

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Twelfth Session**  
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 11 to 17)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

*Price : Rs. 80.00*

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## LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, December 4, 2007/Agrahayana 31, 1929 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Q.No. 261, Shri G. Karunakara Reddy.

#### FDI in Industries

\*261. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to increase the limit of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the small and medium scale industries is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the percentage of investment limit fixed during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

1. In pursuance of the New Industrial Policy of 1991, "Policy Measures for Promoting and Strengthening Small, Tiny and Village Enterprises" was announced in August, 1991, which provided for allowing equity participation by other industrial undertakings in the small scale industries not exceeding 24% of the total shareholding. This was a measure to provide access to the capital market and to encourage modernization and technological upgradation in this sector.

2. Notification No.857(E) of 10th December, 1997 defined the small scale industries/ancillary industrial undertakings. It provided that no small scale industrial undertaking shall be subsidiary of or owned or controlled by other industrial undertakings. This included limiting equity participation (both foreign and domestic) by such other industrial undertakings to 24%.

3. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, which came into force with effect from 2.10.2006, defines the small scale sector only on the basis of investment in plant and machinery and does not restrict equity participation (both domestic and foreign) from other industrial undertakings at 24%.

4. In the above background, Government has taken a decision to rescind notification No.857(E) dated 10.12.1997 and subsequent amendments thereto. After the rescindment of the notification, other industrial undertakings would be able to participate in the equity (both domestic and foreign) of SSI undertakings upto 100%.

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: In reply given by the hon. Minister, it is stated in para 4, that:

"In the above background, Government has taken a decision to rescind notification No. 857 (E) dated 10.12.1997 and subsequent amendments thereto. After the rescindment of the notification, other industrial undertakings would be able to participate in the equity (both domestic and foreign) of SSI undertakings up to 100 per cent."

Keeping the above thing in view, I would like to know from the Minister, by what time a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; to what extent this increase will affect the Indian industries; and what are the steps being taken by the Union Government to protect the interests of small and medium enterprises in the country on account of such investment by foreign countries.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: After the Act was passed by this House, there is a requirement based on that Act. One of the things which the Act did was to remove the provision of 24 per cent cap on investment. Now, a small

scale industry is mainly defined by virtue of its investment in plant and machinery. As a result of the Act being passed by Parliament, there is a notification to be issued. There is a procedure under Section 11 (B) (3) of the Industrial Development Regulation Act, which makes a provision for 30 days for the House or for the Members to look at it. There is a draft notification laid on the Table of the House, which the hon. Members could examine. So, the procedure will be gone into and this will take 3-4 months.

As far as the question of protection is concerned, when the House passed this Act, this was actively debated. The question is that small scale industries must have access to technology, capital markets and to some extent, it must have access to credits. With this provision being removed, the flexibility for the small scale industries will be there. The small scale industries contribute 5.83 per cent of our GDP and in fact, in exports, they contribute 32.92 per cent. This is a very important sector from the national point of view and from the employment point of view, employing about 312 lakh workers. So, we think that the small scale industry will be strengthened by this provision.

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: It has been reported in *The Statesman*, Delhi, dated 5th November 2007, that in a move that would benefit leather clusters as well as auto clusters in the country, Italy would fund to the tune of over three million Euros, a project for development of small and medium enterprises in India.

Keeping in view the above, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether any agreement has been reached and signed in this regard; if so, what are the details? May I also know whether any condition has been put forward by the Italian Government and whether any other country has also come forward for such investment in India and if so, what are the details?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The Government of India has signed no agreement, but the industrial clusters look at various individual units; that is an on-going schemes which look at units; we have had it in the State of West Bengal, as the hon. Speaker knows. There is no agreement of the Central Government with any one in this regard.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Sir, in part 'a' of the reply, the hon. Minister has stated that other industrial undertakings should be able to participate in the equity both domestic and foreign of SSI undertakings up to cent

per cent. I would like to know whether entry of FDI in the small scale and medium scale industries will jeopardize the very existence of the industry. Is the hon. Minister ware of this danger of FDI?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, there is no danger of FDI. We have been hearing FDI danger over the last two decades. No danger has yet come to the fore. The question is that small scale sector which is a very important part of our national economy needs technology and upgradation. It is for the industries themselves to seek FDI. It is not for somebody else to sit in judgment whether they need it or they do not need it. It is for industries themselves to think of the need for such FDI. This was considered when the Act was passed and I think there is no danger or threat to the small scale industry. This will only strengthen and assist our small scale sector.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: What will you do?

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Sir, a full-fledged discussion on this subject is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a procedure for it. I have been requesting all the hon. Members, if they are not satisfied with an answer, there are procedures in the Rule book. If they follow them, then I can look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that there is no objection in allowing FDI in the large and medium scale industries. However, their upgradation is very necessary. In view of the fact that there are a large number of persons working in the small-scale industries, the entry of foreign direct investment would threaten their very existence. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any schemes have been formulated for promoting small scale industries and whether he has provided any assistance for their R & D upgradation or not?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, we do not have any empirical evidence to suggest that the entry of FDI would affect the small and the medium scale industries. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act was passed by this House after due discussion. It is

the need of the hour that the small scale industries should have an access to technology and facilities. There are a number of schemes like the credit guarantee scheme, performance and credit rating scheme, ISO certification reimbursement scheme, micro and small industry Clusteral Development programme, credit link subsidy scheme, integrated infrastructure development scheme, national manufacturing competitiveness Programme etc. for the small scale sector. So it is the priority of our Government to provide facilities and assistance to small scale and cottage industries.

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Sir, small scale industries and medium scale industries are the large employment generation industries. But unfortunately, maximum small scale industries are either weak, sick or on the path of liquidation and because of which so many workers are jobless. If NPAs are there, the banks are not going to re-finance those industries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Ministry is going to take for the revival of those industries. The space is there and the industry is there and particularly in the State of Maharashtra, the MIDC have provided all the facilities. But due to lack of finance, those industries are closed down and workers are jobless.

MR. SPEAKER: This Question is about FDI.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: My question is about a new scheme regarding refinance and revival of those industries. Those industries are closed down as they are weak.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The required schemes are made by the Ministry of Small Scale Industries and the decision on required facilities for refinance is taken by Ministry of Small Scale Industries and the Ministry of Finance. The hon. Member is right. This is a very important sector employing a large number of people. Assuming that this sector is in difficulty is not correct. The whole sector is not in difficulty. Only some units in the sector are in difficulty and the hon. Member is right in that sense. As I said, this sector today is contributing 38.5 per cent of our country's exports. If this sector is dying and sick, this sector would not have been contributing so much. This is a very important sector so far as exports are concerned. That is why, lending to the small scale sector is a priority sector and banks have to lend to the small scale sector at a fixed interest rate.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: The Government is always arguing for opening up the retail sector for FDI. The technology will come and will result in the overall improvement in the industrial sector of our country. But we cannot see that much of technology upgradation coming up in the retail sector. So, will the Government constitute an Expert Committee to study the consequences which will occur if we open up the retail sector for FDI?

MR. SPEAKER: This has nothing to do with retail sector. The Question is about small and medium scale sector.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, I do not mean retail sector but medium and small scale sectors. I want to know whether the Government would constitute an Expert Committee to make a concrete study on what will happen if we open up the small scale sector for FDI?

MR. SPEAKER: One more Committee!

SHRI KAMAL NATH: After this House has passed the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act which has enabled it, I do not think a Committee should be looking into what this House has passed. So, there is no need for such a Committee when both the Houses have passed the Act. How can a Committee look into what this House has done by passing this Act?

#### Share of Small Scale Industries

+

\*262. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

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

(a) the share of micro, cottage and small scale industries in the total industrial production of the country during each of the last three years and in the current year, separately, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether any financial assistance is given by the Government to these industries to increase their share in the industrial production;

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

(d) the further steps taken by the Government to increase their share?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) The share of the micro and small enterprise (M&E) sector in the total manufacturing output of the country during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 (latest available) is estimated to be 38.74%, 38.62% and 38.56% respectively. State/UT-wise shares in the total manufacturing output are not maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) Financial assistance is provided to the MSE sector to increase their share in industrial production under the following schemes implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME):

1. Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for Technology Upgradation;
2. Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSECDP);
3. Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI);
4. ISO-9000/ISO-14001 Certification Reimbursement Scheme;
5. Development of Production Infrastructure Scheme for Coir Sector;

6. Performance and Credit Rating Scheme; and

7. Scheme for Reimbursement of Bar Code Certification.

The State/UT-wise financial assistance provided during the last 3 years and current year under these schemes (wherever available) are given in *Annexures I to VII*.

(d) The programmes/schemes of the Ministry of MSME are primarily meant for increasing the productivity and share of MSE sector in the total manufacturing output. Among these, the following recent initiatives taken for the promotion and development of MSEs are noteworthy: (i) Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises with the objective to double the credit flow to this sector in a period of 5 years; (ii) Enactment of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 to facilitate promotion and development of MSMEs and enhancement of their competitiveness; (iii) According priority to the Cluster-based approach for holistic and integrated development of the MSE sector; (iv) Initiating the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) to address the technology, marketing and skill upgradation needs of the MSME sector; and (v) Undertaking a Package for Promotion of MSEs which comprises of the proposals/schemes having direct impact on the promotion and development of the MSEs.

**Annexure I**

*Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for Technology Upgradation*

- For modernization of micro and small enterprises (MSEs), a subsidy of 15% is provided for loans up to Rs. 1 crore through the banks under the scheme.
- The State/UT-wise subsidy provided under the scheme during the last three years is as under (the figures for the current year is not available):

(In Rs. Lakh)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | Subsidy Provided Under The Scheme |         |         |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
|        |                      | 2004-05                           | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
| 1      | 2                    | 3                                 | 4       | 5       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh       | 162.51                            | 123.87  | 978.12  |
| 2.     | Bihar                | 19.20                             | 0.00    | 0.00    |

| 1     | 2                      | 3       | 4       | 5       |
|-------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 3.    | Chandigarh             | 0.00    | 17.67   | 12.19   |
| 4.    | Chhattisgarh           | 51.09   | 61.21   | 126.86  |
| 5.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00    | 0.00    | 14.68   |
| 6.    | Daman and Diu          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 15.00   |
| 7.    | Goa                    | 0.00    | 5.97    | 16.01   |
| 8.    | Gujarat                | 58.12   | 83.59   | 278.29  |
| 9.    | Haryana                | 4.52    | 57.07   | 386.10  |
| 10.   | Himachal Pradesh       | 0.00    | 0.96    | 0.00    |
| 11.   | Jharkhand              | 0.00    | 16.78   | 39.19   |
| 12.   | Karnataka              | 91.29   | 295.17  | 967.13  |
| 13.   | Kerala                 | 0.00    | 11.24   | 20.22   |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh         | 43.02   | 31.27   | 56.94   |
| 15.   | Maharashtra            | 173.90  | 158.24  | 841.26  |
| 16.   | New Delhi              | 81.75   | 37.46   | 108.05  |
| 17.   | Orissa                 | 2.40    | 14.40   | 157.97  |
| 18.   | Pondicherry            | 0.00    | 0.00    | 8.10    |
| 19.   | Punjab                 | 94.61   | 71.58   | 276.57  |
| 20.   | Rajasthan              | 126.40  | 206.78  | 336.43  |
| 21.   | Tamil Nadu             | 374.08  | 505.74  | 1990.30 |
| 22.   | Uttar Pradesh          | 45.52   | 79.82   | 53.67   |
| 23.   | West Bengal            | 17.87   | 22.17   | 49.96   |
| Total |                        | 1346.28 | 1800.99 | 6733.04 |

Note: The period of validity of the CLCSS has expired on 31.03.2007. Extension of the CLCSS in XI Plan is under consideration of the Government. Hence the progress of the CLCSS during 2007-08 may be treated as NIL.



**Annexure II*****Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)***

- For development of micro and small enterprises in the clusters, assistance up to 80% of the total project cost (subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 crore per project) is provided under the scheme.
- The State/UT-wise financial assistance provided under the scheme during the last three years and in the current year (upto 21.11.2007) is as under:

(In Rs. Lakh)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | Details of Financial Assistance Released |         |         |         |
|--------|----------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|
|        |                      | 2004-05                                  | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
| 1      | 2                    | 3  | 4       | 5       | 6       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh       | 90.96                                    | 20.38   | 162.70  | 0.00    |
| 2.     | Assam                | 4.79                                     | 3.93    | 17.15   | 0.00    |
| 3.     | Bihar                | 35.04                                    | 97.90   | 48.30   | 3.87    |
| 4.     | Chhattishgarh        | 0.00                                     | 5.19    | 6.10    | 3.87    |
| 5.     | Delhi                | 3.45                                     | 6.11    | 21.32   | 0.00    |
| 6.     | Goa                  | 1.60                                     | 4.36    | 14.20   | 20.16   |
| 7.     | Gujarat              | 9.44                                     | 8.20    | 264.49  | 0.00    |
| 8.     | Haryana              | 1.90                                     | 4.45    | 22.36   | 21.97   |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh     | 0.00                                     | 2.53    | 6.15    | 7.92    |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir    | 37.79                                    | 218.00  | 48.95   | 0.00    |
| 11.    | Jharkhand            | 10.10                                    | 3.43    | 8.41    | 0.00    |
| 12.    | Karnataka            | 2.80                                     | 10.40   | 29.31   | 21.43   |
| 13.    | Kerala               | 4.55                                     | 6.21    | 757.74  | 17.22   |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh       | 3.17                                     | 5.27    | 20.35   | 17.62   |
| 15.    | Maharashtra          | 1.42                                     | 1.27    | 9.40    | 0.00    |
| 16.    | Manipur              | 0.00                                     | 0.00    | 0.50    | 0.00    |
| 17.    | Nagaland             | 4.30                                     | 13.82   | 17.50   | 9.88    |
| 18.    | Orissa               | 24.15                                    | 15.97   | 27.02   | 50.89   |
| 19.    | Punjab               | 81.27                                    | 63.70   | 68.30   | 29.67   |

| 1     | 2             | 3      | 4      | 5       | 6      |
|-------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 20.   | Rajasthan     | 28.00  | 24.00  | 26.30   | 32.33  |
| 21.   | Tamil Nadu    | 11.09  | 1.35   | 17.60   | 70.25  |
| 22.   | Tripura       | 0.00   | 0.00   | 1.00    | 0.00   |
| 23.   | Uttar Pradesh | 52.99  | 11.21  | 56.29   | 93.28  |
| 24.   | Uttarakhand   | 76.49  | 62.08  | 38.10   | 27.29  |
| 25.   | West Bengal   | 6.15   | 73.16  | 256.85  | 3.87   |
| Total |               | 491.45 | 662.92 | 1944.39 | 431.52 |

**Annexure III*****Scheme for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)***

- To develop clusters of traditional industries, assistance is provided for setting up of Common Facilities Centres, market promotion activities, development of new products/designs, etc., under the scheme.
- The State/UT-wise details of funds released under the scheme during 2006-07 is as under. Further, scheme has been formulated/guidelines issued in October, 2005, therefore no fund was released by the Nodal agencies in 2005-06. Figures for the current year are not available.

(In Rs. Lakh)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | Funds released during 2006-07 |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                    | 3                             |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh       | 89.50                         |
| 2.     | Assam                | 13.80                         |
| 3.     | Bihar                | 47.65                         |
| 4.     | Goa                  | 10.00                         |
| 5.     | Gujarat              | 17.60                         |
| 6.     | Haryana              | 38.55                         |

| 1     | 2                  | 3      |
|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 7.    | Jammu and Kashmir  | 78.60  |
| 8.    | Karnataka          | 105.70 |
| 9.    | Kerala             | 78.55  |
| 10.   | Madhya Pradesh     | 3.80   |
| 11.   | Maharashtra        | 7.60   |
| 12.   | Nagaland           | 30.95  |
| 13.   | Orissa             | 23.80  |
| 14.   | Rajasthan          | 61.91  |
| 15.   | Tamil Nadu         | 186.25 |
| 16.   | Uttar Pradesh      | 12.25  |
| 17.   | Uttarakhand        | 34.75  |
| 18.   | West Bengal        | 44.75  |
| 19.   | Chandigarh         | 38.55  |
| 20.   | Mizoram            | 3.80   |
| 21.   | Andman and Nicobar | 10.00  |
| 22.   | Lakshadweep        | 10.00  |
| 23.   | Puducherry         | 10.00  |
| Total |                    | 958.36 |

**Annexure IV****ISO-9000/ISO-14001 Certification Reimbursement Scheme**

- For acquiring of ISO-9000/ISO-14001 certification by the micro and small enterprises, reimbursement to the extent of 75% (subject to a maximum of Rs. 75,000/-) of the expenditure incurred in provided under the scheme.
- The State/UT-wise financial assistance provided under the scheme during the last three years and in the current year (upto 31.10.2007) is as under:

(In Rs. Lakh)

| S.No. | Name of the State/UT   | GOI Assistance Released |         |         |         |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|       |                        | 2004-05                 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
| 1     | 2                      | 3                       | 4       | 5       | 6       |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh         | 88.04                   | 65.81   | 35.93   | 5.18    |
| 2.    | Assam                  | 1.76                    | 1.97    | 0.38    | 0       |
| 3.    | Bihar                  | 8.76                    | 5.62    | 4.63    | 0       |
| 4.    | Chandigarh             | 8.66                    | 14.24   | 7.33    | 1.01    |
| 5.    | Chhattishgarh          | 5.74                    | 8.01    | 5       | 1.82    |
| 6.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 6.18                    | 7.64    | 2.81    | 0.69    |
| 7.    | Daman and Diu          | 11                      | 10.36   | 3.01    | 1.76    |
| 8.    | Delhi                  | 44.55                   | 43.23   | 21.25   | 7.6     |
| 9.    | Goa                    | 4.88                    | 0.96    | 0.58    | 0       |
| 10.   | Gujarat                | 38.71                   | 42.69   | 22.86   | 7.14    |
| 11.   | Haryana                | 177.86                  | 186.28  | 91.09   | 19.7    |
| 12.   | Himachal Pradesh       | 6.82                    | 11.54   | 7.54    | 0.94    |
| 13.   | Jammu and Kashmir      | 0.49                    | 7.26    | 3.49    | 0.64    |
| 14.   | Jharkhand              | 18.95                   | 9.64    | 2.91    | 0       |
| 15.   | Karnataka              | 99.52                   | 125.07  | 75.77   | 11.97   |
| 16.   | Kerala                 | 24.05                   | 33.82   | 13.7    | 4.49    |
| 17.   | Madhya Pradesh         | 27.88                   | 22.53   | 7.42    | 1.3     |
| 18.   | Maharashtra            | 367.32                  | 447.08  | 397.53  | 96.65   |

| 1     | 2             | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6      |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 19.   | Meghalaya     | 0       | 0       | 0.63    | 0      |
| 20.   | Orissa        | 13.25   | 8.21    | 5.64    | 1.82   |
| 21.   | Pondicherry   | 3.54    | 5.2     | 7.07    | 2.82   |
| 22.   | Punjab        | 119.04  | 122.71  | 81.82   | 10.46  |
| 23.   | Rajasthan     | 90.84   | 84.23   | 59.59   | 7.12   |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu    | 295.57  | 415.76  | 302.86  | 63.38  |
| 25.   | Tripura       | 0       | 0       | 0.68    | 0      |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh | 184.02  | 180.9   | 78.78   | 11.49  |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand   | 9.65    | 10.1    | 9.02    | 6.98   |
| 28.   | West Bengal   | 75.86   | 73.84   | 37.14   | 11.29  |
| Total |               | 1732.92 | 1944.69 | 1286.45 | 276.22 |

**Annexure V***Development of Production Infrastructure Scheme*

- For setting up of coir units/modernization of existing units, assistance is provided to the tune of 25% of the cost of machinery and other infrastructural facility subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.50 lakh for new units and Rs. 50,000/- for modernization.
- The State/UT-wise financial assistance provided under the scheme during the last three years is as under (Figures for the current year is not available):

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | Financial Assistance (Rs. Lakh) |         |         |
|--------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
|        |                      | 2004-05                         | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
| 1.     | Kerala               | 1.05                            | 3.98    | 2.39    |
| 2.     | Tamil Nadu           | 80.28                           | 20.27   | 66.90   |
| 3.     | Karnataka            | 29.46                           | 91.07   | 10.00   |
| 4.     | Andhra Pradesh       | 1.50                            | 4.00    | 1.50    |
| 5.     | Orissa               | 0.00                            | 2.68    | 1.50    |
| 6.     | Uttar Pradesh        | 0.50                            | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| Total  |                      | 112.79                          | 122     | 82.29   |

**Annexure VI****Performance and Credit Rating Scheme**

- For encouraging micro and small enterprises to get credit rating done by reputed credit rating agencies, assistance up to 75% of the fee (subject to a maximum of Rs. 40,000/-) is provided under the scheme.
- The year-wise funds released under the scheme during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (up to October, 2007) is as under (State/UT-wise break-up is not available):

| Sl.No. | Year                               | Funds released<br>(Rs. Lakh) |
|--------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.     | 2005-2006                          | 450.00                       |
| 2.     | 2006-2007                          | 831.00                       |
| 3.     | 2007-2008 (up to<br>October, 2007) | 482.88                       |

Note: The scheme was launched in April, 2005

**Annexure VII****Scheme for Reimbursement of Bar Code Certification**

- To encouraging adoption of bar coding by the micro and small enterprises, reimbursement up to Rs. 18,750/- and Rs. 3,750/- for annual recurring fee for the next three years is provided under the scheme.
- The year-wise funds released under the scheme during the last three years and in the current year (up to October, 2007) is as under (State/UT-wise break-up is not available):

| Sl.No. | Year                               | Funds released<br>(Rs. Lakh) |
|--------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.     | 2004-2005                          | 7.91                         |
| 2.     | 2005-2006                          | 10.50                        |
| 3.     | 2006-2007                          | 9.90                         |
| 4.     | 2007-2008 (up to<br>October, 2007) | 8.63                         |

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir the hon. Minister, Shri Mahavir Prasad has very honestly admitted in the reply that the market share of the micro, small and medium enterprises has been constantly declining during the last three years. The market share of micro and small enterprises in the total manufacturing output of the country during the last three years is declining, respectively. I do not wish to quote the figures which are already given. The credit linked capital subsidy for technology upgradation in States like Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal has declined constantly. The progress of CLCSS has almost come to a naught during the year 2007-08. The allocation under scheme for Regeneration of traditional industries in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh is declining constantly. The hon. Minister has admitted that allocation under ISO 9000 certification scheme is declining over the years since 2004-05.

My point of contention is that the details of the schemes for each sector given by the hon. Minister proves that the policy of the States in regard to micro, small and medium enterprises during the last three years has changed and this is the result of the policy which is skewed in favour of big industries.

Mr. Speaker, Sir micro, small and medium enterprises provide employment to a large number of people as against the big industries. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he proposes to change the policy in terms of providing assistance to the micro, small and medium enterprises on the lines of big industries provided under Special Economic Zones and if so, then what would be the nature of these policies and whether he would present the nature of these policies in the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Are you Sanskrit Professor?

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked a very good question, but three questions should not be asked simultaneously.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD: Sir, the hon. professor has asked a very good question. Prior to me, hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry has given reply to his question in regard to small, micro and medium industries. Hon. Member has asked whether the Government propose to change the policy in regard to Special Economic Zones or not.

Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that we brought a Bill in both the Houses of Parliament on 2nd October 2006 and there were various measures in this Bill as to the manner in which we are making a programme to develop micro, small and medium industries. I do not wish to repeat that has already been stated by the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry in regard to developing these industries. However, I apprehend that his contention that the share of these industries is declining is totally incorrect. ...(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister do not get diverted.  
[*Translation*] Mr. Minister, please look at this side.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD: These industries are not declining. I have given clear correct and factual details in the House. I agreed that the schemes which were implemented and funded at certain places by us, have technical lacunae, which I have admitted. We have launched several schemes which were proposed in the year 2007-08. I would like to tell the hon. Member that as far as participation is concerned the small scale enterprises sector employs 312.52 lakh people, similarly Khadi and Gramudyog sector and the coir sector have been employing 88.92 lakh and 6.40 lakh people respectively. I would like to prove that ever since the UPA formed Government, the small scale and medium enterprise sector has made progress by leaps and bounds and I hope that with the cooperation of hon. Professor we shall develop this sector even more, which in turn shall generate more employment opportunities. This is the sector, which can provide employment to crores of people.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is a very elaborate answer.

[*Translation*]

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir the hon. Minister has misled the House with his reply.

MR. SPEAKER: You may lead the House then.

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Sir, the hon. Minister has admitted on each point in his reply that there has been a constant decline.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the time to ask question.

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for technology upgradation this year. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak this in Sanskrit.

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, he has stated so in his reply. This scheme is almost dysfunctional in the year 2007-08. Does the hon. Minister propose to restore it? If so, by when? Farmers are being harassed owing over acquisition of their land for such bigger schemes in Mehyan in Nagpur and Nandigram in West Bengal. Will such smaller schemes be started in place of them. My question is as to why credit linked capital subsidy scheme for technology upgradation has not been started, whether it is likely to be launched, if so, by when.

MR. SPEAKER: Why have you attached Nandigram with this question?

[*English*]

He does not know about 'Nandigram'.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir the hon. Member has asked a question. In reply to his question, I stated that CLCSS scheme has been suspended for the year 2007-08, however, it is under the consideration of the Government. Since it is a very good scheme, we give 15 per cent subsidy one crore rupees. Our Ministry is taking action to start it. It shall soon be started. ...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Sir, he has not answered my question.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No. Third supplementary will not be allowed.

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. M. RAMADASS: Sir, thank you very much.

The micro, small and medium enterprises play a vital role in the economic development of India. The basic

idea of asking this question to the hon. Minister was to know the inter-regional disparities in the development of micro, small and medium enterprises. But the answer given by the hon. Minister is not given State-wise as well as Union Territory-wise. He has given the answer only at the national level and that too partially, viz., he is taking only the total manufacturing output and not the total industrial output. Therefore, I do not know as to why the hon. Minister is not able to get the State-wise data and Union Territory-wise data. It would be better if he gives that. But by all indications, if you take the total industrial output of the country, the share of micro, small and medium enterprises is declining. Various studies have indicated it and in spite of all the measures which the hon. Minister has said, the competitiveness of this industry is coming down because there is a stiff competition from the large scale industries entering into the small, medium and cottage enterprises.

Sir, under these circumstances, what measures the Government would take to increase the share of these enterprises in the total industrial production of the country?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what the hon. Minister has answered.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please reply in brief.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member is of the view that growth rate is declining. The growth rate of entire industrial sector is 11.5 per cent while that of the micro, small industries sector is 13 per cent. I would like to prove that an NMCP scheme has been launched by the hon. Prime Minister and a council has been set up to increase competitiveness. Our Ministry is taking action to meet the shortcomings in the various schemes. Our programmes will continue to expand. This is the only Ministry, which can give employment to the unemployed people.

MR. SPEAKER: The questions are regarding the small industries so the answers should be brief.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir 15 per cent subsidy is given on one crore rupees, under the

Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme. Provision of more subsidy beyond one crore should also be considered. Subsidies are given after the proposals are received. Has any special provision been made for it or not? His Ministry gives employment to crores of people then which is the Ministry responsible for unemployment?

MR. SPEAKER: Please leave the last part of the question and give reply only to the first part whether the limit of Re one crore is proposed to be increased or not?

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD: As per the existing rules, our scheme provides for a limit upto Re One crore only. We shall bring an order on this matter if it would be discussed by the August House, however, the limit is of one crore as of now and 15 per cent subsidy is given on that.

*[English]*

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the institutions meant to develop and shape small, micro and village industries are in a very weak state.

I would also like to know whether it is a fact that Khadi and Village Industries Commission have not been able to promote khadi items even after six decades of our Independence. It is reported that the annual turnover of the Khadi Industries is only 50 crore.

Sir, so far as my State is concerned, traditional handloom products like Sambalpuri saree, sonapuri patta etc. all are from micro and small-scale industries are famous nationally and internationally. So, to develop all these cottage, micro and small units, what measures the hon. Minister is going to take? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Are you asking about 'Sambalpur'?

*[Translation]*

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD: As the hon. Member has asked about KVIC that it is not able to promote Khadi items. Through you, I would like to tell the August House that we have launched 'Sphurti' scheme to fix this problem under which 100 clusters have been divided 25 crore for board, 25 for khadi board 50 for KVIC to promote village industries and Khadi industry.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. K.S. Manoj. Please ask very brief supplementary. We have already taken 20 minutes on this question.

DR. K.S. MANOJ: Sir, the Ministry of MSME has introduced a new scheme, viz, Credit Guarantee Scheme to promote small scale industries. There are a lot of complaints, especially from Kerala, that many of the entrepreneurs are not getting financial assistance from the financial institutions.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these complaints have come to the notice of the Ministry and what are the actions taken by the Ministry in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, have you got any complaint in this regard?

*[Translation]*

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD: Sir, the Government of India has launched a scheme called Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme through SIDBI under which 75 per cent guarantee is given by the Government at the time when bank seeks security from an entrepreneur starting a small industry against a loan and in case of a woman entrepreneur the Government gives 80 per cent guarantee so the ratio is 4:1. Yes, it is true that monitoring of the progress is being done and where it is low we are making efforts for the proper implementation of credit guarantee fund scheme.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Kiran Maheshwari. Your hon. Party Member had put the question.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to ask a supplementary question. The hon. Minister during his reply answered that his Ministry can provide employment to crores of people since various schemes have been evolved by his Ministry. However, the facts are quite the opposite. He has stated in his reply.

*[English]*

The share of the micro and small enterprise (MSE) sector in the total manufacturing output of the country during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 (latest available) is estimated to be 38.74 per cent, 38.62 per cent and 38.56 per cent respectively.

MR. SPEAKER: That is given in the answer.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: It is going on as it is constantly by without any change i.e. there has been no increase. So, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that on one hand he talks of various schemes being put in place, whereas the desired benefits have not accrued. These schemes are like a drop in the ocean. Another example of a scheme being implemented in Rajasthan is....

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question. You are a very articulate Member.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Sir, through you only, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, since schemes are reported by many major newspapers.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You are allowed no more. It is enough.

*[Translation]*

This is not the time to make a speech.

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Sir, I would like to ask a to the point question that cottage schemes, small scale industries, all these schemes would be very useful for women, since the womenfolk are heading towards self reliance. In view of this whether any special package is likely to be provided to women through cottage schemes and small-scale industries. He has not made any reference to it. I would like to cite an example of Udaipur in Rajasthan. ...*(Interruptions)*



[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is enough.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: I would like to cite one example only.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you doing something for women?

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Maheshwari ji is a learned Lady Member. I would like to tell her that I have given a reply in regard to cluster right now. We are going to give 90% relief to women in particular under cluster being formed anywhere and our Government have evolved new schemes under which priority would be accorded to women, dalits, backward classes and ex-servicemen.

[English]

#### **Illegal Mining of Iron Ore**

+  
\*263. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal mining of iron ore is going on in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding the total loss suffered due to such illegal mining;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of persons found guilty of such illegal mining of iron ore during each of the last three years, till date and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) Instances of illegal mining of iron ore have come to the notice of Government. 1 case each of illegal mining of iron ore has been reported in the State of Chhattisgarh & Goa, 15 cases in Andhra Pradesh, 340 in Karnataka and 483 in Orissa since the year 2004-05 till date.

(c) to (e) The assessment of total loss suffered due to illegal mining of iron ore alone is not centrally maintained. However, as per available information, the total estimated value of minerals detected in illegal mining, including minor minerals, is Rs.97.39 crore. State Governments have detected 69003 cases of illegal mining for the period from July, 2005 to June, 2007. Out of detected cases, the State Governments have filed 12780 court cases and realized Rs. 137.27 crores as fine/penalty.

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: The Government has accepted that illegal iron ore mining has been rampantly going on in this country and 69,003 cases have so far been detected by various State Governments. In Orissa itself, in Barbil in Keonjhar District and in Mayurbanj District, several cases have been detected. These kinds of illegal activities are not possible without the connivance of the Government officials. So, I would like to know the details of Government officials found guilty in these illegal iron-ore mining cases during the last three years. I would also like to know whether the Government is considering imposing more stringent laws with capital punishment to discourage persons and officers involved in illegal mining cases which are causing severe losses....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: No court awards Capital Punishment.

[English]

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that firstly the Ministry of Mines, Government of India have already communicated to all the State Governments to form Task Force Committees and Flying Squads. The Task Force Committee will consist firstly of the Secretary of Mines of the State who will be the Chairman. The Convenor will be the Director of Mines and Geology. It will also include the State level police officers, like forest officers, the member of the Pollution Committee and the member from IBM. Indian Bureau of Mines today, in the country, 20 States have formed the Task Force Committees. They are being given full powers to follow up illegal mining. So, it is not correct to say that some bureaucrats are responsible and they are doing it. It is the mine owner who takes to theft. It is a theft case. It is a law and order matter. The State Governments are doing the job. We are giving very clear-cut directions to the State Governments saying that the Task Force must take effective action. Every quarter, we are also

reviewing what action they are taking. So, we assure that full action is taken and stern action is also taken.

Regarding punishment, I would say that already the MMDR Act, 1957 clearly mentions what are the punishments and all these things. So, the courts have said like that. We cannot change it at this stage.

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: So, it all sounds very attractive here but this is not being implemented in the States. In your answer itself, you have given that out of 69,003 cases which have been detected, so far, the State Governments have filed only 12,780 court cases. They realised a penalty of fine of Rs. 137.27 crore. So, where is the efficiency factor? What steps have already been taken? I would request the Minister to reply to that.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I would like to tell the hon. Member that out of a total of 69,003 cases, 54,069 cases have been panelized by the squads of the State Governments. So, depending upon the magnitude of the illegal mining, they have been fined and penalized. Court cases were launched in 12780 cases. The FIRs were lodged in 1554. So, I would like to tell the hon. Member that 9400 cases have already been finalized by the courts giving the punishment to the accused.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Illegal mining has been rampantly going on in various States of our country. Since opening up of mining sector to the private companies, the incidence of illegal mining has been growing up. I would ask the hon. Minister as to how many companies are reported to have been procuring illegal mining iron ore and what steps have been taken against them.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Regarding the iron ore, we have already got information that in Andhra Pradesh, 15 cases have been detected. In case of Chhattisgarh and Goa, it is one case each.

MR. SPEAKER: That is in your reply.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am giving data. Data is not given in the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: In Karnataka, 340 cases have been detected. The figure is 289 for 2007. In Orissa also, the figure is 150 cases in 2004-05 and 164 cases in 2007. By cases, I mean companies are included. So, there are companies which have already been found action has been taken.

MR. SPEAKER: They are using or they are mining. All right. Enough.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Illegal mining is not a matter to be exclusively looked after by the State Governments only, but the deficiency lies in the fact that we do not have any coherent meaningful National Mineral Policy. It is a part of the Iron Ore Policy. As you will find that the Department of Mines is announcing one thing as their policy and the Ministry of Steel is giving a different interpretation. After the Anwar Huda Committee gave its recommendation, we found two perceptions of the Government about what it should be the National Mineral Policy. Meanwhile, the illegal mining and all these things are taking place. May I know from the hon. Minister when this Government is coming to this House with a National Mineral Policy for debate and discussion of this House?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: National Mineral Policy is being put up to the Cabinet Meeting. After the Cabinet approval takes place, perhaps in the next session, it is likely to come to Parliament.

DR. M. JAGANNATH: The hon. Minister said that there are 15 companies which are involved in illegal mining in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, in Anantpur district, one company has encroached upon the...

MR. SPEAKER: This is the trouble. You cannot give the details of one company.

DR. M. JAGANNATH: But, it is relevant, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I will decide the relevance.

*...(Interruptions)*

DR. M. JAGANNATH: After hearing me, you can decide, Sir. But, it is very relevant, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

DR. M. JAGANNATH: An ancient temple was demolished encroaching upon the area which was not allotted to that mine company. Some of the local

representatives wanted to see that place. The company threatened that if anybody comes to that place, whether it is an MLA or an MP, he will be done to death by stoning. This has been widely published in the papers. I would like to ask the hon. Minister if any miner can say like that and what action Government proposes to take on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you need not answer that. It is not relevant.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, if you want, I can give answer.

DR. M. JAGANNATH: Sir, the Minister is ready.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't challenge my decision.

DR. M. JAGANNATH: I am submitting before you.

MR. SPEAKER: Your submission is rejected. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would request you to take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything said by the hon. Member.

(Interruptions)\* ...

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Jagannath, I will have to ask you to leave the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record one word said by him.

(Interruptions)\*...

MR. SPEAKER: Give me that rule.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, I will not allow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Is this the way you are a doctor?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Give me that rule. If you cross the line, you will have to face the consequences. It has become a fashion to defy the Chair these days.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Mr. Speaker, what action has taken by the hon. Minister on illegal mining of natural resources? All other natural resources are being exploited like the iron ore. What steps have been taken by the hon. Minister to check illegal mining?  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the hon. Member wanted to know as to what action has been taken by the Government to prevent illegal mining. I would like to say that firstly the Government of India, the Ministry of Mines is very much concerned about illegal mining that is going on all over the country. We have given clear-cut instructions to the respective Chief Ministers that they must take personal interest to see that flying squads go quickly to the mines for inspection and see whether mining is going on as per rules or any illegal mining is going on. Similarly, the Indian Bureau of Mines, which is a part of the Ministry, is conducting quarterly review meetings with the respective State Governments to review the action being taken by them. Besides that, the Ministry of Mines is very much concerned about the quantum of action taken by the State Governments. If they do not take proper action against illegal mining, we give them absolute directions and sometimes we also give them a warning that if they do not take action, we will not spare.

MR. SPEAKER: We have taken nearly 45 minutes in three questions. If this is the way, then let us not print so many questions and it has become a fashion to defy the Chair also.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the answer which has been laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister is totally misleading. For your kind attention and, through you, for the kind attention of the hon. Minister, I will read it out. In the first paragraph, he has stated that one case each of illegal mining of iron ore has been reported in the

States of Chhattisgarh and Goa, 15 cases in Andhra Pradesh, 340 in Karnataka and 483 in Orissa since 2004-05 till date. That means, the total number of cases is 838. Now you kindly see the next paragraph. In the last portion of the next paragraph, he has stated that the State Governments have detected 69,003 cases of illegal mining for the period from July, 2005 to June, 2007. I do not understand the correlation between the first paragraph and the second paragraph.

Then, it is also stated by the Minister that the total value of the illegal mining is only a paltry sum of Rs. 97.39 crore whereas the penalty that has been levied and realized is Rs. 137.27 crore. Therefore, there is no connection in this also. So, the only thing I want to ask the hon. Minister, through you, is that he should come out correcting all these facts before the hon. House. Not only that, this illegal mining is linked with raw iron ore export. I would like to state that iron ore is a very valuable property of this country. So, value addition should happen in this country only. Therefore, what is the policy change that the hon. Minister is going to make in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: To stop illegal mining!

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, my hon. Friend, Shri Ananth Kumar is a very senior Member and the former Minister also. He has forgotten to read properly these two paras. I would like to tell him how he is wrong and I am right. He said the Minister is misleading the House ...(*Interruptions*) Let me clarify.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him clarify because he has been charged.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the first para is relevant to only iron ore whereas the second para is relevant to all the mineral material. Therefore, the figures do not tally. So, he is wrong, I am right.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, Mr. Ananth Kumar also, by his silence, accepts this.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, if you see the question, it has been asked, 'the total number of persons found guilty of such illegal mining of iron ore only'. It is not a question of all minerals. Therefore, the hon. Minister is wrong and I am right.

Sir, he should come clean before this House. He cannot mislead the House like this. If he does not know

what is the difference between iron ore and other minerals...(*Interruptions*) The question is before us and the answer is also before us. I seek your protection that you should instruct the hon. Minister to correct it and then come back to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I believe he is trying to say that in question (c) 'it is illegal mining not of iron ore'. Therefore, he believes, condescending he has given information of all illegal mining. Is that correct?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No Sir. Let me clarify...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Only thing is that he does not understand, I do not understand, nobody understands.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Not only that, I want to draw your attention to what is stated in the answer. It is stated that 'out of detected cases, the State Governments have filed 12,780 court cases'. This is only regarding iron ore, whereas he has stated he has detected...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If there is a mistake, he will correct it.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, both are correct and both are incorrect...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you invite him to a cup of tea.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, I will definitely go to Dr. Reddy for a cup of tea, but let him come correct to the hon. House. I want your protection, Sir. It is a serious flaw...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken the point. You should look into it.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No Sir. If you allow me, I will clarify and convince him. Please see second para: 'The assessment of total loss suffered due to illegal mining of iron ore alone is not centrally maintained.' What does it mean in English?

MR. SPEAKER: Something more than a cup of tea.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: So, it is not maintainable for iron ore alone. It is further stated, 'However, as per available information, the total estimated value of minerals detected in illegal mining, including minor minerals,...' It means, all minerals, including minor minerals. It is not iron ore alone.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Please see the last sentence...(Interruptions) You direct him, Sir...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: No Sir, you direct him.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure, if there is any mistake, the hon. Member will have it scrutinized.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, we have given the correct reply...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, I am not satisfied with the reply. I want a correct answer.

MR. SPEAKER: If you feel that he is still misleading the House, you have many other options to raise this.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, I will write to you.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, there are two types of mining...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted that question, Mr. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: One is mining of iron ore and one is of all minerals. ...(Interruptions) This is regarding all minerals...(Interruptions) So, he is wrong...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is going away from his seat, supporting the hon. Minister Shri Reddy. This is not correct...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a Cabinet functioning.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, his getting up and supporting him is not his function of the House.... (Interruptions) This is not allowed...(Interruptions) How can he go, Sir?...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, he is wrong. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: This is not right...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: A lot of time has been taken in this question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you kindly reprimand the Parliamentary Affairs Minister; he cannot leave his seat without the permission of the Chair, and go to another hon. Minister to whisper something...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good example of Cabinet functioning. They are all helping each other.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Rawale.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. It is over. I have called another Member.

Q. No. 264, Shri Mohan Rawale.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, we want a full discussion on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a very senior Member. This is not the way to discuss. You have to give a notice. Give a notice.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will adjourn the House and go away. Let the country see how you are behaving.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Q. No. 264, Shri Mohan Rawale. Nothing else will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow any question; it is over. I have come to Q. No. 264. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will adjourn the House and go away. Let the country see what is happening in the House.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ananth Kumar, I have requested you that if anything is there, you write to me; I will see. Nobody will be protected.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, we want a full-fledged discussion on it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You know how to get a discussion Shri Ananth Kumar. You ask your Deputy Leader—he is such a senior leader—how to get a discussion.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not one word more will be recorded except what the hon. Minister of Commerce says in reply to Q. No. 264.

Shri Mohan Rawale.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is his first answer; he is a very sincere Minister.

Dr. Reddy, I appreciate your efforts. Not only tea, something else is also required!

*...(Interruptions)*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let the hon. Member come to my office; I will convince him; I will explain him...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

### **Loss Suffered by Exporters**

\*264. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the impact of the current trend in the decline in exports on the production of goods and the loss of jobs in the export sector has been assessed by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedial measures proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) and (b) While there is an overall-growth in exports, the rate of growth has declined. However, in certain sectors like textiles, leather, marine products and handicrafts there is a net decline in exports which has led to job losses. While exact details are not available, it is estimated that unless remedial measures are taken, the total job losses could be as high as 2 million.

Following steps have been taken to provide relief to the exporters to meet the adverse situation arising out of rupee appreciation:—

- (i) Enhancement of Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme (DEPB) rates;
- (ii) Enhancement of Duty Drawback Rates;
- (iii) Reduction of ECGC premia rates;
- (iv) Provision of subvention of 2% in the rate of interest on pre and post shipment credit in respect of all exporters from SME sector and 13 other sectors and additional subvention of 2% in respect of leather and other manufacturers, marine products, all categories of textiles including Ready Made Garments and Carpets but excluding Man-made Fibres, and Handicrafts;
- (v) Accelerated Terribursement of terminal excise duty and central sales tax to exporters;

- (vi) Provision to pay interest on Exchange Earners Foreign Currency (EEFC) accounts of exporters on outstanding balances subject to a maximum of US\$ 1 million;
- (vii) Service Tax (refund/exemption) for exports in respect of 10 services;
- (viii) The coverage under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana, a Scheme aimed at promoting export of agricultural and village industry products, expanded to include additional products and budget allocation doubled from Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 600 crores;
- (ix) Custom duty on select textile materials has been reduced;
- (x) Provision of payment of interest for delays in re-imbursement of Terminal Excise Duty and Central Sales Tax beyond 30 days from the date of approval.

A proposal for further reliefs to arrest loss of job is under consideration of the Government.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister in his reply has stated that

*[English]*

While there is an overall growth in exports, the rate of growth has declined.

*[Translation]*

That means he has himself admitted that...*(Interruptions)*. Sir, the hon'ble Minister has himself admitted that presently the growth has declined. He has stated...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Anant Kumar ji, you please sit down. See, 55 minutes have gone.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, he has stated that

*[English]*

in certain sectors like textiles, leather, marine products and handicrafts, there is a net decline.

*[Translation]*

He himself has stated and the hon'ble Minister is admitting. He has also stated that.

*[English]*

unless the remedial measures are taken, the total job losses could be as high as two million.

*[Translation]*

Sir, now the traders have stopped trading. Manufacturers are also running in loss. It seems that they will also shut down their factories.

Sir, the hon'ble Minister, in reply to the second part of the question has stated that.

*[English]*

provision of subvention of 2 per cent in the rate of interest on pre and post shipment.

*[Translation]*

Sir, earlier it was 11 per cent. Sir, through you I would like to submit that these industries will not survive.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask question.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Through you, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether he will bring the present rate of interest to 5 per cent.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I agree with the concerns expressed by the hon'ble Member, because it has happened due to appreciation of rupee. There has been 15 per cent appreciation in value of rupee between October 2006 and October 2007. This has affected our several export sectors, especially those sectors which are employment generating...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister is not speaking from his seat and he has not taken your permission to speak from the place from where he is speaking.

MR. SPEAKER: Who?

