to benefit the pilgrims to avail themselves of Air fare concession and transport facilities. With this I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 9th May 2007 at 11 a.m.

19.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 9, 2007/Vaisakha 19, 1929 (Saka).

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