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: The hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: That does not apply. Do not be flippant. You are a senior Member; you were a Minister. You know that that does not apply to the Ministers.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not do this. I have a lot of affection for you. Now, the hon. Minister.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, employment generating sectors have been very much affected on account of this. On this point, the hon'ble Member is absolutely right. I agree with him. For example there is 15 per cent decline in the marine products in last 6 months in comparison to the same 6 months of the last year. This decline is 1 per cent in leather industry, 2.77 per cent in cotton yarn and fabric made up, 7.99 per cent in textiles, 16.23 per cent in carpets and 34.6 per cent in handicraft. So, undoubtedly there has been decline in it. Alongwith that the State Governments have also informed about the various industries that have witnessed decline and the extent of decline. We are also concerned about those things. Tamil Nadu Government has informed that handloom, handicraft and leather sector have witnessed nearly 30 to 35 per cent decline in employment and they have also informed that 12 thousand workers in handloom sector, 35 thousand workers in powerloom sector, 7 thousand workers in knitwear sector, 24 thousand workers in mill sector, and 50 thousand workers in knitwear sector have lost their employment on account of this. In fact as per our evaluation nearly 20 lakh people will have to face the problem of unemployment. Alongwith this the Government of West Bengal has also informed us that 50 thousand people have been rendered jobless on account of this in their State.

*[English]*

The West Bengal Government has informed us that 50,000 people have got unemployed by a 20 per cent fall in the leather sector. The Jammu & Kashmir Government has informed that 35,000 artisans are losing the job. The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed us that six lakh labourers, out of which 90 per cent labourers are women, in match box industry in Tamil Nadu are being affected.

*[Translation]*

So, it is a fact that the Government had announced a package with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of finance had introduced some amendment in it and then the package was announced. Now we have provided a subvention of 2 per cent in the rate of interest of 2 per cent. Besides, we are having discussion with the Ministry of Finance about the other measures which are proposed to be taken and we will make efforts to get this matter discussed in the Cabinet.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good question. Now, you put your second supplementary.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has mentioned 11 per cent in respect of textile. I would like to state that 3 crore 50 lakh workers are employed in textile sector that means figure in respect of textile sector itself comes to about 20.5 lakhs. Besides, there is problem in coffee, rubber and all other sectors. The hon'ble Minister stated that there is depreciation in dollar. I would like to submit that

*[English]*

there is an unprecedented inflow of dollars which is being invested in share market and property for merely speculative purposes leading to appreciation in rupee which has affected exports particularly. The value in export has no margin, and millions of employees are employed....*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no time, please ask quickly.

*[English]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I want to know whether the Government has any concrete steps to address the structural issue which has led to speculative inflow of dollars in share and stock market.

*[Translation]*

Sir, it is hot money. Today share market is booming however, it may crash at any time. All this money is coming from outside.



MR. SPEAKER: Mohan Rawale ji, we do not have time. Ask your question quickly.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, the advisor of SEBI has said that the money has come from black market and under world. Have the Government taken any step to check it?

One is because of the dollar inflows. Also it is the global decline in the value of dollar. So, we are taking a double barrel hit. There has been a steady increase both in FDI and in the portfolio investment in the FII which the hon. Member is talking about. What steps are required to be taken in the stock market in institutional investments is for the Finance Ministry to take a decision but we should be happy that the non-stock market FDI has recorded gains and inflows which have never happened. But as the hon. Member is saying and the issue which he is drawing the attention of the House is about the institutional investments in the stock market. The Finance Ministry will have to take a look at this. My Ministry does not have anything to do with this but there is a global decline in the value of dollar. We must recognise that. For the information of the hon. Member, the decline in the value of dollar is 15.1 per cent from October 2006 to 2007.

Decline in the Pound is 5.6. The Rupee has appreciated by 12.4 per cent against the Japanese Yen. Similarly, it has appreciated by 2.1 per cent against the Euro. So, the Rupee is strengthening not only against the Dollar, but against other currencies. In relevance to other East Asian countries, which are our competitors, we are also taking a hit because those countries' currencies have not increased to the extent, India's has increased.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]*

### Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC)

\*265. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC) has denied membership in it to India though India has submitted an application for its membership;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any steps have been taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to obtain the membership of APEC during its next phase of expansion with a view to increasing its participation in world trade; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) No, Sir. India had applied for the membership of APEC in September 1991 on the eve of the 3rd APEC Ministerial meeting. At the 5th APEC Leaders' meeting in Vancouver in 1997, a decision was taken by the economic leaders to place a 10-year moratorium on the APEC membership. While re-visiting the membership issue at the APEC Summit meeting held in Sydney in September, 2007, it was decided through a Joint Declaration of economic leaders to continue with the moratorium on APEC membership till the year 2010. India's position on joining APEC as a member has been that we would join APEC only if our membership is endorsed by consensus amongst all APEC members.

### Violation of Broadcasting Norms by Foreign Companies

\*266. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

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

(a) whether foreign broadcasting/telecasting companies are operating in India without fulfilling the norms prescribed for telecast/broadcast in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, during each of the last three years, till date, company-wise;

(c) the number of foreign companies which have complied with the norms prescribed by the Government, company-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against those foreign companies violating the norms?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir. However,

by virtue of notifications amending Rule 6 (6) of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994, as many as 50 TV channels uplinking from abroad have been deemed permitted to downlink into India since 11.5.2006. Apart from this, five TV channels have also been permitted to downlink into India and one TV channel has been conditionally permitted to downlink into India during the years 2006 and 2007.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The lists of TV channels, as mentioned in (a) above is given as below:

(i) Deemed Permitted channels.

| Sl.No. | Name of the channels                  | Name of the companies                      |
|--------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1      | 2                                     | 3  |
| 1.     | CNN International                     | Turner International (India) Pvt. Ltd.     |
| 2.     | Cartoon Network                       | Turner International (India) Pvt. Ltd.     |
| 3.     | Boomerang                             | Turner International (India) Pvt. Ltd.     |
| 4.     | TCM Turner Classic                    | Turner International (India) Pvt. Ltd.     |
| 5.     | POGO                                  | Turner International (India) Pvt. Ltd.     |
| 6.     | HBO                                   | Turner International (India) Pvt. Ltd.     |
| 7.     | Disney Channel                        | Walt Disney Company (India) Pvt. Ltd.      |
| 8.     | Toon Disney                           | Walt Disney Company (India) Pvt. Ltd.      |
| 9.     | Discovery Channel                     | Discovery Communications (India) Pvt. Ltd. |
| 10.    | Animal Planet                         | Discovery Communications (India) Pvt. Ltd. |
| 11.    | Discovery Travel & Living             | Discovery Communications (India) Pvt. Ltd. |
| 12.    | B4U Music                             | B4U Television Network (I) Pvt. Ltd.       |
| 13.    | B4U Movies                            | B4U Television Network (I) Pvt. Ltd.       |
| 14.    | Ten Sports                            | Taj Television (India) Pvt. Ltd.           |
| 15.    | SET Max                               | SET India Pvt. Ltd.                        |
| 16.    | AXN                                   | SET India Pvt. Ltd.                        |
| 17.    | SET Pix                               | SET India Pvt. Ltd.                        |
| 18.    | Sony Entertainment Television Channel | SET India Pvt. Ltd.                        |
| 19.    | ANIMAX                                | SET India Pvt. Ltd.                        |
| 20.    | SAB                                   | SET India Pvt. Ltd.                        |
| 21.    | TV 5 Monde                            | Catvision Products Ltd.                    |
| 22.    | ABC Asia Pacific                      | Setpro Holdings Pvt. Ltd.                  |

| 1   | 2                          | 3  |
|-----|----------------------------|--|
| 23. | God TV                     | Angel Media Network Pvt. Ltd.                  |
| 24. | FTV                        | Neon Solutions Pvt. Ltd.                       |
| 25. | Voyages TV                 | Neon Solutions Pvt. Ltd.                       |
| 26. | The MGM                    | Essel Shyam Communication Ltd.                 |
| 27. | Reality TV                 | Essel Shyam Communication Ltd.                 |
| 28. | BBC World                  | BBC World (India) Pvt. Ltd.                    |
| 29. | Star Gold                  | Gold Movies Pvt. Ltd.                          |
| 30. | Channel (V)                | V Music & Interactive Channels India Pvt. Ltd. |
| 31. | Star Movies                | Star International Networks Pvt. Ltd.          |
| 32. | Star World                 | Star International Networks Pvt. Ltd.          |
| 33. | Channel (V) International  | Star International Networks Pvt. Ltd.          |
| 34. | Star One                   | One Entertainment Network Pvt. Ltd.            |
| 35. | Vijay                      | Vijay Television Pvt. Ltd.                     |
| 36. | Star Utsav                 | Star India Pvt. Ltd.                           |
| 37. | Star Plus                  | Star India Pvt. Ltd.                           |
| 38. | National Geographic        | NGC Network (India) Pvt. Ltd.                  |
| 39. | The History Channel        | NGC Network (India) Pvt. Ltd.                  |
| 40. | MTV                        | MTV Networks India Pvt. Ltd.                   |
| 41. | Nick                       | MTV Networks India Pvt. Ltd.                   |
| 42. | VH1                        | MTV Networks India Pvt. Ltd.                   |
| 43. | Zee Arabia                 | Zee Telefilms Ltd.                             |
| 44. | Zee Studio                 | Zee Telefilms Ltd.                             |
| 45. | Zee Cafe                   | Zee Telefilms Ltd.                             |
| 46. | Zee Trendz                 | Zee Telefilms Ltd.                             |
| 47. | Daystar Television Network | Daystar Television Network (India) Pvt. Ltd.   |
| 48. | ESPN                       | ESPN Software India Pvt. Ltd.                  |
| 49. | Star Sports                | ESPN Software India Pvt. Ltd.                  |
| 50. | Deutsche Welle TV          | CABSAT Channels Pvt. Ltd.                      |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|

## (II) Channels permitted to downlink in India

|    |                   |  |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 1. | Blessing TV       | Noida Software Technology Park Ltd.            |
| 2. | PTC Punjabi News  | Entertainment Television Network Pvt. Ltd.     |
| 3. | B-TV              | Bharatheeya Manavik Vijnan Communications Ltd. |
| 4. | Cbeebies          | BBC World (India) Pvt. Ltd.                    |
| 5. | BBC Entertainment | BBC World (India) Pvt. Ltd.                    |

## (III) Channel conditionally permitted

|    |              |                               |
|----|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Star Cricket | ESPN Software India Pvt. Ltd. |
|----|--------------|-------------------------------|

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Export of Flowers**

\*267. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

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

(a) the total quantity and value of flowers exported  
from India during the current year, country-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to  
increase freight subsidy for fresh cut flower exported from  
India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The quantity and value of  
flowers exported from India in 2006-07 and 2007-08 (April-  
May) is given below:

(Quantity in metric tons; Rupees in crore)

| Product/Item                  | 2006-07  |       | 2007-08 (April-May 2007) |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------|--------------------------|
|                               | Quantity | Value | Value                    |
| Dried Flowers and Plant parts | 28343    | 224   | 54*                      |
| Fresh cut flowers             | 11904    | 342   |                          |

\*for floriculture products (Source: APEDA)

(b) There is no change in the norms for determination  
of transport assistance for export of fresh cut flowers by  
air in the proposed XI Plan Scheme of the Agricultural  
and Processed Food Products Export Development  
Authority (APEDA) recommended by the Expenditure  
Finance Committee vis-a-vis the X Plan Scheme for  
Transport Assistance. There is no proposal to recommend  
any increase in freight subsidy for this product in this  
scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***International Diamond Trade Centre**

\*268. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for

setting up of an International Diamond Trade Centre in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the special steps taken to protect the interests of the diamond industry and its workers?

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

(c) The Government has taken following steps to protect the interests of the diamond industry and its workers—

- (i) Export of gems and jewellery, which also includes cut and polished diamonds, has been identified as a thrust sector in the Foreign Trade Policy (2004-09).
- (ii) The licencing regime for rough diamonds has been abolished and Customs duty on import of rough diamonds has been reduced to 0%.
- (iii) Advance remittances without insisting on bank guarantee for import of rough diamonds have been permitted.
- (iv) Duty free import entitlement of consumables, tools, machinery and equipment for metals other than Gold, Platinum shall be 2% and for Gold and Platinum shall be 1% of FOB value of exports during previous financial year. However, for rhodium-plated silver jewellery, entitlement shall be 3%.
- (v) Duty free import entitlement of gems & jewellery samples in a financial year upto Rs.300,000/- or 0.25% of the average of last three years export turnover of gems and jewellery items, whichever is lower has been allowed.
- (vi) Cutting and polishing has been treated as manufacturing for the purposes of exemption under Section 10A of the Income Tax Act.
- (vii) Gems & Jewellery exporters have been allowed to export cut and polished precious and semiprecious stones for treatment and re-import.
- (viii) Import duty on cut and polished diamonds has been abolished.

- (ix) Income Tax on turnover basis has been introduced for diamond units where profits declared are 8% or more of turnover.

Besides, the Government also extends financial assistance for various sales promotion activities undertaken in foreign markets.

The Government has enacted several legislations like the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986; Payment of Wages Act, 1936; Inter-state Migrant Workmen (Regulation of employment and condition of service) Act, 1979; the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; the Contract Labour (Abolition and Prohibition) Act, 1970, to protect the interest of the workers in the country.

*[English]*

#### Boarding Facilities for Girls

\*269. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to improve the boarding and lodging facilities for girl students of the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the role of NGOs in the said scheme;

(c) the reasons as to why the Government has stopped the grants under the Scheme;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The centrally sponsored scheme for "Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel facilities for Girl Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools" provides for financial assistance to voluntary organisations for running girls hostels. The scheme envisages recurring grant of Rs. 10,000/- per annum per boarder and one time non-recurring grant of Rs.3,000/- per boarder to voluntary organizations for running hostels for girl students studying in classes VI to XII.

The Central Government has also been implementing Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Scheme since July, 2004, under which residential upper primary schools for girls belonging predominantly to SC, ST, OBC and minority communities are set up in educationally backward blocks having high gender gaps and low rural female literacy. Participation of NGOs and other 'not for profit' organizations is also encouraged in the management of KGBVs.

(c) Due to some problems encountered in effective implementation of the scheme for "Strengthening of Boarding & Hostel Facilities for Girl Students of Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools", revision of the scheme was contemplated and it was decided not to entertain any fresh application for 2005-06.

(d) and (e) The scheme has been evaluated by the Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS), Mumbai with reference to the implementation in the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Its report was submitted in April 2007. The major findings and recommendations in the report are as follows:

- \* The existing scheme has not yielded the desired result,
- \* The Central and State Governments should take the responsibility for running schools and hostels for girls,
- \* The Government should run the hostels directly,
- \* The KGBV scheme under SSA should continue at the secondary and higher secondary stage,
- \* The financing of girl's hostels run by NGOs should be only under exceptional circumstances. Organization having a credible track record should run such hostels,
- \* Girls from SC and ST communities need to be supported,
- \* Specific needs of girls from minority communities, girls with disabilities and orphaned and deserted girls should be addressed,
- \* Panchayats should be involved in the implementation.

#### **Committee on Sexual Harassment**

\*270. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued any guidelines to the Union Government for constitution of Complaint Committees on sexual harassment in the States;

(b) if so, whether all the State Governments have constituted such Committees;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) In W.P. (Criminal) Nos.666-70 of 1992, between Vishaka & Others Vs. State of Rajasthan, the Supreme Court has issued guidelines and norms to protect the working women from sexual harassment in exercise of the powers under Article 32 of the Constitution and has also treated the same as law under Article 141 of the Constitution until suitable legislation is put in place. One of the guidelines relates to setting up of Complaints Committee in every organisation employing women to look into complaints of sexual harassment. However, there are no specific directions/ guidelines issued by the Supreme Court to the Union Government with respect to the Constitution of Complaint of Committees on sexual harassment in the States. These guidelines, which have the force of law as mentioned above, are applicable to all employers or persons in charge of work places, whether in the public or private sector or any institution, Government or otherwise, and any noncompliance of the same would render them liable to action for violation of the law.

Keeping this in view, it is expected that the State Governments would have taken necessary measures for ensuring compliance of the guidelines in the States. It is not considered feasible to compile information about the specific action taken by each employer, including various departments/organizations under each State Government in compliance of the guidelines.

On its part, the Central Government has issued instructions to all Central Ministries/Departments, Chief Secretaries of all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, Universities/Institutions, Central Board of Secondary Education, All India Council of Technical Education to constitute the Complaint Committees and to

ensure that the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court are implemented.

#### **National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme**

\*271. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme;

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

(c) the details of the funds earmarked and allocated to each State and Union Territory under the scheme during 2005-06, 2006-07 and in the current year;

(d) the amount earmarked for the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) the number of scholarships given by each State/ Union Territory under the scheme till date?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 28.02.2007 has announced a National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme for students studying in classes IX to XII, with a provision of an amount of Rs. 6,000/-per annum to one lakh students, every year.

(c) No fund has been earmarked or allocated to States/UTs.

(d) The Eleventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalized. There is a budget provision of Rs. 120 crore under the scheme during 2007-08. The budget speech of the Finance Minister envisages creation of a corpus fund of Rs. 3000 crore for financing this scheme.

(e) No scholarship has been given by States/UTs under the scheme, till date.

*[Translation]*

#### **Performance of NGOs in Literacy Campaign**

\*272. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of literacy projects approved by the National Literacy Mission for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) during each of the last three years, especially in tribal areas, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the performance of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) has been reviewed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take action against those Non-Governmental Organisations not having satisfactory performance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Under the National Literacy Mission, financial assistance is provided to NGOs for taking up literacy projects like basic literacy, post literacy, continuing education and innovative projects for compact and limited areas of the district, publication of neo-literates magazines, undertaking research studies, conducting conferences/ seminars for promoting literacy etc. The number of such projects sanctioned to NGOs during the last three years, state-wise, is enclosed as Statement. In addition, State Resource Centres (SRCs) are also set up under the aegis of NGOs for providing academic and technical resource, support for the literacy programmes. During the last three years, one new State Resource Centre was sanctioned for the state of Chhattisgarh in 2006-07. No literacy project was sanctioned exclusively in Tribal Areas during this period.

(b) and (c) Performance of the NGOs is being reviewed through their quarterly and annual progress reports. The performance of SRCs is also reviewed through Annual Action Plan meetings.

(d) and (e) Information about unsatisfactory performance of NGOs received are referred to the concerned State Governments or separately enquired into by this Department. Further release of grants is withheld for such projects pending outcome of the investigation.

**Statement**

| S.No. | Name of The State | Number of NGO Projects Sanctioned               |   |   |
|-------|-------------------|---|---|---|
|       |                   | 2004-05<br>No. of NGO<br>projects<br>sanctioned | 2005-06<br>No. of NGO<br>projects<br>sanctioned | 2006-07<br>No. of NGO<br>projects<br>sanctioned |
| 1.    | Assam             | —   | 01  |   |
| 2.    | Bihar             | —   | 01  | —   |
| 3.    | Gujarat           | —   | 01  | —   |
| 4.    | Haryana           | —   | 01  | —   |
| 5.    | Karnataka         | —   | 04  | —   |
| 6.    | Madhya Pradesh    | —   | —   | 02  |
| 7.    | Orissa            | —   | —   | 01  |
| 8.    | Tamil Nadu        | —   | —   | 01  |
| 9.    | Uttar Pradesh     | 03  | 03  | 01  |
| 10.   | Uttarakhand       | 02  | 01  | —   |
| 11.   | Delhi             | 01  | 05  | 02  |
| Total |                   | 06  | 17  | 07  |

**New Doordarshan and All India Radio Kendras**

\*273. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:  
SHRI ANANT GUDHE:

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

(a) the number of new Doordarshan/Akashwani Kendras opened in the country during each of the last three years till date, State and UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments for setting up of new Akashwani and Doordarshan Centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last

three years till date, State and UT-wise; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) The details are given at in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Requests for setting up of new Doordarshan and Akashwani Kendras are received from time to time from various quarters and these are taken into consideration while formulating the plans for expansion of TV/Radio. The 11th Five Year Plan is yet to be approved.



**Statement***Details of Doordarshan and Akashwani Kendras opened during last three years till date*

| Year            | Doordarshan       |                                   | All India Radio   |                                 |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
|                 | State             | No. of Doordarshan Kendras opened | State             | No. of Akashwani Kendras opened |
| 2004-05         | Sikkim            | 1                                 | Jammu & Kashmir   | 1                               |
| 2005-06         | Andhra Pradesh    | 1                                 | Chhattisgarh      | 1                               |
|                 | Punjab            | 1                                 | Gujarat           | 1                               |
|                 | Tamil Nadu        | 2                                 | Kerala            | 1                               |
|                 |                   |                                   | Madhya Pradesh    | 2                               |
|                 |                   |                                   | Orissa            | 1                               |
|                 |                   |                                   | Tamil Nadu        | 1                               |
|                 |                   |                                   | West Bengal       | 1                               |
| 2006-07         | —                 | —                                 | Jammu & Kashmir   | 2                               |
| 2007-08         | Jammu and Kashmir | 1                                 | Bihar             | 1                               |
| (till Nov., 07) | Kerala            | 1                                 | Jammu and Kashmir | 2                               |
|                 |                   |                                   | Tamil Nadu        | 1                               |

*[English]***Central Scheme for Boarding and Hostel Facilities**

\*274. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educational institutions in the country including Andhra Pradesh which have been given grants under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for starting boarding and hostel facilities during each of the last three years and in the current year indicating the allocation made, State and Union Territory (UT)-wise;

(b) the number of applications received from each State and UT during the last three years under the Scheme;

(c) the number of such applications pending for release of grant for the year 2006-07, State and UT-wise; and

(d) the reasons for delay in release of grants under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which grants for starting boarding and hostel facilities are given directly to educational institutions. However, there is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which grants are released to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel Facilities for Girls students of secondary and higher secondary schools. No grant under this scheme has been released during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 except for the reimbursement of expenditure incurred by NGOs for this purpose upto and before 2004-05. The statement enclosed gives details of number of NGOs so assisted, State and UT wise, with details of expenditure in the last three years.

(b) Applications under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme referred to in para (a) were to be received only from individual NGOs and not from the States/Union territories.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Statement**

*Details of NGOs given grant or reimbursement/ expenditure so incurred under Central Scheme for Boarding and Hostel Facilities in the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

| Sl.No. | State             | 2004-05    |               | 2005-06    |               | 2006-07    |               |
|--------|-------------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
|        |                   | No.of NGOs | Rs.(in Lakhs) | No.of NGOs | Rs.(in Lakhs) | No.of NGOs | Rs. (in Lakh) |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 26         | 104.02        | 41         | 194.19        | 19         | 109.03        |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | —          | —             | 1          | 3.10          | 1          | 3.10          |
| 3.     | Assam             | 4          | 25.14         | 3          | 12.50         | —          | —             |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 1          | 4.20          | 5          | 17.93         | 1          | 4.50          |
| 5.     | Gujarat           | 1          | 7.96          | 10         | 41.61         | 3          | 11.85         |
| 6.     | Haryana           | 2          | 4.67          | 1          | 2.03          | —          | —             |
| 7.     | Jharkhand         | 1          | 9.00          | 2          | 9.90          | —          | —             |
| 8.     | Karnataka         | 25         | 80.25         | 15         | 73.96         | 10         | 48.13         |
| 9.     | Madhya Pradesh    | —          | —             | —          | —             | 2          | 66.98         |
| 10.    | Maharashtra       | 2          | 14.20         | 12         | 48.70         | 4          | 22.20         |
| 11.    | Manipur           | 4          | 26.70         | 4          | 19.00         | 2          | 9.00          |
| 12.    | Orissa            | 13         | 42.36         | 15         | 66.74         | 12         | 59.29         |
| 13.    | Rajasthan         | 2          | 8.04          | 1          | 10.00         | —          | —             |
| 14.    | Tamil Nadu        | —          | —             | 4          | 15.95         | 1          | 6.00          |
| 15.    | UP                | 8          | 40.48         | 2          | 7.20          | 1          | 8.50          |
| 16.    | West Bengal       | —          | —             | 2          | 9.60          | —          | —             |

**Comprehensive Scheme on Coastal Security**

\*275. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from various States in respect of the comprehensive scheme on coastal security;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred in

the implementation of these schemes; and

(e) the total funds allocated/proposed to be allocated during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (e) A comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme was approved in January 2005 for implementation over a five year period commencing 2005-06. This scheme, based on the recommendations of the Group of Ministers on 'Reforming the National Security System', was formulated after consultations with all agencies concerned, including State Governments.

The Coastal Security Scheme aims at enhancing coastal vigilance by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas and is being implemented in the 9 coastal States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and in the 4 Union Territories of Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Under the Scheme, 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks have been approved. The Police Stations will be provided with 204 vessels fitted with modern navigational and maritime equipment. 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles have also been approved. A lump sum assistance of Rs.10 lakhs per police station will also be provided for computers and equipments, etc.

The approved five-year outlay for the Scheme is Rs.400 crores for non-recurring expenditure and Rs.151 crores for recurring expenditure on fuel, maintenance and repairs of vessels and training of personnel.

The release of funds under the scheme has been in accordance with the progress of works in various coastal States and Union Territories. State-wise details of the total financial outlay under the scheme approved by the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) and the total funds released so far, are given below:

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT | Approved Outlay<br>(Rs. in lakhs) | Release of funds<br>so far under the<br>scheme (in Lakhs) |
|--------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1      | 2                | 3                                 | 4   |
| 1.     | Gujarat          | 5842.60                           | 816.00  |
| 2.     | Maharashtra      | 4092.80                           | 460.80  |
| 3.     | Goa              | 1653.50                           | 102.45  |
| 4.     | Karnataka        | 2711.90                           | 150.15*   |
| 5.     | Kerala           | 4356.00                           | 120.60  |
| 6.     | Tamil Nadu       | 4408.00                           | 309.20  |
| 7.     | Andhra Pradesh   | 3267.00                           | 204.90  |
| 8.     | Orissa           | 2722.50                           | 83.37   |
| 9.     | West Bengal      | 3353.40                           | 203.90  |
| 10.    | Pondicherry      | 544.50                            | 44.50   |

| 1                      | 2                          | 3        | 4        |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| 11.                    | Lakshadweep                | 936.80   | 76.00    |
| 12.                    | Daman and Diu              | 668.35   | 38.35    |
| 13.                    | Andman and Nicobar Islands | 2604.00  | 100.04   |
| Total                  |                            | 37161.15 | 2710.26  |
| Training charges to CG |                            |          | 86.757   |
| Grand Total            |                            |          | 2797.017 |

\*Rs. 50.00 lakhs under process for release.

#### Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure

\*276. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is implementing a scheme for reimbursement of security related expenditure for the States which have been seriously affected by insurgency;

(b) if so, the names of the States coming under the said scheme;

(c) the details of the funds reimbursed to various States during 2006-07 and 2007-08, till date, State-wise;

(d) the details of the list of items of expenditure reimbursed by the Union Government alongwith the percentage of expenditure reimbursed; and

(e) the names of the States likely to be included under the said scheme during 2007-08?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Government is implementing three schemes for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) to the insurgency affected States in the North-Eastern region, viz, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura, in Jammu & Kashmir alongwith assistance in respect of some items in the bordering districts of Himachal Pradesh, and in respect of certain districts of the naxalite affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) The details of funds reimbursed to various State Governments under the above SRE schemes during 2006-07 and 2007-08 till date, are given State-wise in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The major items of expenditure reimbursed by the Union Government under these Schemes to various State Governments, *inter alia*, include expenditure on raising of additional police battalions/India Reserve Battalions, security related infrastructure works not covered under the Scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces, logistic support provided by the State Government for the Central Security Forces deployed in the State, certain operational and other expenses of the State police forces, airlift charges, special operational training to State Police Forces, community policing measures including Special Police Officers and Village Defence Committees, payment of *ex gratia* to victims of violence, rehabilitation of migrants in case of Jammu and Kashmir, insurance premium for security forces deployed in naxalite affected States, and expenditure on surrender and rehabilitation of insurgents/ militants/ extremists.

(e) No specific proposal in this regard is under consideration.

#### **Statement**

*The amount reimbursed to the various State Governments during 2006-07 and 2007-08, upto 30.11.2007 is as under:*

| Sl.No. | States            | Amount Reimbursed (Rs. in Crore) |                              |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
|        |                   | 2006-07                          | 2007-08<br>(Upto 30.11.2007) |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                                | 4                            |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 6.10                             | 5.00                         |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.28                             | —                            |
| 3.     | Assam             | 90.86                            | 53.01                        |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 0.04                             | 2.30                         |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 9.68                             | 6.50                         |
| 6.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 2.90                             | 0.68                         |
| 7.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 238.22                           | 79.31                        |
| 8.     | Jharkhand         | 14.72                            | 4.40                         |

| 1   | 2              | 3     | 4    |
|-----|----------------|-------|------|
| 9.  | Madhya Pradesh | 2.51  | 1.70 |
| 10. | Maharashtra    | 5.26  | 3.70 |
| 11. | Manipur        | 13.60 | 5.16 |
| 12. | Meghalaya      | 3.91  | 0.18 |
| 13. | Nagaland       | 25.55 | 4.41 |
| 14. | Orissa         | 7.16  | 6.73 |
| 15. | Tripura        | 18.24 | —    |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh  | —     | 0.80 |
| 17. | West Bengal    | 1.50  | 2.80 |

Note: In case of left-wing extremism affected States, the amount indicated also include advances given to the State.

#### **Tea Industry**

\*277. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:  
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any crash programme to rejuvenate the tea industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The Government has set up a Special Purpose Tea Fund (SPTF) for funding Replantation and Rejuvenation activities aimed at improving the age profile of tea plantations with a view to increasing the productivity and improvement in the quality of tea produced. The scheme is being administered through Tea Board.

The Government intends to cover an area of 2.12 lakh ha. (1.7 lakh ha. for Replantation and 0.42 lakh ha. for rejuvenation) with financial outlay of Rs. 4761 crore which includes Rs. 4360 crore for Replantation and Rs. 401 crore for Rejuvenation over a period of 15 years. However, to begin with, the scheme has been approved for implementation till the end of 11th Plan with an estimated outlay of Rs. 567.10 crores (subsidy of

Rs. 476.10 crore and Rs. 91.00 crore towards capital contribution) to be provided by the Government. The estimated area to be taken up for Replantation and Rejuvenation during the period is estimated to be 85,044 hectares, comprising replantations in 68,154 hectares and Rejuvenation in 16,890 hectares. Under the Scheme, the borrower is required to contribute 25% as margin money. 25% will be arranged by the Government in the form of subsidy and the remaining 50% will be in the form of loan from the Special Purpose Tea Fund. The scheme has received a good response from the tea industry.

Besides, a number of Plan schemes are being implemented by the Tea Board under which financial and technical assistance is being provided to the tea plantations and factories. Government has also announced a rehabilitation package for closed tea gardens which were lying closed as on 1.4.2007 and as a result thereof, 10 of these 33 closed tea gardens have since reopened.

#### School Milk Programme

\* 278. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to create buffer stock of milk powder during the flush season and use it to introduce a School Milk Programme alongwith the on-going Mid-Day Meal Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce a School Milk Programme with the Mid Day Meal Scheme.

#### Education Cess

\*279. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of education cess collected from each State and Union Territory (UT) including Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): As per information received from Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, the state-wise figures regarding collection of Education Cess are not maintained. The following amount of Education Cess has been collected during the last three years and the current year:

| Year                                | Amount<br>(Rs. in crores) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2004-05                             | 4176.51                   |
| 2005-067                            | 7134.32                   |
| 2006-07*                            | 9196.26                   |
| 2007-08*<br>(April-September, 2007) | 5142.51                   |

\*Provisional Figures

#### Motor Vehicles Regulation Bill

\*280. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received Bills from various States regarding Motor Vehicles (Use of Fuel) Regulation Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the States; and

(c) the present status of the Bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) The Gujarat Motor Vehicles (Use of Fuel) Regulation Bill, 2005, has been received from the Government of Gujarat for approval of the Government of India before its introduction in the State Legislature. No such Bill from any other State has been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs either for approval of the Government of India before its introduction in the State Legislature or for consideration and assent of the President of India.

The objective of the Gujarat Motor Vehicles (Use of Fuel) Regulation Bill, 2005 is to prevent pollution of air caused by emissions from the Motor Vehicles in the State with a view to improving environment and Public Health and to regulate use of fuel in the motor vehicles in the State.

(c) The State Legislations are examined from three angles viz. (i) repugnancy with Central Laws (ii) deviation from National or Central Policy and (iii) legal and constitutional validity. In the case of the Gujarat Motor Vehicles (Use of Fuel) Regulation Bill, 2005 there are policy issues, which need to be sorted out and therefore, no time-frame can be fixed.

#### **Teachers Absenteeism**

2440. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural schools are facing problems of teachers absenteeism, neglect of pupils from poor and disadvantaged sections and non-functioning of the inspection system;

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

(c) whether the Government had sought any report from the States in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of reports received from each State Government;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (f) The Government of India conducted an independent study in 2006-07 which has revealed an average national teacher attendance rate of 80%.

The Government of India has advised States to monitor teacher attendance in elementary schools and put in place mechanisms to improve teacher presence and accountability.

#### **Pharmaceutical Industries**

2441. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pharmaxcil is neglecting the development of Pharmaceutical industries in Northern India;

(b) if so, the details of expenses incurred by the Pharmaxcil in this regard in Northern India *vis-a-vis* Hyderabad and Maharashtra; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the discrimination of the Northern region by Pharmaxcil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No Sir. Pharmaxcil is mandated to promote the export of Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Allied products from all over India. It promotes the export of these products through various promotional activities like dissemination of information, holding of seminars on export related matters and participation in fairs, etc. within and outside the country. In all activities, exporters of all regions have participated.

(b) The head quarter of Pharmaxcil is at Hyderabad and centralized accounts are kept in the headquarter. However, Pharmaxcil has a Regional Office at Delhi and Mumbai from where the promotional activities in the respective regions are undertaken.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Valuable Minerals in Forest Areas**

2442. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reserves of valuable minerals in the forest areas;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to relax the rules framed under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for enabling proper exploitation of mineral resources; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (c) As per available information, resources of minerals are located in forest areas. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is regulatory in nature and not prohibitory and forest land can be used for non-forest purposes, including exploration of mineral resources with prior approval of Government.

**Award of Degrees to DU Students**

2443. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

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

(a) the rules laid down for the examination and awarding of degrees to those students who have completed two years course in B.A. (Hons.) Hindi as regular students from the colleges under Delhi University, but could not continue their studies in third year due to some reasons or joining of Government service;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such students are entitled to get education and take their examinations from the same colleges as ex-students;

(d) if so, the details of such students who have been deprived of education during the last two years, college-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide an opportunity to such students for appearing in the examinations of Delhi University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The University of Delhi functions in accordance with the Rules, Ordinances and Statutes made under the relevant Act. According to the information furnished by the University, the existing rules do not permit such students as have not completed prescribed duration of the course to take examination and be considered for award of degrees. No college-wise details in regard to such students is centrally maintained by the University of Delhi.

*[English]*

**Clearance of Mining Lease Applications**

2444. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:  
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the time taken for granting mining lease in the country is more than five years as compared to other countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a number of applications for grant of mining lease and for renewal of lapsed mining lease are pending with some State Governments particularly Jharkhand for supply of iron-ore to Steel Authority of India and others during each of the last three years and the current year, till date;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether due to delay in grant of mining lease, the small traders are resorting to corrupt practices of illegal mining for sale to non-captive users at exorbitant prices;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government for speedy disposal of such applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) Some references have come to the notice of the Central Government where the time taken for grant of mineral concession has been more than that prescribed in the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960. The High Level Committee (HLC) constituted by the Planning Commission has evaluated the reasons for the same and recommended measures for reducing the delays. Report of the HLC is available on the website of Ministry of Mines, (<http://mines.nic.in>).

(c) and (d) An applicant for mining lease submits application for mining lease to the concerned State Governments who are the owners of the minerals and grant mining leases. Prior approval of the Central Government is required only for the minerals mentioned in the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Number of applications pending with the concerned State Government is not centrally maintained.

(e) and (f) Instances of illegal mining from time to time have come to the notice of the Central Government. State Governments have been empowered to frame rules under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 for prevention of illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals etc. The Central Government has also directed State Governments to constitute task forces at State/District level for preventing illegal mining and the situation is being monitored.

(g) Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 already provide for time frame within which the State Government has to take decision on the complete application for mining lease. In case of delay the State Government has to give reasons for delay in writing.

*[Translation]***Insects in Apples**

2445. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

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

(a) whether insects have been found in the apples imported from U.S.;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware of the dangers in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any advanced mechanism is not available in the country to test the infested products;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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) to (c) No, Sir. There are no reports of interceptions of quarantine pests from imported apple consignments from USA or any non-compliance of Indian Plant Quarantine Regulations by such imports.

(d) to (f) Indian Plant Quarantine system has established quarantine centers at the ports of entry (air

and sea). Most of the Plant Quarantine Stations, especially, New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata, through which major proportion of imported commodities enter the country, have established laboratory facilities for diagnosis of quarantine pests and diseases as per the established procedure of inspection and approval for release of imported agri-commodities. The imported consignments of apples are inspected on arrival to ensure freedom from pests and diseases of quarantine significance to India. This ensures prevention of entry of quarantine pests and diseases into the country.

**Joint Venture on FDI**

2446. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) joint ventures have been set up during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, joint-venture-wise and country-wise;

(c) whether some joint ventures are also being set up during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) Statement showing country-wise joint ventures approved with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) during the last three years and the current financial year, up to August, 2007, is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Year-wise Break-up of FDI joint Venture Approvals (April, 2004 to August 2007)*

(Amount in US\$ million)

| Sl.No. | Country   | 2004-05<br>Apr-Mar |       | 2005-06<br>Apr-Mar |       | 2006-07<br>Apr-Mar |       | 2007-08<br>Apr-Aug |       | Total |       |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|        |           | No.                | Value | No.                | Value | No.                | Value | No.                | Value | No.   | Value |
| 1      | 2         | 3                  | 4     | 5                  | 6     | 7                  | 8     | 9                  | 10    | 11    | 12    |
| 1.     | Australia | 12                 | 7.12  | 3                  | 2.36  | 0                  | 0.00  | 1                  | 0.60  | 16    | 10.08 |
| 2.     | Austria   | 6                  | 0.87  | 1                  | 0.24  | 2                  | 1.37  | 0                  | 0.00  | 9     | 2.47  |



| 1   | 2              | 3  | 4      | 5  | 6      | 7  | 8      | 9  | 10     | 11  | 12       |
|-----|----------------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|-----|----------|
| 3.  | Bahrain        | 1  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 00 | 0.00   | 1   | 0.00     |
| 4.  | Belgium        | 5  | 0.25   | 1  | 0.00   | 1  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 7   | 0.25     |
| 5.  | Bermuda        | 3  | 0.02   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 3   | 0.02     |
| 6.  | Bulgaria       | 1  | 0.14   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 1   | 0.14     |
| 7.  | Canada         | 9  | 0.69   | 2  | 0.07   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 11  | 0.76     |
| 8.  | Cayman Island  | 2  | 2.22   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 2   | 2.22     |
| 9.  | Channel Island | 3  | 2.68   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 3   | 2.68     |
| 10. | China          | 2  | 0.05   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 1  | 0.00   | 3   | 0.05     |
| 11. | Cyprus         | 1  | 0.10   | 0  | 0.00   | 2  | 132.34 | 1  | 9.36   | 4   | 141.80   |
| 12. | Denmark        | 6  | 69.53  | 2. | 0.05   | 3  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 11  | 69.57    |
| 13. | Finland        | 4  | 3.39   | 1  | 1.39   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 5   | 4.78     |
| 14. | France         | 22 | 4.65   | 4  | 10.83  | 7  | 1.92   | 10 | 0.62   | 43  | 18.01    |
| 15. | Greece         | 1  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 1   | 0.00     |
| 16. | Germany        | 36 | 9.52   | 14 | 19.05  | 3  | 122.83 | 0  | 0.00   | 53  | 151.41   |
| 17. | Hongkong       | 12 | 0.64   | 1  | 0.00   | 2  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 15  | 0.64     |
| 18. | Hungary        | 1  | 1.55   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 1   | 1.55     |
| 19. | Indonesia      | 1  | 0.04   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 1   | 0.04     |
| 20. | Ireland        | 2  | 0.04   | 1  | 0.74   | 1  | 0.95   | 0  | 0.00   | 4   | 1.74     |
| 21. | Isle of Man    | 2  | 0.68   | 1  | 0.01   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 3   | 0.69     |
| 22. | Israel         | 4  | 1.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 1  | 0.46   | 0  | 0.00   | 5   | 1.46     |
| 23. | Italy          | 14 | 12.84  | 8  | 12.81  | 4  | 927.90 | 1  | 0.00   | 27  | 953.55   |
| 24. | Japan          | 31 | 26.37  | 13 | 5.26   | 7  | 14.08  | 4  | 13.66  | 55  | 59.38    |
| 25. | Korea(South)   | 8  | 2.57   | 0  | 0.00   | 2  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 10  | 2.57     |
| 26. | Kuwait         | 2  | 0.65   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 3  | 0.00   | 5   | 0.65     |
| 27. | Luxembourg     | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 1  | 812.14 | 1   | 812.14   |
| 28. | Malaysia       | 5  | 0.66   | 1  | 0.33   | 1  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 7   | 0.99     |
| 29. | Mauritius      | 85 | 468.27 | 38 | 150.13 | 27 | 405.51 | 17 | 404.84 | 167 | 1,428.75 |
| 30. | NRI            | 45 | 251.81 | 31 | 49.44  | 23 | 789.83 | 4  | 5.90   | 103 | 1,096.98 |
| 31. | Nepal          | 1  | 0.08   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 0  | 0.00   | 1   | 0.08     |

| 1           | 2                   | 3   | 4        | 5   | 6      | 7   | 8        | 9  | 10       | 11   | 12       |
|-------------|---------------------|-----|----------|-----|--------|-----|----------|----|----------|------|----------|
| 32.         | Netherlands         | 15  | 4.07     | 3   | 0.61   | 3   | 0.76     | 1  | 1.11     | 22   | 6.56     |
| 33.         | New Zealand         | 2   | 0.11     | 0   | 0.00   | 0   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 2    | 0.11     |
| 34.         | Oman                | 2   | 0.05     | 0   | 0.00   | 0   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 2    | 0.05     |
| 35.         | Panama              | 1   | 0.00     | 1   | 1.11   | 0   | 0.00     | 1  | 0.24     | 3    | 1.35     |
| 36.         | Philippines         | 0   | 0.00     | 1   | 3.16   | 0   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 1    | 3.16     |
| 37.         | Russia              | 1   | 0.16     | 0   | 0.00   | 1   | 44.59    | 0  | 0.00     | 2    | 44.75    |
| 38.         | Saudi Arabia        | 2   | 6.26     | 1   | 15.29  | 0   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 3    | 21.55    |
| 39.         | Singapore           | 51  | 35.82    | 13  | 7.65   | 4   | 107.68   | 5  | 5.98     | 73   | 157.13   |
| 40.         | Scotland            | 1   | 0.03     | 0   | 0.00   | 0   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 1    | 0.03     |
| 41.         | South Africa        | 3   | 2.24     | 1   | 7.53   | 1   | 9.17     | 0  | 0.00     | 5    | 18.94    |
| 42.         | Spain               | 4   | 2.20     | 3   | 13.63  | 1   | 0.00     | 1  | 3.65     | 9    | 19.48    |
| 51.         | Sri Lanka           | 3   | 0.48     | 2   | 0.04   | 1   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 6    | 0.52     |
| 44.         | Sweden              | 4   | 0.00     | 2   | 0.03   | 1   | 6.30     | 1  | 0.00     | 8    | 6.33     |
| 45.         | Switzerland         | 20  | 61.55    | 7   | 107.94 | 1   | 5.79     | 0  | 0.00     | 28   | 175.28   |
| 46.         | Taiwan              | 6   | 0.90     | 3   | 1.32   | 0   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 9    | 2.22     |
| 47.         | Thailand            | 10  | 43.55    | 0   | 0.00   | 0   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 10   | 43.55    |
| 48.         | U.A.E.              | 34  | 19.19    | 1   | 0.69   | 0   | 0.00     | 2  | 95.50    | 37   | 115.39   |
| 49.         | U.K.                | 59  | 49.63    | 18  | 219.58 | 5   | 1.36     | 4  | 0.80     | 86   | 271.37   |
| 50.         | U.S.A.              | 210 | 115.43   | 29  | 29.06  | 17  | 305.22   | 4  | 8.18     | 260  | 457.89   |
| 51.         | Ukraine             | 1   | 0.01     | 0   | 0.00   | 0   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 1    | 0.01     |
| 52.         | British Virginia    | 2   | 0.00     | 0   | 0.00   | 0   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 2    | 0.00     |
| 53.         | West Indies         | 3   | 0.35     | 0   | 0.00   | 0   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 3    | 0.35     |
| 54.         | Unindicated Country | 1   | 0.43     | 0   | 0.00   | 3   | 262.82   | 0  | 0.00     | 4    | 263.26   |
| 55.         | Jordon              | 0   | 0.00     | 0   | 0.00   | 1   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 1    | 0.00     |
| 56.         | Egypt               | 1   | 0.02     | 0   | 0.00   | 0   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 1    | 0.02     |
| 57.         | Yaman               | 1   | 0.01     | 0   | 0.00   | 0   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 1    | 0.01     |
| 58.         | British Isles       | 2   | 0.02     | 0   | 0.00   | 0   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 2    | 0.02     |
| 59.         | Vanuatu             | 0   | 0.00     | 1   | 0.08   | 0   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 1    | 0.08     |
| 60.         | Virgin Islands      | 1   | 4.75     | 2   | 0.18   | 0   | 0.00     | 0  | 0.00     | 3    | 4.93     |
| 61.         | Fil's               | 0   | 0.00     | 0   | 0.00   | 6   | 575.48   | 3  | 521.20   | 9    | 1,096.67 |
| Grand Total |                     | 767 | 1,215.69 | 210 | 660.60 | 131 | 3,716.38 | 65 | 1,883.79 | 1173 | 7,476.47 |

*[English]***Assistance to Combat Maoist Threats**

2447. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of any State has requested the assistance of the Union Government to combat 'Maoist' threat in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any undue delay in sending the CRPF team to West Bengal;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) Concerned State Governments take necessary action to deal with naxalite activities. The Central Government supplements their efforts and resources by a variety of measures that include deployment of Central paramilitary forces which work under the control of the State Government concerned, assistance for strengthening of the State police and intelligence agencies, reimbursement of security-related expenditure, assistance in training of State police forces, sharing of intelligence, bringing about inter-State coordination and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of various Ministries. 32 battalions of Central paramilitary forces and 1 battalion of State Armed Police on inter-State deputation are deployed for anti-naxalite duties in various States to assist the State police forces, which include 1 battalion in West Bengal.

Law and order being a State subject, dealing with problems related thereto primarily lies in the domain of the concerned State Government. Deployment of Central paramilitary forces, in various States, from time to time, depends, *inter alia*, on the overall law and order situation obtaining and the availability of forces. 6 Companies of Central Reserve Police Force were made available to West Bengal in the first half of November 2007 for assisting the State police forces. There was no delay in deployment.

**Licencing of Arms**

2448. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unregulated sale of arms has come under the Supreme Court's scanner;

(b) if so, whether the SC has asked the Union Government and all State Governments to furnish its responses on the allegations that such licences are being issued without following proper guidelines;

(c) if so, whether the States and the Union Government have furnished their responses as required by the Supreme Court;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the directions issued by the Supreme Court in this regard to the Union Government and the State Governments on arms licences; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check such misuse of arms licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) A Public Interest Litigation (PIL) bearing No. WP (Civil) No. 462 of 2007 has been filed in the Supreme Court. The Union of India and the Government of Rajasthan are the respondents in the Writ Petition. The Supreme Court has issued notice on 07.09.2007 to the respondents. The following main prayers have been made in the writ petition:

- (i) direct an enquiry by an independent agency like CBI to probe the issue involved in the present petition and take action against the concerned officials including army personnel involved in the Arms Licences scandal in the District of Sriganganagar, Rajasthan;
- (ii) direct the Home Ministry, State of Rajasthan, to cancel forthwith all licenses, issued illegally to the applicants whose licences have been issued without due verification/identification as provided under the Arms Act, 1959;
- (iii) pass appropriate direction to the Union of India to strictly follow the provisions of Arms Act, 1959, and frame strict guidelines, to be followed by all

the officials/licensing authority of all the States of the Country, whereby making it mandatory for issuance of licence, to be done by the Home Ministry after proper verification and mandatory requirement of the report from the concerned Police Station about the antecedents of the applicant of the particular State and not by the Collector, as provided under the Act;

- (iv) direct the Ministry of Defence, Government of India to initiate appropriate action against the concerned Army personnel who have been named by the Collector in its preliminary report.

(f) The Arms Act, 1959 has the necessary provisions to penalize illegal sale of arms. The State Governments are competent to take appropriate action in case of violation of the provisions of the said Act.

#### Consumption and Production of Tobacco Products

2449. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption and production of different tobacco products in different States separately;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up special body to study the issue of removal of subsidies on tobacco cultivation and consumption and supply of tobacco products in the market; and

(c) 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) Tobacco products like Beedis, Gutkha and other chewing tobaccos are produced mainly for domestic consumption under Small Scale / unorganized sector. Data on production and consumption of these products is not available and would be collected and laid on the table of the House. However, production and sales of cigarettes for last three years are as under:—

| Year                  | Quantity in Million Pieces |        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------|
|                       | Production                 | Sales  |
| 2005-06               | 108206                     | 103262 |
| 2006-07               | 113835                     | 108179 |
| 2007-08 (up to Sept.) | 56200                      | 54308  |

(b) and (c) Government is not extending any subsidies on tobacco cultivation and hence the issue of setting of a special body to study the issue of removal of subsidies does not arise.

#### Deployment of Tamil Nadu Police at Tihar Jail

2450. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any dispute between the Union Government and the Government of NCT of Delhi over the payment of arrears for the deployment of Tamil Nadu Special Police (TNSP) at Tihar Jail from 1997 to 1999 as reported in the *Times of India* dated September 29, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for seeking the deployment of Tamil Nadu Special Police in Tihar Jail;

(c) the total amount of arrears to be paid;

(d) whether the said matter has finally been sorted out;

(e) since when the matter is still pending with Union Government; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to make payment to the (TNSP) by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (f) The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that it has paid the charges of deployment of Tamil Nadu Special Police in connection with its deployment at Tihar Jail from 1.4.1997 to 31.3.2006 including payment of Rs. 22,10,49,361.00 for the period 1.4.1997 to 30.4.1999. The Tamil Nadu Special Police has been deployed at Tihar Jail in the interest of prison as well as prisoners and to prevent any undue intimacy between the security personnel and prisoners due to language barrier.

[Translation]

#### Promotion of Regional Trade

2451. SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to promote the development of regional trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred by the Government on this scheme during each of the last three years; and

(d) the details of custom offices located on the borders in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) No Sir, there is no specific scheme under which regional trade is promoted. However, India has signed Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Sri Lanka, Singapore, Nepal and Bhutan, and South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. India has also signed Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with Afghanistan, Chile and MERCOSUR, and is signatory to the regional preferential trading agreements, namely, Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (Bangladesh, China, India, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Sri Lanka as members) and Global System of Trade Preference (open to all developing countries). India has an Early Harvest Scheme with Thailand where tariff concessions are exchanged on 82 products.

(d) A total of 136 Land Customs Stations, 36 Customs airports and 95 customs ports have been notified for import and export of goods.

### Rural Industries

2452. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of rural industries in the States particularly, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the amount allocated and utilised for setting up and development of rural industries during each of the last three years State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Village industry units are set up under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) by eligible entrepreneurs in various parts of the country, including North-Eastern Region (NER). For this purpose, margin money assistance is provided to the entrepreneurs by the Government through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and loans are made available by banks. Since inception of the REGP, 19249 village industry units have been set up providing employment to 3,94,621 persons upto 31.03.2007. The status of the village industries set up under REGP in Andhra Pradesh during 2006-07, is given below:

| Industry Group                    | Number of Projects | Employment<br>(Number of persons) | Value of Production<br>(Rs. lakh) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Food & Agro based Industry        | 627                | 14627                             | 8373.81                           |
| Forest based industry             | 124                | 1399                              | 518.28                            |
| Handmade paper/fibre              | 360                | 1842                              | 4824.28                           |
| Mineral based industry            | 93                 | 27921                             | 666.95                            |
| Polymer & chemical based industry | 36                 | 1413                              | 519.91                            |
| Rural Engineering & biotechnology | 292                | 6073                              | 2303.70                           |
| Service/ Textile                  | 581                | 6475                              | 208.18                            |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>2113</b>        | <b>59750</b>                      | <b>17415.11</b>                   |

(b) REGP is a Central Sector scheme and the approved grants for the scheme are released to the KVIC which, in turn, releases the funds (towards margin money assistance) to the banks against the projects sanctioned in each State/Union Territory (UT). The State/UT-wise

details of margin money allocated by KVIC under the REGP during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statement I and the details of margin money utilised are given in the enclosed Statement II.

**Statement I**

*State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of margin money allocated under the REGP during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

(Rs. lakh)

| Sl.No. | States/Union Territories    | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1      | 2                           | 3       | 4       | 5       |
| 1.     | Chandigarh                  | 31      | 5.63    | 5.30    |
| 2.     | Delhi                       | 12.5    | 18.67   | 16.88   |
| 3.     | Haryana                     | 2101.03 | 1465.39 | 1824.72 |
| 4.     | Himachal Pradesh            | 667.63  | 933.35  | 1243.75 |
| 5.     | Jammu and Kashmir           | 670.32  | 889.3   | 1053.93 |
| 6.     | Punjab                      | 2056.67 | 1833.1  | 1657.13 |
| 7.     | Rajasthan                   | 2985.66 | 3400.45 | 3273.79 |
| 8.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 100     | 186.67  | 45.00   |
| 9.     | Bihar                       | 1196    | 783.13  | 707.95  |
| 10.    | Jharkhand                   | 906     | 914.21  | 503.84  |
| 11.    | Orissa                      | 1036.43 | 1086.42 | 982.13  |
| 12.    | West Bengal                 | 2158.74 | 2785.12 | 2366.76 |
| 13.    | Arunachal Pradesh           | 97      | 126.94  | 114.75  |
| 14.    | Assam                       | 1431    | 1874.17 | 1694.25 |
| 15.    | Manipur                     | 285     | 227.74  | 205.88  |
| 16.    | Meghalaya                   | 285     | 373.34  | 337.50  |
| 17.    | Mizoram                     | 426     | 558.18  | 1104.60 |
| 18.    | Nagaland                    | 162     | 212.8   | 192.37  |
| 19.    | Sikkim                      | 171     | 132.57  | 243.00  |
| 20.    | Tripura                     | 248.11  | 268.8   | 119.83  |

| 1     | 2                      | 3        | 4        | 5        |
|-------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 21.   | Andhra Pradesh         | 2975.63  | 3610.27  | 3913.69  |
| 22.   | Karnataka              | 1885     | 2469.68  | 2232.60  |
| 23.   | Kerala                 | 1193     | 1705.08  | 1541.40  |
| 24.   | Lakshadweep            | 1        | 1.9      | 1.72     |
| 25.   | Puducherry             | 23.64    | 78.74    | 71.18    |
| 26.   | Tamil Nadu             | 1197.24  | 1487.79  | 1410.46  |
| 27.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 14       | 0        | 0.00     |
| 28.   | Goa                    | 285      | 373.34   | 237.50   |
| 29.   | Gujarat                | 574      | 752.31   | 680.09   |
| 30.   | Maharashtra            | 1988.15  | 2342.74  | 1917.84  |
| 31.   | Chhattisgarh           | 1112.69  | 1121.92  | 1414.22  |
| 32.   | Madhya Pradesh         | 1542.74  | 1584.86  | 1432.72  |
| 33.   | Uttarakhand            | 836.31   | 746.68   | 575.00   |
| 34.   | Uttar Pradesh          | 3746     | 4807.73  | 3169.95  |
| Total |                        | 34401.49 | 39159.02 | 36291.73 |

**Statement II**

*State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of margin money utilised under the REGP during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

(Rs. lakh)

| Sl.No. | States/Union Territories | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|--------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1      | 2                        | 3       | 4       | 5       |
| 1.     | Chandigarh               | 21.45   | 3.63    | 3.47    |
| 2.     | Delhi                    | 8.09    | 16.66   | 18.37   |
| 3.     | Haryana                  | 2142.25 | 1782.18 | 1749.31 |
| 4.     | Himachal Pradesh         | 657.72  | 889.90  | 1165.42 |
| 5.     | Jammu and Kashmir        | 584.55  | 833.56  | 1565.20 |
| 6.     | Punjab                   | 1834.63 | 837.21  | 1826.00 |
| 7.     | Rajasthan                | 2064.33 | 2679.91 | 2106.77 |

| 1     | 2                           | 3        | 4        | 5        |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 8.    | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4.16     | 218.87   | 22.15    |
| 9.    | Bihar                       | 281.69   | 570.54   | 715.67   |
| 10.   | Jharkhand                   | 320.60   | 351.12   | 357.92   |
| 11.   | Orissa                      | 863.05   | 837.22   | 1055.54  |
| 12.   | West Bengal                 | 1999.62  | 2100.06  | 2396.03  |
| 13.   | Arunachal Pradesh           | 66.03    | 126.54   | 144.45   |
| 14.   | Assam                       | 1277.42  | 2719.99  | 1717.35  |
| 15.   | Manipur                     | 73.66    | 43.85    | 128.99   |
| 16.   | Meghalaya                   | 196.03   | 234.14   | 255.06   |
| 17.   | Mizoram                     | 257.48   | 995.54   | 1043.60  |
| 18.   | Nagaland                    | 204.46   | 286.22   | 192.13   |
| 19.   | Tripura                     | 214.14   | 289.95   | 151.47   |
| 20.   | Sikkim                      | 165.78   | 139.54   | 278.41   |
| 21.   | Andhra Pradesh              | 3394.19  | 3627.58  | 3674.06  |
| 22.   | Karnataka                   | 1063.83  | 1697.66  | 2424.27  |
| 23.   | Kerala                      | 1027.95  | 1603.41  | 1567.36  |
| 24.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00     | 16.39    | 0.00     |
| 25.   | Puducherry                  | 9.05     | 12.66    | 42.76    |
| 26.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 1147.28  | 1217.13  | 1438.04  |
| 27.   | Goa                         | 88.90    | 103.68   | 95.25    |
| 28.   | Gujarat                     | 530.55   | 883.08   | 756.10   |
| 29.   | Maharashtra                 | 1439.17  | 1596.48  | 1837.03  |
| 30.   | Chhattishgarh               | 1000.91  | 1152.87  | 1215.03  |
| 31.   | Madhya Pradesh              | 2125.71  | 1114.33  | 1531.38  |
| 32.   | Uttarakhand                 | 578.63   | 617.86   | 601.44   |
| 33.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 3596.64  | 2495.99  | 2903.32  |
| Total |                             | 29239.95 | 32095.75 | 34979.35 |



**Threats to Non-Kashmiris in J&K**

2453. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:  
SHRI KIREN RIJU:  
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item under the caption 'Ghati Mein Phir Chiri gair-Kashmiriyon ko Nikalne ki Muhim' as reported in the *Dainik Bhaskar* dated September 18, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Non-Kashmiri workers and officials who left Kashmir in view of the threats from the terrorists;

(d) whether the Union Government has issued any directions to the State Government for the safety of Non-Kashmiri persons and officials living in the valley;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the exodus of Non-Kashmiris from Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f) As per reports received from the State Government, in the wake of an incident of alleged rape and subsequent murder of a young Kashmiri girl at Langate, Handwara, on July 20, 2007 in which 4 persons, including 2 from outside the State of Jammu and Kashmir were accused/arrested, threats and calls were given by certain secessionist groups asking Non-State subjects (mainly workers from outside the State) to leave the State. As a result, movement of a sizeable number of non-local workers and labourers from the Valley was observed.

The Government has issued an advisory to the State Government and conjointly monitored the emerging security scenario. The State Government took immediate steps, including statements and appeals by the Chief Minister and a number of other functionaries of various parties and organizations, to instill confidence among the Non-State subjects. Under pressure from various sources, the secessionist groups also made statements retracting the threats.

The steps taken by the State Government included, strengthening of security arrangements and operations in areas inhabited by labourers and workers from outside, constitution of Joint Committees comprising the Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police and Assistant Labour Commissioner in each District to look into various aspects of the issue including a survey of such workers, meetings with respectable persons of the areas with the aim of generating public opinion against any such movement and creating a feeling of security amongst Non-State workers.

As a result of the various measures taken, outward movement/exodus of Non-State subjects has substantially receded and, according to available information, a number of persons who may have left the Valley have also returned. Moreover, in the recent past there has been no renewed threat from any terrorist organization.

*[English]*

**Purchase of Stationery**

2454. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 136 dated February 27, 2007 regarding purchase of stationery and state:

(a) whether the information asked in parts (f) to (h) of the above USQ has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by when the information is likely to be collected;

(d) whether the stationery items purchased from NCCF at higher rates were available in Kendriya Bhandar at lower rates;

(e) if so, the details of the items purchased at higher rates alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) The information asked in parts (f) to (h) of Unstarred Question No. 136 answered on 27th February, 2007 has been collected and provided in the Implementation Report

furnished to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (Implementation Cell) on 22nd November, 2007 in fulfillment of the Assurances given in respect of the aforementioned Unstarred Question.

(d) and (e) The rates of stationery items vary on account of quality, brand, size, etc. and as such, a meaningful comparison of rates is possible only after these factors are taken into consideration.

(f) All purchases of stationery etc. are being made after inviting tenders as per instructions contained in General Financial Rules 2005. Besides, after the receipt of the Department of Personnel and Training's Office Memorandum No. 14/12/1994—Welfare (Vol.11) dated 5th July 2007 regarding local purchase of stationery and other articles from Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and other Multi-State cooperative societies, the guidelines laid down therein are also being followed.

*[Translation]*

#### **Pathetic Condition of College Education and Laboratories**

2455. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken seriously the Pathetic condition of the laboratories and college education in the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to address the said situation;

(c) the details of such educational institutions of Madhya Pradesh where educational apparatus as required by the syllabus were found to be in short supply by the AICTE;

(d) whether the Government will ensure a rise in the standards of such colleges through the "modrobs" scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the All India Council for Technical Education

(AICTE), the Council regularly ascertains the status of laboratories in the technical institutions during processing the proposals for extension of the approvals. The Council has communicated the deficiencies to be complied in the laboratories for the academic year 2007-2008 to 43 technical institutions in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(d) and (e) The AICTE provides grants through the MODROBS scheme to all those institutions which fulfill the policy of the Council for award of such grant.

*[English]*

#### **Long Term Visa**

2456. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from various Embassies/Consulates seeking No Objection Certificate (NOC) to issue long term Visa to its applicants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when these applications are likely to be cleared?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Visa Racket Cases**

2457. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the visa racket cases in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases registered during the last three years, Statewise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As per readily available information, the data regarding the cases of forgery of visas detected at the major International Airports during the last three years is as under:

| Airport  | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 (Up to 30.06.2007) |
|----------|------|------|------|-------------------------|
| Delhi    | 122  | 174  | 119  | 60                      |
| Mumbai   | 62   | 126  | 100  | 67                      |
| Kolkata  | 0    | 4    | 5    | 0                       |
| Chennai  | 4    | 4    | 14   | 3                       |
| Amritsar | 13   | 21   | 22   | 0                       |

To ascertain the genuineness of the travel document including visa and to detect forgeries, the immigration officers at all Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) in the country are provided with the specimen copies of the travel documents and visas for comparison. They are also provided with Ultra Violet Lamps/Magnifying glasses to examine the travel documents including visas to detect possible tampering. In addition, Full Page Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) and Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) machines have been installed at major ICPs. Above all, officers manning immigration counters at all ICPs are given special training for detection of forged/ fake travel documents including visas.

[Translation]

#### **Increase in Mid-Day Meal Scheme Allocation**

2458. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds for Mid-Day Meal Scheme;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total funds allocated to each State during the current year, till dates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) A sum of Rs.7324 Crores was provided in the Union Budget 2007-08 for the Mid Day Meal Scheme, representing 37% increase over the budget provision for 2006-07. Funds are released on the basis of the State proposals approved by the Mid Day Meal

Programme Approval Board (MDM-PAB) every year. A statement indicating the State wise release of funds as on 29.11.2007 under different components of the programme for primary (Classes I-V) and upper primary (Classes VI-VIII) is enclosed. In addition, the cost of food grains is reimbursed to FCI and Transportation costs are reimbursed based on claims preferred by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

#### *Central Assistance released to States/UTs under Mid-Day Meal Scheme during 2007-08 as on 29.11.07*

| Sl. No.               | States/UTs        | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1                     | 2                 | 3                     |
| <b>Non-NER States</b> |                   |                       |
| 1.                    | Andhra Pradesh    | 23385.71              |
| 2.                    | Bihar             | 28587.04              |
| 3.                    | Chhattisgarh      | 12430.55              |
| 4.                    | Goa               | 268.23                |
| 5.                    | Gujarat           | 12013.77              |
| 6.                    | Haryana           | 5029.06               |
| 7.                    | Himachal Pradesh  | 2569.15               |
| 8.                    | Jammu and Kashmir | 3072.20               |
| 9.                    | Jharkhand         | 10994.42              |
| 10.                   | Karnataka         | 19100.67              |
| 11.                   | Kerala            | 6193.56               |
| 12.                   | Madhya Pradesh    | 34628.27              |
| 13.                   | Maharashtra       | 31066.95              |

| 1     | 2             | 3         |
|-------|---------------|-----------|
| 14.   | Orissa        | 22404.68  |
| 15.   | Punjab        | 6315.25   |
| 16.   | Rajasthan     | 32781.69  |
| 17.   | Tamil Nadu    | 15043.29  |
| 18.   | Uttarakhand   | 2478.47   |
| 19.   | Uttar Pradesh | 66347.52  |
| 20.   | West Bengal   | 35694.37  |
| Total |               | 370404.83 |

**UTs with legislature**

|       |            |         |
|-------|------------|---------|
| 21.   | Delhi      | 2418.31 |
| 22.   | Puducherry | 196.04  |
| Total |            | 2614.35 |

**UTs without legislature**

|       |                         |        |
|-------|-------------------------|--------|
| 23.   | A&N Islands             | 92.39  |
| 24.   | Chandigarh              | 252.73 |
| 25.   | Dadara and Nagar Haveli | 159.87 |
| 26.   | Daman and Diu           | 52.84  |
| 27.   | Lakshadweep             | 0.00   |
| Total |                         | 557.83 |

**NER States**

|             |                   |           |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 28.         | Arunachal Pradesh | 560.09    |
| 29.         | Assam             | 5262.34   |
| 30.         | Manipur           | 946.32    |
| 31.         | Meghalaya         | 2755.18   |
| 32.         | Mizoram           | 397.29    |
| 33.         | Nagaland          | 1001.20   |
| 34.         | Sikkim            | 321.70    |
| 35.         | Tripura           | 1803.75   |
| Total       |                   | 13047.88  |
| Grand Total |                   | 386624.88 |

**Targets and Achievements under Public Sector Undertakings**

2459. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes and women employees working in the Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, National Aluminum Company Ltd. (NALCO), Hindustan Copper Ltd. and Mineral Exploration Corporation of India, company-wise;

(b) whether lesser amount has been spent by these PSUs as compared to the organization-wise budget estimates, as a result of which there is a wide gap between the targets and achievements; and

(c) if so, the details of the targets and achievements made during each of the last three years organization-wise and production-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

**Salary to Teachers**

2460. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.A., B.Ed/B.A., B.Ed./DIET/NTT teachers working in Government recognized schools are being paid salary lesser than the daily wagers;

(b) if so, the details and number of complaints received by the Government in this regard during each of the last three years; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Education being a concurrent subject, most schools come under the purview of State Governments. In schools managed by autonomous organizations under the administrative control of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, Central Tibetan School Administration teachers are being paid

salaries as per the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission implemented from time to time. The Affiliation Bye laws of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), *inter alia*, provides that "The school in India must pay salaries and admissible allowances to the staff not less than the corresponding categories of employees in the State Governments schools or as per scales etc. prescribed by the Government of India." Sporadic complaints regarding irregularities in payment of salaries have been received by CBSE, which has the power to take action as per the Bye Laws. For other schools, it is for the State Governments and Examination Boards to take necessary action.

[English]

#### Recognition of B.Ed. Courses by NCTE

2461. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Teacher's Education (NCTE) is giving recognition to B.Ed, colleges, without the No Objection Certificate of State Government /Union Territory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether NCTE is not recognising M.Ed, courses in those cases where the concerned State Government has given 'No Objection Certificate', State-wise;

(d) if so, the details of the cases which have come to the notice of the Government; and

(e) the corrective steps 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) to (e) In terms of the National Council for Teacher Education (Recognition Norms & Procedure) Regulations, 2005, as notified on 13.01.2006, application received for recognition is required to be sent to the respective State Government/UT. On receipt of the communication, the State Government/UT Administration concerned shall furnish its recommendations on the applications to the office of the Regional Committee concerned of the National Council for Teacher Education within 60 days from receipt. If the recommendation is

negative, the State Government/UT Administration shall provide detailed reasons/grounds thereof, which could be taken into consideration by the Regional Committee concerned while deciding the application. If no communication is received from the State Government/UT Administration within the stipulated 60 days, it shall be presumed that the State Government/UT Administration concerned has no recommendation to make. The provisions of the NCTE (Recognition Norms & Procedure) Regulations, 2005 are applicable for all teacher education programmes, including for B.Ed, and M.Ed.

#### Rice Export

2462. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to include PUS A 1121 variety of paddy in the category of Basmati rice in the category of export;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) 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) and (b) Some proposals from Rice exporting community have been received to include Pusa 1121 variety of Paddy in the category of Basmati Rice for export purposes. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has also proposed an alternative definition for Basmati taking into consideration both the need for scientific evolution and protecting the commercial interests of the Country.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The proposal was discussed in a meeting of all Stakeholders, but no decision has been taken by the Govt. on this proposal.

#### Mineral Reserved Areas

2463. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total mineral reserved areas State-wise and mineral-wise;

(b) the percentage out of the reserved areas tapped so far;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to extract and exploit the mineral deposit areas;

(d) if so, the target set for the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) Reservation of areas was earlier done by State Governments concerned and therefore details of total reserved areas and percentage of area tapped for mining is not centrally maintained.

(c) State Governments are the owners of the minerals and grant mineral concession including grant of mining lease. Prior approval of the Central Government is necessary only in respect of minerals mentioned in the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957.

(d) Mining of minerals is determined by economic viability and market demand for any particular mineral.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

#### **Amendment of Coastal Regulation Act**

2464. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the amendments to Coastal Regulation Act has created great hardships to the coastal folks;

(b) if so, whether the Government has appointed a committee headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan to suggest modifications;

(c) if so, whether the committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations of the said committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) A notification known as Coastal Regulation Zone Notification was issued in 1991 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Over the years a number of amendments have been made to this notification. In July, 2004, Government of India constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan to review and make recommendations with regard to implementation and amendments, if necessary, of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The major recommendations of the Report include:—

(i) Implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan rather than an uniform regulatory approach.

(ii) Development along the coastal stretches based on the vulnerability of the coast, taking into account the natural and manmade hazards.

(iii) Inclusion of the ocean zone for regulation.

(iv) Setting up of Institute for Coastal Zone Management to address the policy and legal issues.

(v) Abatement of the pollution of coastal areas and marine waters in a time-bound manner.

(vi) Identification and mapping of the coastal eco-sensitive areas such as mangroves, corals, turtle breeding areas.

(vii) Development of coastal bioshield.

(e) The Government has accepted the report and have held discussions with the State Governments of Coastal States on 16.11.2007 and the stakeholders on 23.11.2007. Also pilot scale studies have been initiated through four Scientific Organizations for demarcation of vulnerability line along identified coastal stretches.

#### **Tea Production**

2465. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of tea produced in the Nilgiris region in the country;

(b) whether the farmers engaged in the production of tea in the Nilgiris region are not getting adequate remunerative and support price for their produce;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the production of tea in the Nilgiris region as well as provide remunerative and support price to the tea growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Average annual production of tea in Nilgiris region is around 90 million kgs.

(b) to (d) The price of a commodity, including tea, is determined primarily by the market forces of demand and supply. Nearly 40% of the total production in Nilgiris region comes from the small grower sector. The small growers do not have their own processing facilities and supply their green leaf to tea factories either owned by a private entrepreneur, called Bought Leaf Factory, or to the nearest big tea garden factory. In order to ensure that the growers get fair return for their green leaf. Tea Board has put in place a price sharing formula under which the tea factories are required to pass on 60% of the net sale proceeds to the growers. The said price sharing formula is subject to revision to ensure that the small tea growers get a reasonable price of their produce.

In order to improve production and productivity of tea in the country including Nilgiris region, Tea Board is implementing a number of plan schemes for development of tea sector under which financial and technical assistance is provided to the tea sector. Government has recently set up a Special Purpose Tea Fund for funding Replantation and rejuvenation activities aimed at improving the age profile of tea plantations with a view to increase productivity and to improve the quality of tea.

#### **Madarasas and Makhtabs**

2466. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Madarasas and Makhtabs in the country including Andhra Pradesh, State and Union Territory- wise;

(b) the number out of them covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), State and Union Territory- wise;

(c) the details of assistance provided to them under SSA during the each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether any special emphasis is given to muslim girls studying in the above Madarasas and Makhtabs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Information on the number of Madarasas and Makhtabs in States/UTs is not maintained centrally. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) assistance is provided to Madrasas and Makhtabs which enrol children not attending formal schools and in the age group of 6-14 years to study the State curriculum. In Andhra Pradesh, 526 madrasas are being assisted presently, covering 25,112 boys and 16,291 girls. In addition, 1122 Vidhya volunteers are engaged in teaching English, mathematics and science in these madrasas. Free textbooks and mid-day meals are being provided to these children. In the blocks covered under the National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), skill training is also being imparted to girls.

Under SSA Programme, the Madrasas affiliated to the State Madrassa Boards and satisfying certain conditions are eligible for assistance. This includes eligibility for a school grant @ Rs. 2000/- p.a., teacher grant @ Rs. 500/- per teacher p.a. for low cost teaching aids, free textbooks for girls and additional teachers if required, as per norms. So far 8309 Madrasas have been given assistance under the programme. State wise breakup is as under:

| S.No. | State            | Number of Madrasas covered under SSA |
|-------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.    | Assam            | 395                                  |
| 2.    | Bihar            | 882                                  |
| 3.    | Madhya Pradesh   | 4017                                 |
| 4.    | Rajasthan        | 1002                                 |
| 5.    | Uttar Pradesh    | 997                                  |
| 6.    | West Bengal      | 508                                  |
| 7.    | Himachal Pradesh | 008                                  |
| 9.    | Orissa           | 500                                  |

**Mining Lease**

2467. SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been given powers u/s 11((2) and 11(5) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to grant prospecting licences/Mining leases out of turn/on preferential basis without the prior approval of Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the applicants who have been given mining leases during each of the last three years, till date;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the provisions of MMDR Act, 1957 to ensure that allotment on preferential basis is fair and evaluation of

capabilities are considered on merits; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) As per Section 11(5) of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), the State Government may, for any special reasons to be recorded, grant mineral concession to an applicant whose application was received later in preference to an applicant whose application was received earlier. However in case of minerals mentioned in the First Schedule of the MMDR Act, prior approval of Central Government is necessary.

(b) Details of prior approval conveyed by Central Government to State Governments after invoking provisions of Section 11(5) of the MMDR Act, 1957 during the last three years till date are given below:—

| S.No | Name of the applicant                              | Date of approval |
|------|--|------------------|
| 1.   | M/s Kerala Rare Earths & Minerals Ltd.             | 30.6.2004        |
| 2.   | M/s Kerala Rare Earths & Minerals Ltd.             | 30.6.2004        |
| 3.   | M/s Kerala Rare Earths & Minerals Ltd.             | 30.6.2004        |
| 4.   | M/s Kerala Rare Earths & Minerals Ltd.             | 30.6.2004        |
| 5.   | M/s Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.                 | 13.9.2004        |
| 6.   | M/s HINDALCO Industries Ltd.                       | 20.4.2005        |
| 7.   | M/s Kerala Rare Earths & Minerals Ltd.             | 21.6.2005        |
| 8.   | M/s Kerala Rare Earths & Minerals Ltd.             | 21.6.2005        |
| 9.   | M/s Kerala Rare Earths & Minerals Ltd.             | 21.6.2005        |
| 10.  | M/s Puntambekar Minerals                           | 30.6.2005        |
| 11.  | M/s Balaji Industries Products Ltd.                | 11.7.2005        |
| 12.  | M/s Prasad Group Resources Pvt. Ltd.               | 16.8.2005        |
| 13.  | M/s AML Steel & Power Ltd.                         | 16.8.2005        |
| 14.  | M/s Niranjani Hi-Tech Ltd.                         | 16.8.2005        |
| 15.  | M/s Jagadamba Power & Alloys Ltd.                  | 14.12.2005       |
| 16.  | M/s Goa Minerals Pvt. Ltd.                         | 9.3.2006         |
| 17.  | The Central India Mining and Marketing Corporation | 13.3.2006        |
| 18.  | M/s Gopani Iron and Power (India) Pvt. Ltd.        | 01.06.2006       |
| 19.  | Shri Dharmendra Dubey                              | 29.06.2006       |
| 20.  | M/s Shivalika Minerals                             | 24.07.2006       |



(c) and (d) Provisions already exist under Section 11(3) of the MMDR Act, 1957 for fair evaluation of capabilities on merits while granting mineral concessions.

#### **Compensation to Riot and Terrorist Victims**

2468. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of compensation granted to riot affected persons and those affected by terrorists, separately;

(b) whether the grants approved for providing housing to uprooted Kashmiri pandits has lapsed due to non utilization of funds during the last three years and in the current year, till-date; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposal to grant more funds under both the categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Public Order being State subject under the Constitution, the State Governments generally announce and pay compensation/*ex-gratia* amounts to the victims of riots and terrorist activities. Details of compensation/*ex-gratia* paid by State Governments to victims of each such incident are not centrally monitored.

The Central Government, however, reimburses to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, North-Eastern States and naxal affected States the expenditure incurred by them on compensation/*ex-gratia* paid to victims of terrorist activities. In the case of such incidents in Railways, the Ministry of Railways makes *ex-gratia* payments apart from the claims as decided by the Railways Claim Tribunal.

The Central Government has announced additional *ex-gratia* assistance to the affected persons of anti-Sikh riots of 1984 and communal violence of Gujarat of 2002 at the following rates:

- (i) Rs. 3.5 lakhs in each death case;
- (ii) Rs. 1.25 lakhs minus the assistance given by the State Government in each injury case.
- (iii) 10 times the amount given by the State Government less amount already paid, for damage of residential property and uninsured commercial/industrial property.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Investment Proposals from NRIs**

2469. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any investment proposal from NRIs during each of the last three years including the State of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the total number of such proposals received during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has approved all the proposals; and

(d) if not, the time by when all the proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Investment proposals received from Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) during each of the last three years including the State of Karnataka are as under:

| Year | Total proposals received for investment by NRI | Proposals received for investment by NRI in Karnataka |
|------|--|---|
| 2004 | 49   | 6   |
| 2005 | 44   | 6   |
| 2006 | 25   | Nil   |

(c) All proposals received were considered and approvals granted where the policy requirements were fulfilled.

(d) Government decision on the proposals, complete in all respects, is normally communicated within 30 days of receipt.

#### **Export of Colr Products**

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

(a) the value and quantity of coir products exported during each of the last three years and in the current year indicating the name of the countries;

(b) the contribution of Kerala therein; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to boost the export of coir products?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Details of value and quantity of coir products exported during each of the last three years and in the current year, Country wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Kerala contributed approximately 80% of the total export of coir and coir products.

(c) The Government through Coir Board, is undertaking various promotional programmes for the development of export market such as:

(i) Participation in International Seminars and Conferences.

(ii) Participation in Foreign Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, Buyer Seller Meet, Product Promotion Programme & Catalogue Shows and Specialized Exhibitions in India.

(iii) Extension of financial assistance to exporters under External Market Development Assistance Scheme for sales promotion tour and participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad.

(iv) Coir Industry Awards for excellent performance in exports etc. (v) Facilitating Buyer-Seller Meet through reverse delegation.

#### **Statement**

(i) *Value and Quantity of coir products exported, country-wise, during April 2004 to March 2005*

Quantity in Tonnes & Value in Rs. Lakh

| Sl.No. | Country | Quantity | Value    |
|--------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1      | 2       | 3        | 4        |
| 1.     | USA     | 32583.14 | 18625.43 |
| 2.     | UK      | 9333.14  | 4941.59  |

| 1   | 2                | 3        | 4       |
|-----|------------------|----------|---------|
| 3.  | Netherlands      | 22323.01 | 3667.31 |
| 4.  | Germany          | 5909.35  | 3011.05 |
| 5.  | Italy            | 5274.13  | 2419.48 |
| 6.  | France           | 3885.41  | 1962.23 |
| 7.  | Spain            | 7418.98  | 1848.68 |
| 8.  | Australia        | 4082.09  | 1072.55 |
| 9.  | Canada           | 2238.28  | 1010.17 |
| 10. | Belgium          | 2218.01  | 903.22  |
| 11. | Sweden           | 1192.67  | 659.11  |
| 12. | Japan            | 891.96   | 584.75  |
| 13. | Turkey           | 1131.87  | 577.41  |
| 14. | South Africa     | 1332.47  | 500.03  |
| 15. | Denmark          | 692.29   | 388.32  |
| 16. | South Korea      | 6343.11  | 380.40  |
| 17. | Greece           | 686.29   | 378.52  |
| 18. | Portugal         | 853.40   | 348.24  |
| 19. | UAE              | 1600.87  | 336.98  |
| 20. | Saudi Arabia     | 662.28   | 270.91  |
| 21. | Brazil           | 469.24   | 244.98  |
| 22. | Chile            | 350.46   | 225.85  |
| 23. | Kuwait           | 666.79   | 217.36  |
| 24. | Israel           | 579.21   | 190.59  |
| 25. | New Zealand      | 360.09   | 181.07  |
| 26. | Poland           | 747.53   | 170.68  |
| 27. | Norway           | 296.66   | 145.28  |
| 28. | Austria          | 249.25   | 143.54  |
| 29. | Maldives Islands | 1309.01  | 128.76  |
| 30. | Malaysia         | 387.27   | 119.38  |
| 31. | Iran             | 426.27   | 108.89  |

| 1   | 2                 | 3       | 4      |
|-----|-------------------|---------|--------|
| 32. | Lebanon           | 265.75  | 106.18 |
| 33. | Kenya             | 1549.03 | 102.21 |
| 34. | Egypt             | 241.46  | 92.81  |
| 35. | Irish Republic    | 311.16  | 91.00  |
| 36. | Russia            | 209.81  | 89.93  |
| 37. | Hungary           | 490.42  | 84.57  |
| 38. | Panama            | 119.36  | 61.15  |
| 39. | Morocco           | 186.85  | 60.01  |
| 40. | Latvia            | 101.94  | 59.18  |
| 41. | Argentina         | 114.51  | 58.19  |
| 42. | Yugoslavia        | 132.53  | 57.45  |
| 43. | Taiwan            | 195.50  | 56.46  |
| 44. | Finland           | 78.04   | 44.75  |
| 45. | Ecuador           | 572.00  | 43.60  |
| 46. | Sri Lanka         | 513.93  | 42.95  |
| 47. | Hongkong          | 63.88   | 38.00  |
| 48. | Mexico            | 131.22  | 35.98  |
| 49. | Colombia          | 94.16   | 33.85  |
| 50. | Nigeria           | 67.18   | 30.22  |
| 51. | Switzerland       | 41.65   | 26.18  |
| 52. | Czechoslovakia    | 55.19   | 25.16  |
| 53. | Lybia             | 39.59   | 23.29  |
| 54. | Croatia           | 46.59   | 22.73  |
| 55. | Republic of China | 48.10   | 20.18  |
| 56. | Cameroon          | 46.53   | 19.94  |
| 57. | Singapore         | 32.70   | 18.73  |
| 58. | Algeria           | 53.31   | 17.68  |
| 59. | Uruguay           | 34.87   | 17.12  |
| 60. | Cyprus            | 25.93   | 15.26  |

| 1     | 2                    | 3          | 4        |
|-------|----------------------|------------|----------|
| 61.   | Ghana                | 24.82      | 13.37    |
| 62.   | Dominican Republic   | 21.26      | 13.08    |
| 63.   | Rumania              | 22.68      | 12.66    |
| 64.   | Oman                 | 41.45      | 12.25    |
| 65.   | Venezuela            | 28.64      | 11.95    |
| 66.   | Pakistan             | 52.05      | 11.79    |
| 67.   | Jamaica              | 14.85      | 11.56    |
| 68.   | Peru                 | 22.70      | 11.36    |
| 69.   | Ukraine              | 25.01      | 10.74    |
| 70.   | Lithuania            | 19.95      | 10.61    |
| 71.   | Mauritius            | 20.90      | 9.44     |
| 72.   | Bosnia & Herzegovina | 11.31      | 6.77     |
| 73.   | Qatar                | 14.28      | 6.54     |
| 74.   | Bulgaria             | 14.52      | 4.88     |
| 75.   | Tunisia              | 7.24       | 4.61     |
| 76.   | Fiji Islands         | 5.64       | 4.36     |
| 77.   | Jordan               | 64.00      | 3.41     |
| 78.   | Thailand             | 5.22       | 3.39     |
| 79.   | Baharain             | 6.49       | 3.09     |
| 80.   | Zambia               | 4.30       | 2.78     |
| 81.   | Philippines          | 3.89       | 2.42     |
| 82.   | Malta                | 4.17       | 2.37     |
| 83.   | Brunei               | 33.00      | 2.15     |
| 84.   | Djibouti             | 28.00      | 1.80     |
| 85.   | Syria                | 24.00      | 1.64     |
| 86.   | Uganda               | 25.00      | 1.34     |
| 87.   | Cuba                 | 10.80      | .93      |
| 88.   | Guatemala            | 1.68       | .83      |
| 89.   | Papua New Guinea     | .91        | .62      |
| Total |                      | 1222926.79 | 47340.27 |

(ii) *Value and Quantity of coir products exported, country-wise, during April 2005 to March 2006*

Quantity in Tonnes & Value in Rs. Lakh

| Sl.No. | Country      | Quantity | Value    |
|--------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1      | 2            | 3        | 4        |
| 1.     | USA          | 35709.88 | 20469.77 |
| 2.     | UK           | 9319.51  | 4846.41  |
| 3.     | Germany      | 6693.03  | 3815.30  |
| 4.     | Netherlands  | 20329.53 | 3539.77  |
| 5.     | Italy        | 4774.05  | 2130.24  |
| 6.     | Spain        | 8243.09  | 1947.23  |
| 7.     | France       | 3530.02  | 1793.40  |
| 8.     | Canada       | 2716.49  | 1291.22  |
| 9.     | Belgium      | 2395.69  | 1052.40  |
| 10.    | Australia    | 3940.65  | 963.20   |
| 11.    | South Korea  | 13287.32 | 843.87   |
| 12.    | Sweden       | 1270.67  | 714.20   |
| 13.    | Japan        | 1052.75  | 651.81   |
| 14.    | UAE          | 3893.91  | 559.37   |
| 15.    | South Africa | 1319.02  | 470.24   |
| 16.    | Turkey       | 826.06   | 452.88   |
| 17.    | Greece       | 767.03   | 376.02   |
| 18.    | Denmark      | 696.20   | 344.36   |
| 19.    | Portugal     | 922.18   | 331.99   |
| 20.    | Brazil       | 653.00   | 323.08   |
| 21.    | Kuwait       | 855.25   | 270.83   |
| 22.    | Saudi Arabia | 780.04   | 267.73   |
| 23.    | Poland       | 924.03   | 236.12   |
| 24.    | Chile        | 358.29   | 226.13   |
| 25.    | Israel       | 1251.72  | 205.64   |

| 1   | 2              | 3       | 4      |
|-----|----------------|---------|--------|
| 26. | New Zealand    | 373.27  | 185.60 |
| 27. | Norway         | 490.66  | 182.04 |
| 28. | Austria        | 324.96  | 174.35 |
| 29. | Lebanon        | 289.71  | 137.10 |
| 30. | Malaysia       | 512.24  | 130.45 |
| 31. | Hungary        | 699.74  | 115.09 |
| 32. | Egypt          | 375.16  | 114.72 |
| 33. | Morocco        | 391.97  | 113.28 |
| 34. | Iran           | 306.01  | 112.78 |
| 35. | Kenya          | 1566.87 | 107.83 |
| 36. | Russia         | 204.32  | 90.05  |
| 37. | Mexico         | 377.19  | 87.20  |
| 38. | Argentina      | 161.44  | 85.81  |
| 39. | Tanzania       | 629.00  | 84.54  |
| 40. | Maldiv Islands | 272.46  | 78.88  |
| 41. | Irish Republic | 148.88  | 67.96  |
| 42. | Latvia         | 107.48  | 67.37  |
| 43. | Lybia          | 120.10  | 63.24  |
| 44. | Ecuador        | 590.12  | 57.35  |
| 45. | Yugoslavia     | 111.21  | 43.42  |
| 46. | Finland        | 77.30   | 40.94  |
| 47. | Ukraine        | 77.61   | 37.36  |
| 48. | Jordan         | 55.54   | 33.50  |
| 49. | Uruguay        | 44.77   | 30.71  |
| 50. | Cyprus         | 66.58   | 30.21  |
| 51. | Peru           | 40.43   | 26.98  |
| 52. | Czechoslovakia | 41.52   | 25.96  |
| 53. | Croatia        | 38.60   | 24.63  |
| 54. | Venezuela      | 46.45   | 22.97  |

| 1   | 2                    | 3      | 4     |
|-----|----------------------|--------|-------|
| 55. | Sri Lanka            | 48.38  | 21.98 |
| 56. | Colombia             | 53.00  | 21.64 |
| 57. | Algeria              | 51.00  | 21.49 |
| 58. | Singapore            | 36.34  | 20.77 |
| 59. | Ghana                | 32.95  | 19.95 |
| 60. | Lithuania            | 40.28  | 19.70 |
| 61. | Taiwan               | 43.66  | 19.68 |
| 62. | Mauritius            | 41.72  | 17.97 |
| 63. | Hongkong             | 80.87  | 17.17 |
| 64. | Thailand             | 54.51  | 15.44 |
| 65. | Nigeria              | 24.22  | 13.42 |
| 66. | Syria                | 17.40  | 12.13 |
| 67. | Samoa                | 17.40  | 12.13 |
| 68. | Bahrain              | 26.86  | 11.58 |
| 69. | Qatar                | 20.37  | 11.50 |
| 70. | Switzerland          | 12.92  | 8.43  |
| 71. | Iceland              | 13.33  | 8.32  |
| 72. | Republic of China    | 14.04  | 7.88  |
| 73. | Netherlands Antilles | 15.00  | 7.28  |
| 74. | Jamaica              | 12.83  | 7.13  |
| 75. | Oman                 | 15.38  | 5.96  |
| 76. | Uzbekistan           | 100.00 | 5.78  |
| 77. | Bulgaria             | 14.30  | 5.29  |
| 78. | Marshall Islands     | 8.66   | 5.03  |
| 79. | Djibouti             | 78.00  | 4.80  |
| 80. | Panama               | 6.26   | 4.54  |
| 81. | Pakistan             | 25.50  | 4.50  |
| 82. | Costa Rica           | 6.74   | 4.33  |
| 83. | Dominican Republic   | 5.34   | 3.37  |

| 1     | 2            | 3         | 4        |
|-------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 84.   | Slovenia     | 3.33      | 2.54     |
| 85.   | Trinidad     | 3.15      | 1.99     |
| 86.   | Uganda       | 25.00     | 1.47     |
| 87.   | Yemen        | 3.60      | 1.14     |
| 88.   | Tunisia      | 11.00     | 1.09     |
| 89.   | Brunei       | 11.00     | .75      |
| 90.   | Malta        | 1.28      | .69      |
| 91.   | Fiji Islands | .34       | .32      |
| Total |              | 136026.97 | 50844.75 |

*(iii) Value and Quantity of coir products exported, country-wise, during April 2006 to March 2007*

Quantity in Tonnes & Value in Rs.Lakh

| Sl.No. | Country           | Quantity | Value    |
|--------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3        | 4        |
| 1.     | USA               | 38264.01 | 22197.72 |
| 2.     | UK                | 10413.69 | 5539.44  |
| 3.     | Germany           | 7661.43  | 4591.79  |
| 4.     | Netherlands       | 26759.76 | 4195.24  |
| 5.     | Spain             | 10276.37 | 2628.59  |
| 6.     | Italy             | 6129.29  | 2539.16  |
| 7.     | Canada            | 3824.68  | 1885.94  |
| 8.     | France            | 3047.72  | 1714.58  |
| 9.     | Australia         | 6000.66  | 1510.31  |
| 10.    | Belgium           | 2300.09  | 1003.87  |
| 11.    | Republic Of China | 8633.49  | 991.50   |
| 12.    | South Korea       | 13118.80 | 963.32   |
| 13.    | Sweden            | 1388.39  | 848.62   |
| 14.    | Japan             | 1284.31  | 813.39   |

| 1   | 2               | 3       | 4       |
|-----|-----------------|---------|---------|
| 15. | Turkey          | 1471.38 | 742.96  |
| 16. | Greece          | 1222.49 | 662.91  |
| 17. | South Africa    | 1268.88 | 511.14  |
| 18. | Brazil          | 881.59  | 451.24  |
| 19. | Uae             | 2738.41 | 451.20  |
| 20. | Poland          | 1278.38 | 410.91  |
| 21. | Portugal        | 996.32  | 403.67  |
| 22. | Denmark         | 735.91  | 400. 94 |
| 23. | Saudi Arabia    | 937.26  | 393.03  |
| 24. | Israel          | 2142.22 | 295.29  |
| 25. | Kuwait          | 763.58  | 264.89  |
| 26. | Chile           | 375.43  | 254.91  |
| 27. | Iran            | 738.81  | 236.98  |
| 28. | Norway          | 542.34  | 214.12  |
| 29. | Mexico          | 594.92  | 198.70  |
| 30. | Maldivé Islands | 420.59  | 195.51  |
| 31. | Malaysia        | 1928.23 | 182.57  |
| 32. | New Zealand     | 454.33  | 178.80  |
| 33. | Egypt           | 637.15  | 176.11  |
| 34. | Austria         | 316.69  | 156.75  |
| 35. | Russia          | 439.43  | 148.53  |
| 36. | Hungary         | 824.32  | 138.37  |
| 37. | Latvia          | 336.61  | 127.90  |
| 38. | Irish Republic  | 504.39  | 125.41  |
| 39. | Uruguay         | 170.04  | 124.92  |
| 40. | Argentina       | 241.09  | 124.25  |
| 41. | Lebanon         | 192.61  | 98.07   |
| 42. | Kenya           | 1412.10 | 89.51   |

| 1   | 2                    | 3      | 4     |
|-----|----------------------|--------|-------|
| 43. | Lybia                | 133.79 | 86.38 |
| 44. | Morocco              | 374.85 | 85.05 |
| 45. | Hongkong             | 603.54 | 81.87 |
| 46. | Finland              | 141.77 | 75.54 |
| 47. | Ecuador              | 749.05 | 74.46 |
| 48. | Djibouti             | 875.60 | 68.13 |
| 49. | Cyprus               | 172.53 | 58.45 |
| 50. | Taiwan               | 209.17 | 49.42 |
| 51. | Yugoslavia           | 68.54  | 47.50 |
| 52. | Ukraine              | 149.38 | 45.81 |
| 53. | Tanzania             | 350.27 | 39.46 |
| 54. | Colombia             | 39.46  | 38.19 |
| 55. | Algeria              | 60.90  | 37.23 |
| 56. | Panama               | 57.59  | 34.74 |
| 57. | Singapore            | 55.74  | 33.41 |
| 58. | Switzerland          | 53.35  | 31.18 |
| 59. | Venezuela            | 61.06  | 28.28 |
| 60. | Croatia              | 57.76  | 27.69 |
| 61. | Czechoslovakia       | 42.50  | 25.74 |
| 62. | Jordan               | 68.60  | 22.94 |
| 63. | Nigeria              | 33.86  | 20.02 |
| 64. | Ghana                | 43.04  | 19.37 |
| 65. | Oman                 | 95.73  | 17.56 |
| 66. | Peru                 | 24.94  | 15.63 |
| 67. | Bosnia & Herzegovina | 19.36  | 14.28 |
| 68. | Afghanistan          | 18.57  | 11.98 |
| 69. | Lithuania            | 20.99  | 11.28 |
| 70. | Baharain             | 40.88  | 10.48 |

| 1     | 2                  | 3         | 4        |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| 71.   | Mauritius          | 41.17     | 10.32    |
| 72.   | Gabon              | 15.59     | 10.22    |
| 73.   | Jamaica            | 47.91     | 9.98     |
| 74.   | Thailand           | 13.02     | 9.13     |
| 75.   | Paraguay           | 12.85     | 8.93     |
| 76.   | Marshall Islands   | 16.98     | 8.74     |
| 77.   | Fiji Islands       | 11.72     | 8.15     |
| 78.   | Rumania            | 30.41     | 7. 97    |
| 79.   | Congo              | 10.45     | 7.43     |
| 80.   | Dominican Republic | 17.35     | 6.63     |
| 81.   | Guatemala          | 10.16     | • 6.45   |
| 82.   | Iceland            | 11.87     | 6.20     |
| 83.   | Syria              | 10.85     | 6.05     |
| 84.   | Sri Lanka          | 49.24     | 5.88     |
| 85.   | El Salvador        | 41.50     | 5.46     |
| 86.   | Pakistan           | 25.50     | 5.14     |
| 87.   | Qatar              | 13.85     | 5.05     |
| 88.   | Tunisia            | 6.96      | 3.66     |
| 89.   | Bangladesh         | 8.45      | 2.57     |
| 90.   | South Yemen        | 27.00     | 1.82     |
| 91.   | Cameroon           | 2.83      | 1.49     |
| 92.   | New Caledonia      | 1.47      | 1.34     |
| 93.   | Slovak Republic    | 1.93      | 1.30     |
| 94.   | Bulgaria           | 8.82      | 1.29     |
| 95.   | Trinidad           | 3.35      | .91      |
| 96.   | Brunei             | 11.00     | .78      |
| 97.   | Yemen              | 1.38      | .61      |
| Total |                    | 168754.75 | 60516.59 |

*(iv) Value and Quantity of coir products exported, country-wise, during April 2007 to September 2007*

| Quantity in Tonnes & Value in Rs.Lakhs |                   |          |         |
|--|-------------------|----------|---------|
| Sl.No.                                 | Country           | Quantity | Value   |
| 1                                      | 2                 | 3        | 4       |
| 1.                                     | USA               | 18798.63 | 4649.01 |
| 2.                                     | UK                | 10483.23 | 2367.88 |
| 3.                                     | Netherlands       | 16244.76 | 2343.12 |
| 4.                                     | Germany           | 3312.92  | 1728.28 |
| 5.                                     | Spain             | 6425.74  | 1254.38 |
| 6.                                     | Italy             | 2839.24  | 1217.50 |
| 7.                                     | Canada            | 2384.80  | 979.30  |
| 8.                                     | Republic of China | 7731.99  | 845.23  |
| 9.                                     | France            | 1480.65  | 816.97  |
| 10.                                    | Australia         | 3341.76  | 799.17  |
| 11.                                    | Belgium           | 1329.86  | 447.01  |
| 12.                                    | South Korea       | 6193.37  | 421.56  |
| 13.                                    | Sweden            | 669.70   | 392.26  |
| 14.                                    | Brazil            | 808.61   | 374.30  |
| 15.                                    | Japan             | 596.82   | 368.26  |
| 16.                                    | Greece            | 588.52   | 309.75  |
| 17.                                    | Turkey            | 574.79   | 261.47  |
| 18.                                    | Portugal          | 628.55   | 239.48  |
| 19.                                    | South Africa      | 648.94   | 238.67  |
| 20.                                    | Mexico            | 811.37   | 225.58  |
| 21.                                    | UAE               | 1391.14  | 219.47  |
| 22.                                    | Poland            | 642.19   | 202.13  |
| 23.                                    | Israel            | 1396.48  | 155.39  |
| 24.                                    | Iran              | 451.45   | 114.39  |
| 25.                                    | New Zealand       | 239.16   | 113.02  |

| 1   | 2                | 3      | 4      |
|-----|------------------|--------|--------|
| 26. | Uruguay          | 150.88 | 103.82 |
| 27. | Norway           | 309.62 | 100.80 |
| 28. | Denmark          | 232.77 | 99.34  |
| 29. | Kuwait           | 315.59 | 96.33  |
| 30. | Saudi Arabia     | 235.89 | 90.84  |
| 31. | Egypt            | 537.08 | 85.37  |
| 32. | Lebanon          | 157.81 | 84.77  |
| 33. | Finland          | 109.96 | 77.21  |
| 34. | Morocco          | 357.50 | 72.81  |
| 35. | Kenya            | 936.63 | 67.86  |
| 36. | Malaysia         | 383.02 | 67.52  |
| 37. | Colombia         | 102.42 | 56.44  |
| 38. | Maldives Islands | 202.11 | 55.98  |
| 39. | Russia           | 133.45 | 52.71  |
| 40. | Austria          | 103.20 | 52.71  |
| 41. | Argentina        | 108.25 | 50.24  |
| 42. | Djibouti         | 669.33 | 47.04  |
| 43. | Cyprus           | 108.87 | 44.01  |
| 44. | Lybia            | 69.97  | 39.87  |
| 45. | Latvia           | 57.43  | 37.57  |
| 46. | Hungary          | 270.32 | 37.52  |
| 47. | Hong Kong        | 261.02 | 36.73  |
| 48. | Panama           | 61.87  | 34.44  |
| 49. | Irish Republic   | 99.56  | 31.43  |
| 50. | Ukraine          | 118.57 | 29.59  |
| 51. | Chile            | 42.17  | 25.32  |
| 52. | Taiwan           | 176.05 | 23.90  |
| 53. | Singapore        | 71.80  | 20.50  |
| 54. | Ecuador          | 213.15 | 19.80  |

| 1   | 2                  | 3      | 4     |
|-----|--------------------|--------|-------|
| 55. | Czechoslovakia     | 38.04  | 19.59 |
| 56. | El Salvador        | 166.14 | 19.18 |
| 57. | Croatia            | 41.90  | 18.96 |
| 58. | Yugoslavia         | 108.39 | 16.82 |
| 59. | Baharain           | 25.78  | 16.13 |
| 60. | Switzerland        | 30.61  | 15.28 |
| 61. | Jordan             | 67.12  | 13.13 |
| 62. | Nigeria            | 21.90  | 12.25 |
| 63. | Reunion            | 16.42  | 11.15 |
| 64. | Venezuela          | 22.63  | 10.49 |
| 65. | Tanzania           | 225.00 | 9.49  |
| 66. | Bulgaria           | 25.58  | 8.17  |
| 67. | Qatar              | 18.71  | 6.13  |
| 68. | Syria              | 20.78  | 6.04  |
| 69. | Guatemala          | 9.59   | 5.96  |
| 70. | Oman               | 52.18  | 5.67  |
| 71. | Vietnam            | 8.28   | 5.47  |
| 72. | Philippines        | 11.87  | 5.09  |
| 73. | Dominican Republic | 8.98   | 5.03  |
| 74. | Trinidad           | 8.53   | 4.79  |
| 75. | Sri Lanka          | 16.10  | 4.21  |
| 76. | Surinam            | 6.89   | 3.76  |
| 77. | Albania            | 9.00   | 3.59  |
| 78. | Thailand           | 5.38   | 3.59  |
| 79. | Peru               | 32.62  | 3.50  |
| 80. | Iceland            | 7.83   | 3.43  |
| 81. | Ghana              | 6.16   | 3.38  |
| 82. | Coasta Rica        | 7.66   | 3.37  |
| 83. | Zambia             | 4.49   | 3.01  |



| 1     | 2            | 3        | 4        |
|-------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 84.   | Rumania      | 5.32     | 3.00     |
| 85.   | Brunei       | 14.48    | 2.74     |
| 86.   | Lithuania    | 5.02     | 2.50     |
| 87.   | Fiji Islands | 2.19     | 1.76     |
| 88.   | South Yemen  | 11.43    | 1.43     |
| 89.   | Malta        | 2.09     | 1.23     |
| 90.   | Mauritius    | 4.58     | 1.19     |
| 91.   | Saint Lucia  | 4.40     | 1.02     |
| 92.   | Uganda       | .82      | .39      |
| 93.   | Yemen        | .70      | .31      |
| Total |              | 91852.13 | 28802.50 |

[Translation]

#### Export Oriented Units

2471. DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of export oriented units functioning in the country during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the total foreign exchanged earned by these units during the above said period;

(c) whether these units are getting various types of financial concessions from the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) A list indicating State-wise distribution of Export Oriented Units (EOUs) working in the country as on 31.3.2006 and 31.3.2007 is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The total foreign exchange earned by these units during the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 are to the extent of approximately US \$ 11200 Million and US\$ 11500 Million (provisional) respectively.

(c) and (d) Units under Export Oriented Scheme are eligible for exemption from Customs duty on imports, exemption from excise duty on domestic procurements and re-imbursement of Central Sales Tax (CST) on capital goods, raw materials, consumables required for their production activities. In addition they are also eligible for corporate tax exemption on export income for a specified period.

#### Statement

#### Number of State-wise functional Export-Oriented Units (EOUs) in the Country

| Sl.No. | States/Union Territories   | No. of functional<br>As on<br>31.3.2006 | EOUs<br>As on<br>31.3.2007 |
|--------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1      | 2                          | 3                                       | 4                          |
| 1.     | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 4                                       | 4                          |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh             | 206                                     | 218                        |
| 3.     | Assam                      | 1                                       | 0                          |
| 4.     | Bihar                      | 1                                       | 0                          |
| 5.     | Chandigarh                 | 5                                       | 3                          |
| 6.     | Chhattisgarh               | 4                                       | 4                          |
| 7.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli     | 19                                      | 20                         |
| 8.     | Daman and Diu              | 12                                      | 17                         |
| 9.     | Delhi                      | 48                                      | 56                         |
| 10.    | Goa                        | 30                                      | 30                         |
| 11.    | Gujarat                    | 253                                     | 266                        |
| 12.    | Haryana                    | 89                                      | 102                        |
| 13.    | Himachal Pradesh           | 4                                       | 7                          |
| 14.    | Jammu and Kashmir          | 1                                       | 2                          |
| 15.    | Jharkhand                  | 7                                       | 7                          |
| 16.    | Karnataka                  | 510                                     | 385                        |
| 17.    | Kerala                     | 57                                      | 60                         |
| 18.    | Madhya Pradesh             | 30                                      | 20                         |
| 19.    | Maharashtra                | 312                                     | 367                        |

| 1     | 2             | 3    | 4    |
|-------|---------------|------|------|
| 20.   | Meghalaya     | 0    | 1    |
| 21.   | Mizoram       | 0    | 1    |
| 22.   | Orissa        | 13   | 14   |
| 23.   | Pondicherry   | 13   | 14   |
| 24.   | Punjab        | 24   | 34   |
| 25.   | Rajasthan     | 90   | 101  |
| 26.   | Tamil Nadu    | 417  | 437  |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh | 99   | 106  |
| 28.   | Uttaranchal   | 2    | 2    |
| 29.   | West Bengal   | 83   | 83   |
| Total |               | 2334 | 2362 |

*[English]*

**Slow Implementation of North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy, 2007**

2472. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the slow implementation of North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 as claimed by FINER;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in implementation

including disbursement of subsidies and income tax exemption;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any monitoring committee for implementation of the policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) and (b) The North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 was announced on 1.4.2007. The detailed notifications for availing the benefits/incentives thereunder were issued within 6 months. The notifications allowing Income-Tax Exemption, Central Excise Exemption were issued in April-May, 2007 and those for availing Capital Investment Subsidy, Interest Subsidy and Comprehensive Insurance were issued in July and September, 2007. Therefore, there is no delay in the implementation of NEIIPP, 2007.

A number of claims are, however, pending for disbursement of subsidies under various subsidy schemes for which adequate budgetary provision is required.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. A High Level/Advisory Committee has been set up for monitoring of various schemes/measures under NEIIPP, 2007 including release and utilization of funds. The details of this Committee are as given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*High Level Committee/Advisory Committee*

|       |  |   |          |
|-------|--|---|----------|
| (i)   | Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India | — | Chairman |
| (ii)  | Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.                                      | — | Member   |
| (iii) | Secretary, Department of Banking and Insurance, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.                        | — | Member   |
| (iv)  | Secretary, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Government of India.                                 | — | Member   |
| (v)   | Adviser (Industry), Planning Commission.   | — | Member   |
| (vi)  | Adviser (NE), Planning Commission.   | — | Member   |
| (vii) | Chairman-cum-Managing Director, North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFI), Guwahati.                 | — | Member   |

|        |   |   |                  |
|--------|---|---|------------------|
| (viii) | Principal Secretary/Secretary (Industry), of all the State Governments of North Eastern Region.   | — | Member           |
| (ix)   | Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Government of India.  | — | Member           |
| (x)    | Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India | — | Member           |
| (xi)   | Chief Controller of Accounts, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India.   | — | Member           |
| (xii)  | Joint Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India                          | — | Member Secretary |

2. The terms of reference of this Committee will be as under:

The Committee would monitor the following:-

- (i) Notification of various Schemes under NEIIPP, 2007 in a timely manner.
- (ii) Monitoring of various Schemes/measures under NEIIPP, 2007 including release and utilisation of funds,
- (iii) To overcome the difficulties in implementation of NEIIPP, 2007, which may arise from time to time.

3. The Chairman of the Committee will have the power to co-opt any other Member or special invitee.

4. The Committee may invite inputs/suggestions from other Departments/experts/agencies.

#### **Registration of FIR**

2473. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding non-registration of First Information Reports (FIRs) by Delhi Police and also did not collect Medical Legal Case (MLC) reports from the hospitals during each of the last three years;

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

(c) the total number of guilty police personnel arrested in this regard during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to instruct the Delhi Police to register every FIRs in future?

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

*[Translation]*

#### **Admission to Poor Children**

2474. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENG PATIL: SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware about several public schools denying admissions to those children belonging to weaker section of the society;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of conditions laid down for opening of public schools in the country;

(d) the total number of such public schools identified for not observing these conditions, during the last three years; and

(e) the details of the action taken against such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Education being a concurrent subject, school education primarily comes under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. The Affiliation Bye-Laws of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), *inter alia*, provides.

"Admission in the school affiliated to the CBSE shall be made without any distinction of religion, race, caste, creed, place of birth or any of them. As regards reservation for SC/ST students is concerned, it shall be governed by the Education Act/ Rules applicable to the State/UT where the school is situated."

(c) The norms for grant of affiliation to schools by CBSE are prescribed in their Affiliation Bye Laws. Some of the mandatory requirements are:—

- (i) NOC from concerned State/UT Education Department.
- (ii) A Registered Society/Trust/Company under section 25 of Companies Act, 1956, should run the School.
- (iii) About 2 acre land or otherwise permitted measurement at one site.
- (iv) The Society/Trust/Company running the school should be of non-proprietorship character.
- (v) Sufficient infrastructure and other facilities including teachers as per norms.

(d) and (e) Eighteen schools have been disaffiliated by CBSE during the last 3 years for not adhering to the conditions prescribed in the Affiliation Bye Laws.

[*English*]

#### **Agreement on Mutual Trade**

2475. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":

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

(a) whether any negotiations are being made between India and certain western countries regarding mutual trade and capital investment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) India is presently engaged in negotiations for a broad based Trade and Investment Agreement (TIA) only with the European Union (EU)

among the western countries. The negotiations commenced on 28.6.2007 and both sides have so far discussed textual proposals. Trade and investment agreements are aimed at promoting bilateral trade by removing barriers to trade in goods and services and allowing market access through investment.

#### **Use of Mobile Phone**

2476. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH [MOHANLAL GANJ]:

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

(a) whether the Government has advised not to allow children below 16 years of age to use cellphones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have also banned the use of cellphones in the schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to ban the use of cellphones in all the educational institutions run by the Government/private educational institutions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) This Ministry has not issued any such advice.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) Education being a concurrent subject, school education primarily comes under the purview of State Governments. Several State Governments have banned use of cellphones in schools. So far as Ministry of Human Resource Development is concerned, there is no proposal at present to ban use of cellphones in educational institutions.

[*Translation*]

#### **Presence of Terrorist Organisations in India**

2477. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various terrorist organizations are strengthening their presence in various States in the country, particularly in Kashmir, North East and Central India;

(b) if so, whether such terrorist affected regions lack basic facilities such as schools and roads and are lagging behind in the matter of other developmental works;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes any scheme for the development of such regions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) The overall security situation in J&K continues to show a definite improvement in the last few years. In the North-Eastern region, there has been increase in the number of terrorist incidents during this year upto 31.10.2007, as compared to the corresponding period last year, whereas the number of incidents in Naxal affected States continues to be the same level during this year upto 31.10.2007 as compared to the corresponding period last year. Besides, there have been some cases of terrorist incidents in the hinterland, which is a matter of concern. The policy of the Government is to counter the challenge posed by terrorism by way of a multi-pronged strategy. In pursuance of this strategy, the Government has taken various measures on political, security and development fronts. The Government is willing to talk to all those groups who agree to abjure violence. On the security front, the counter terrorism measures include effective border management to check infiltration across the borders, deployment of Central Forces to aid the State Police Forces in areas prone to terrorist violence, heightened vigil and security arrangements and around vital installations, strengthening of intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities, particularly at the cutting edge level, augmentation and modernization of police forces and raising of India Reserve Battalions, ensuring improved technology, weaponry and equipment with Central and State Police Forces and steps taken to achieve bilateral and multilateral cooperation to deal with the global imperatives of terrorism. On the development front, a variety of measures have been taken to accelerate developmental activities in the areas affected by terrorism/ extremism.

[English]

### Royalty Rates

2478. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:  
DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Mines has constituted a study group headed by special secretary to review the royalty rates;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister had also directed the Home Ministry to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Mineral-rich States and consider their views before finalizing the recommendations;

(c) whether the Government has accepted all the recommendations of the Committee as well as the Chief Ministers of Mineral-rich States; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the Government has been able to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Chief Ministers of some mineral-rich States met the Hon'ble Home Minister, Chairman of Group of Ministers on National Mineral Policy, 2007, on issues relating to mineral policy, in which they also requested the Government for fixing royalty on minerals on *ad valorem* basis. The recommendations of the Group of Ministers and the report of the Study Group to review the royalty rates of major minerals (other than coal, lignite & sand for stowing) are under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

### Cooking System under Mid-Day Meal Scheme

2479. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the proposals forwarded by the Government of Chhattisgarh regarding the expenditure to be incurred on the changed food cooking system under

Mid-Day Meal Scheme pending with the Union Government;

(b) the reasons for delay in approving the proposal; and

(c) the time by when the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Government of Chhattisgarh has reported that no proposal relating to expenditure on the changed food cooking system under the Mid Day Meal Scheme was sent to the Central Government.

[English]

#### **Export Strategy for Horticulture**

2480. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations has suggested for better export strategies for horticulture;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Licence to Television Channels**

2481. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new TV channels to which licences have been provided during each of the last three years till date, channel-wise;

(b) the number of applications pending for approval of the Government during the above period, channel-wise;

(c) whether all the TV channels, granted licences during the above said period have started functioning;

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

(e) if not, the reasons thereof, channel-wise; and

(f) the time by when these licences are likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) 25 private satellite TV channels were permitted to be uplinked from India during the year 2005, 37 channels were permitted during the year 2006 and 63 channels have been permitted during the current year up to 26.11.2007. The lists of these channels are given in the enclosed Statement I.

(b) As on 26.11.2007, applications of 86 channels for permission for uplinking from India are at various stages of scrutiny in accordance with the existing uplinking guidelines. The list of such channels is given in the enclosed Statement II.

(c) to (e) As per provision under the existing uplinking guidelines, the applicant company permitted to uplink shall operationalise the channel within a period of one year from the date the permission is granted by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting failing which the permission is liable to be withdrawn, after affording an opportunity of being heard. As many as 4 channels namely Satya TV, Business Today, KBC News and TML Voice of India U.P. have submitted their representations to the Ministry for extension of the prescribed time limit which are under examination.

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

#### **Statement I**

| Sl.No. | Name of the Channels permitted to uplink from India during the year 2005 |
|--------|--|
| 1      | 2  |
| 1.     | Asianet Plus   |
| 2.     | Jagran USA   |

| 1   | 2                  |
|-----|--------------------|
| 3.  | Jagran UK          |
| 4.  | Classic Cinema USA |
| 5.  | Classic Cinema UK  |
| 6.  | Action Cinema USA  |
| 7.  | Action Cinema UK   |
| 8.  | Zee Cinema USA     |
| 9.  | Alpha Gujarati USA |
| 10. | Alpha Gujarati UK  |
| 11. | NDTV Metro Nation  |
| 12. | NE-HI FI           |
| 13. | Star ANANDO        |
| 14. | IBN-7              |
| 15. | Sudarshan          |
| 16. | Jhankar Movies     |
| 17. | CNN-IBN            |
| 18. | Satya TV           |
| 19. | Sangeet Bangla     |
| 20. | Yo Music           |
| 21. | Kasthuri           |
| 22. | Power Vision       |
| 23. | Times Now          |
| 24. | Play TV            |
| 25. | Janmat             |

Sl.No.      Name of the Channels  
permitted to uplink  
from India during  
the year 2006

| 1  | 2        |
|----|----------|
| 1. | Jaya Max |
| 2. | WE       |

| 1   | 2                     |
|-----|-----------------------|
| 3.  | Business Today        |
| 4.  | ASIANET Kannada       |
| 5.  | Udaya Varthegalu      |
| 6.  | Udaya Movies          |
| 7.  | Gemini News           |
| 8.  | Gemini Music          |
| 9.  | Sur Sangeet-2         |
| 10. | NE Bangla             |
| 11. | TV9 Kannada           |
| 12. | TV9 Mumbia            |
| 13. | SI-TADKA              |
| 14. | Zee Telugu            |
| 15. | Zee Kannada           |
| 16. | Lemon TV              |
| 17. | Music India           |
| 18. | KBC News              |
| 19. | Imayam TV             |
| 20. | Brindavan TV          |
| 21. | Manorama News South   |
| 22. | Manorama News North   |
| 23. | Manorama News Central |
| 24. | Kolkata TV            |
| 25. | 24 Ghanta             |
| 26. | Makkal TV             |
| 27. | TV-100                |
| 28. | Pragya TV             |
| 29. | Neo Sports            |
| 30. | Neo Sports+           |
| 31. | OTV                   |

| 1   | 2             |
|-----|---------------|
| 32. | CTVN-AKD-PLUS |
| 33. | PBC TV        |
| 34. | Channel No. 1 |
| 35. | Ganga         |
| 36. | Mega TV       |
| 37. | Dhaliwal TV   |

| Sl.No. | Name of the Channels permitted to uplink from India during the year 2007 up to 26.11.2007 |
|--------|---|
|--------|---|

| 1   | 2                       |
|-----|-------------------------|
| 1.  | ASIANET Sitara          |
| 2.  | Suvarna News            |
| 3.  | STV Goa News            |
| 4.  | STV UP News             |
| 5.  | STV Haryana News        |
| 6.  | Zee TV Russia           |
| 7.  | Zee Talkies             |
| 8.  | Movie On Demand-Hindi   |
| 9.  | Movie On Demand-English |
| 10. | MH One Shraddha         |
| 11. | MH One News             |
| 12. | Star Majha              |
| 13. | Zee 24 Taas             |
| 14. | Real Estate             |
| 15. | Mi Marathi              |
| 16. | TV 5                    |
| 17. | Jai Hind                |
| 18. | Space                   |

| 1   | 2                           |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| 19. | Standard World              |
| 20. | Time TV                     |
| 21. | NTV                         |
| 22. | Bhakti                      |
| 23. | Azad                        |
| 24. | TML Voice of India          |
| 25. | Manoranjan TV               |
| 26. | Subha Vaartha               |
| 27. | Vissa                       |
| 28. | Raj Music                   |
| 29. | Kalaingar TV                |
| 30. | Raj News                    |
| 31. | News Live                   |
| 32. | Sanskruithi                 |
| 33. | NDTV Good Times             |
| 34. | Manorama News International |
| 35. | Bindaas,                    |
| 36. | Bindaas Movies              |
| 37. | Sri Venkateswara            |
| 38. | Life 24                     |
| 39. | E 24                        |
| 40. | J Movie                     |
| 41. | I TV                        |
| 42. | News X                      |
| 43. | News 24                     |
| 44. | Biz 24                      |
| 45. | 9X                          |
| 46. | 9XM                         |
| 47. | Maa News                    |



| 1   | 2                            |
|-----|------------------------------|
| 48. | Maa Bhakthi                  |
| 49. | Maa Music                    |
| 50. | Channel 10                   |
| 51. | Channel Eight                |
| 52. | Kalaingar TV                 |
| 53. | Tulsi                        |
| 54. | Mahuaa                       |
| 55. | NDTV Imagine                 |
| 56. | TML Voice of India Lifestyle |
| 57. | TML Voice of India Music     |
| 58. | TML Voice of India NCR       |
| 59. | TML Voice of India Bangla    |
| 60. | TML Voice of India Gujarati  |
| 61. | TML Voice of India Marathi   |
| 62. | Ashirwad                     |
| 63. | Home Shop 18                 |

**Statement II**

Sl.No. The name of channels pending for approval as on 26.11.2007

| 1  | 2                         |
|----|---------------------------|
| 1. | RTV                       |
| 2. | Swen TV                   |
| 3. | Wellness                  |
| 4. | Channel East              |
| 5. | Rise TV                   |
| 6. | Naxatra TV                |
| 7. | NDTV Metro Nation Chennai |
| 8. | NDTV Metro Nation Mumbai  |
| 9. | NDTV Metro Nation Kolkata |

| 1   | 2                           |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| 10. | NDTV Metro Nation Bangalore |
| 11. | NDTV Middle East            |
| 12. | TV-9 Gujarati               |
| 13. | TV-9 NCR                    |
| 14. | Hollywood                   |
| 15. | Focus                       |
| 16. | Hamar TV                    |
| 17. | HYTV                        |
| 18. | Virsa                       |
| 19. | CNBC-TV 18-1                |
| 20. | CNBC-TV 18-2                |
| 21. | CNBC-TV 18-3                |
| 22. | Vasanth                     |
| 23. | Smaya                       |
| 24. | Music Choice                |
| 25. | Unity                       |
| 26. | CNEB                        |
| 27. | CNN-IBN Channel- 1          |
| 28. | CNN-IBN Channel-2           |
| 29. | CNN-IBN Channel-3           |
| 30. | PNC News                    |
| 31. | PTC Music                   |
| 32. | PTC Sikh World              |
| 33. | Unity hariali               |
| 34. | Kolkata Plus                |
| 35. | Raj News Kanada             |
| 36. | Raj News Malayalam          |
| 37. | Raj News Telugu             |
| 38. | Raj Musix Kanada            |

| 1   | 2                                  |
|-----|------------------------------------|
| 39. | Raj Music Malayalam                |
| 40. | Raj Music Telugu                   |
| 41. | Raj Kids Kanada                    |
| 42. | Raj Kids Kanada Malayalam          |
| 43. | Raj Kids Kanada Telugu             |
| 44. | Raj Kids Kanada Tamil              |
| 45. | VCNL                               |
| 46. | Sriathi                            |
| 47. | Women's World                      |
| 48. | HBM                                |
| 49. | Aaha                               |
| 50. | Mallemaala                         |
| 51. | A to z                             |
| 52. | SAI TV                             |
| 53. | World Cinema                       |
| 54. | Anhoni-Mystries of The Unexplained |
| 55. | Tehkekaat                          |
| 56. | Indi Cinema                        |
| 57. | Topper                             |
| 58. | Y TV                               |
| 59. | Taste TV                           |
| 60. | UTV News                           |
| 61. | Hum Bhojpuria                      |
| 62. | Era Channel                        |
| 63. | Vision TV                          |
| 64. | Vision TV Entertain                |
| 65. | Vision TV Music                    |
| 66. | Vision TV Shiksha                  |
| 67. | Thai TV                            |

| 1   | 2                     |
|-----|-----------------------|
| 68. | Shree Giri News       |
| 69. | Shree Giri TV         |
| 70. | Polimer TV            |
| 71. | SAN                   |
| 72. | ASINET NEWS           |
| 73. | IBN Lokmat            |
| 74. | Sobhagya              |
| 75. | SAAM TV               |
| 76. | DNN                   |
| 77. | Rainbow               |
| 78. | Vanitha TV            |
| 79. | Simply Spice          |
| 80. | ITV News              |
| 81. | Global TV             |
| 82. | Explore TV            |
| 83. | TTV                   |
| 84. | Career TV             |
| 85. | Kailaignar Isai Aruvi |
| 86. | Kaliaganr Seithigal   |

#### Leaking of Entrance Test Papers

2482. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

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

(a) whether the entrance examination papers for the technical courses have been leaked out;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years;

(c) the number of persons found guilty and the punishment awarded to them;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents; and

(e) the achievement of the Government from such steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) There was no leakage of Question papers during 2006 and 2007 in respect of All India Engineering/ Architecture Entrance Examination (AIEEE), Indian Institute of Technology - Joint Entrance Examination (IIT-JEE), Common Admission Test (CAT), All India Pre-Medical / Pre-Dental Entrance Examination (AIPMT) and ICAI/ICWAI/ICSI. However, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has informed that the Common Proficiency Test - 2007 for admission to Chartered Accountancy Course held on 5th August, 2007 was cancelled on account of alleged leakage of question paper. The Common Proficiency Test - 2007 was again held on 26th August, 2007. The Council of the Institute has lodged an FIR in this regard. The organizing Institutes/ Bodies, from time to time, review the procedure for conduct of entrance examinations and take necessary action wherever needed. The Central Board of Secondary Examination (CBSE) has informed that a high level committee was constituted to study the existing system of examination and suggest necessary measures for further strengthening of the system. Further, on the recommendations of the Committee, adequate measures have already been taken.

*[English]*

#### **Standard of Higher Education**

2483. SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

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

(a) whether the Times Higher QS World University Ranking released in London last week does not list any Indian University within the first 200;

(b) if so, the reasons why any of the seven IITs in the country are not included in the 200-League table of top universities in the world, whereas the ranking include more than 10 Chinese universities;

(c) whether the ranking survey has covered 28 countries and whether the top 10 universities are either from USA or UK;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of higher education and to compete with the international institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) While certain institutions or agencies occasionally publish lists of universities or educational institutions ranked according to the criteria known to them, there is no authentic official international agency for the global ranking of universities.

(e) Improvement of quality of higher education is a continuous process. A substantial increase in Plan allocation is envisaged in the XI Plan for the expansion of higher education, for setting up of institutions such as Central Universities in uncovered States, establishment of World Class Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, Indian Institutes of Information Technology and Schools for Planning and Architecture. Expansion of capacity of the existing institutions, incentivising State Governments for increasing State outlays on higher education, strengthening of science based research in Universities, frequent updating of curricula, introduction of semester system, Faculty Improvement Programmes and other reforms are also proposed for being taken up during the XI Plan for improving the quality and relevance of higher education.

#### **FM Station in Imphal**

2484. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether FM Radio Service from Imphal Station has been functioning on trial;

(b) if so, the time by when it is likely to be commissioned as a regular official channel;

(c) whether FM channels have also started in other State capitals in the North East region; 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) FM transmitter at Imphal has been commissioned for regular service on 01.07.2005.

(c) and (d) FM transmitters working at other state capitals in North East are from Itanagar, Guwahati, Shillong, Agartala, Aizawl & Kohima.

*[Translation]*

#### **Schools without Buildings**

2485. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools without building in each State and Union Territory; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) As per District Information System of Education (DISE) data for 2005-06 brought out by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), 46364 schools, imparting elementary education, were without building. State/ UT wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme provides funds for construction of all new school buildings. School grant @ Rs. 2000 and a maintenance grant of Rs.5000/- per school per year for replacement and maintenance of school essentials is provided.

#### **Statement**

| S.No. | States/UTs        | Number of schools without building in 2005-06 |
|-------|-------------------|---|
| 1     | 2                 | 3   |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 4046  |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 193   |
| 3.    | Assam             | 211   |

| 1   | 2                           | 3     |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------|
| 4.  | Bihar                       | 2148  |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh                | 7835  |
| 6.  | Goa                         | 1     |
| 7.  | Gujarat                     | 495   |
| 8.  | Haryana                     | 24    |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh            | 315   |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir           | 684   |
| 11. | Jharkhand                   | 7896  |
| 12. | Karnataka                   | 558   |
| 13. | Kerala                      | 5     |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh              | 13347 |
| 15. | Maharashtra                 | 334   |
| 16. | Manipur                     | 124   |
| 17. | Meghalaya                   | 125   |
| 18. | Mizoram                     | 1     |
| 19. | Nagaland                    | 0     |
| 20. | Orissa                      | 956   |
| 21. | Punjab                      | 81    |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | 5712  |
| 23. | Sikkim                      | 10    |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | 21    |
| 25. | Tripura                     | 0     |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh               | 731   |
| 27. | Uttaranchal                 | 153   |
| 28. | West Bengal                 | 308   |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3     |
| 30. | Chandigarh                  | 1     |
| 31. | Dadara and Nagar Haveli     | 0     |
| 32. | Daman and Diu               | 0     |

| 1   | 2           | 3     |
|-----|-------------|-------|
| 33. | Delhi       | 46    |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0     |
| 35. | Pondicherry | 0     |
|     | India       | 46364 |

Source: District Information System of Education (DISE) data for 2005-06 brought out by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration.

### **Terrorist Training Camps in Neighbouring Countries**

2486. YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT:  
SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that terrorists activities are increasing in the North Eastern Region and other parts of the country;

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

(c) whether militants/terrorists working against India have their training camps in neighbouring countries particularly in Pakistan and Bangladesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof, countrywise;

(e) whether the Union Government has discussed this issue with the respective countries;

(f) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof;

(g) whether neighbouring countries are also involved in smuggling of fake currency in the country;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the steps taken by the Government to check the activities of militants and smuggling of fake currency in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) The details of incidents of violence in North Eastern Region, J&K and naxal affected States are as under:—

| Year                   | No. of incidents in NE | No. of incidents in J & K | No. of incidents in Naxal affected States |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 2005                   | 1332                   | 1990                      | 1608                                      |
| 2006                   | 1366                   | 1667                      | 1509                                      |
| 2007 (upto 31.10.2007) | 1275                   | 959                       | 1285                                      |

As per available inputs, Indian Insurgent Groups Active in the North East have established several camps for training, shelter and storage of arms in Bangladesh and in Myanmar. As per reports, terrorist infrastructure continues to exist in Pakistan.

(c) to (f) In the second meeting of the Joint Anti Terrorism Mechanism between India and Pakistan held in New Delhi on 22nd October, 2007, both sides shared new information on terrorist incidents including those which have occurred since the first meeting in March, 2007. They agreed to continue to work to identify measures, exchange specific information and assist in investigations. India's concerns relating to terrorism and continuing terrorist infrastructure have also been raised with Pakistan in the bilateral meetings.

The Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Bangladesh for action against Indian insurgent Groups camps at various fora. The matter was recently raised in the Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh held in August, 2007 at New Delhi. Bangladesh side stated that it would take effective action against any activity by such groups inimical to India and agreed that swift action would be taken if timely information is provided.

In the 13th National Level meeting between India and Myanmar held in Myanmar in February 2007, various issues of mutual concern including those relating to security were discussed. Both countries agreed to cooperate closely with each other in this regard.

(g) and (h) As per available information, induction of fake Indian currency notes into the country is largely being done with the support of established channels and external elements.

(i) The Government remains firmly committed to countering the challenge posed by terrorism.\* Towards

this end, a multi-pronged strategy is being pursued in close conjunction with the State Governments, which involves measures to check infiltration from across the borders, deployment of Central Security Forces in areas prone to terrorist violence, continuous vigilance and strengthening of security arrangements in vulnerable areas and around vital installations, sharing of intelligence, strengthening of State Police Forces and up-gradation of their capabilities to deal with terrorist activities through the scheme of Police Modernization and raising of India Reserve Battalions, etc. efforts are also being made to strengthen bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation including with Bangladesh, with the aim of combating terrorism through arrangements for Mutual legal Assistance, Extradition Treaties, exchange of information and intelligence, etc.

[English]

#### **Adolescent Education Programme**

2487. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR:

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

(a) the names of States/Union Territories (UTs) where the Adolescent Education Programme (AEP) has been implemented;

(b) the allocation made to each State and Union Territory under the programme during the each of the last three years and in the current year;

(c) the names of the States/Union Territories which have refused to implement or have partly implemented AEP; and

(d) the outcome of review made of the AEP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development, in collaboration with National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) has launched an educational programme, known as Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) in 2005 for implementation by all the States and Union Territories in secondary and higher secondary schools.

(b) The programme was not implemented during 2004-05. Details of the releases made to States and Union Territories under the programme during 2005-06 and 2006-07 & allocation during 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) According to information received by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), State Government of Gujarat has decided not to implement Adolescence Education Programme, and State Government of Kerala has decided to review the content of the programme. State Government of Maharashtra is in the process of reviewing the content of the programme. State Government of Rajasthan has informed that it has decided not to implement the programme in its present form.

(d) NACO has constituted a committee to review the toolkit for Adolescence Education Programme. Besides, all the States and Union Territories have also been advised by this Ministry to review the material to align the same in the context of local environment and the socio-cultural ethos.

#### **Statement**

*Details of the Release made during 2005-06, 2006-07 to each State/Union Territory and Allocation made in 2007-08 Under Adolescence Education Programme.*

| Sl.No. | Name of States/UTs          | 2005-06<br>(in Rs. lakh) | 2006-07<br>(in Rs. lakh) | 2007-08<br>(in Rs. lakh) |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1      | 2                           | 3                        | 4                        | 5                        |
| 1.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 5.00                     | 6.00                     |                          |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 300.00                   | 360.00                   |                          |

| 1   | 2                              | 3      | 4      | 5   |
|-----|--------------------------------|--------|--------|---|
| 3.  | Arunachal Pradesh              | 15.00  | 9.34   | Total amount allocated for all States is Rs. 1935.00 lakh. No release has been made to any State. |
| 4.  | Assam                          | 79.20  | 169.80 |   |
| 5.  | Bihar                          | 170.00 | 162.00 |   |
| 6.  | Chandigarh                     | 6.50   | 6.10   |   |
| 7.  | Chhattisgarh                   | 25.00  | 250.00 |   |
| 8.  | Dadra                          | 1.00   | 1.20   |   |
| 9.  | Daman                          | 2.50   | 4.50   |   |
| 10. | Delhi                          | 52.00  | 88.00  |   |
| 11. | Goa                            | 10.00  | 2550   |   |
| 12. | Gujarat ( including Ahemdabad) | 425.00 | 285.00 |   |
| 13. | Haryana                        | 60.00  | 50.00  |   |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh               | 50.00  | 27.00  |   |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir              | 41.75  | 38.40  |   |
| 16. | Jharkhand                      | 60.00  | 50.00  |   |
| 17. | Karnataka                      | 196.00 | 400.00 |   |
| 18. | Kerala                         | 269.00 | 100.00 |   |
| 19. | Lakshdweep                     | 2.00   | 5.00   |   |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh                 | 320.00 | 180.00 |   |
| 21. | Maharashtra (inc. Mumbai)      | 530.23 | 788.00 |   |
| 22. | Manipur                        | 35.00  | 33.15  |   |
| 23. | Meghalaya                      | 10.00  | 40.77  |   |
| 24. | Mizoram                        | 35.00  | 48.83  |   |
| 25. | Nagaland                       | 40.00  | 46.20  |   |
| 26. | Orissa                         | 100.00 | 310.57 |   |
| 27. | Pondicherry                    | 3.00   | 12.00  |   |
| 28. | Punjab                         | 113.00 | 85.00  |   |
| 29. | Rajasthan                      | 125.00 | 180.00 |   |
| 30. | Sikkim                         | 20.00  | 17.00  |   |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu (incl. Chennai)     | 288.00 | 525.00 |   |

| 1     | 2             | 3       | 4       | 5       |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 32.   | Tripura       | 10.00   | 10.00   |         |
| 33.   | Uttar Pradesh | 135.50  | 364.42  |         |
| 34.   | Uttarakhand   | 60.00   | 75.00   |         |
| 35.   | West Bengal   | 560.00  | 766.25  |         |
| Total |               | 4154.68 | 5520.03 | 1935.00 |

#### Reformation of Education Policy

2488. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Education policy;

(b) whether the need of the hour is for a complete transformation in education; and

(c) if so, the details of reforms being undertaken in the Education Policy with reference to SC, ST, OBC and weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) provides for a National System of Education, which implies that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. It also accords priority for improvement of the standard of education at all levels for children living in rural and urban areas. The matter regarding formulation of a new Education Policy is under consideration of the Government.

#### NGOs Engaged in Minority Education

2489. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Governmental Organisations working to promote education among minority communities in the country including West Bengal, State and UT-wise; and

(b) the details of Non-Governmental Organisations which have received award for promotion of education in the country including West Bengal during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Information regarding non-governmental organizations working to promote education among minority communities is not maintained centrally.

#### Classification of Institutes for Minorities

2490. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any norms for classifying higher educational and professional educational institutions as minority institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the role of State Governments/Union Territories in this regard;

(d) the details of institutions recognised as minority institutions during each of the last three years; and

(e) the role, liabilities and rights of minority management and others concerned with regard to these institutions recognised as minority institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Institutions established or administered by the minorities in exercise of their rights under Article 30 (1) of the constitution are recognized as Minority Educational Institutions by the government or



authority of jurisdiction over such institutions. Section 2(g) of National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act 2004 also defines Minority Educational Institutions for the purposes of the said Act. While information on institutions recognized by state governments as Minority Educational Institutions is not centrally maintained, the Central Government has so far recognized three institutions deemed to be universities and one Central University (Aligarh Muslim University) as minority educational institutions. The recognition granted to the Aligarh Muslim University is Sub-judice before the Supreme Court. The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) is also competent under Section 12B and Section 12C of the (NCMEI) Act, 2004 to decide on the minority status of an educational institution. The NCMEI has so far issued recognition certificates to 1128 minority Institutions in 26 States and 4 UTs. The right to administer minority education institutions includes the right to admissions and appointments therein.

*[Translation]*

#### **Information Technology Institutes**

2491. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up national level technology institutes in the field of Information Technology in the country especially in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh;

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

(c) the details of the proposals received by the Union Government from various States/Union Territories during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) There are four Centrally funded Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in the country, including two in Madhya Pradesh, at Gwalior and Jabalpur. A proposal for setting up of twenty more Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in

the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan was sent by this Ministry to the Planning Commission in 2006 for in-principle approval. As desired by the Planning Commission, a Task Force constituted by the Ministry is examining the establishment of the IIITs in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Union Government has received proposals from various States/Union Territories, including Chhattisgarh, for establishment of IIITs there. The decision on location of the new Institutes has not yet been taken.

*[English]*

#### **Rural Employment Generation Programme**

2492. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) throughout the country for promoting agro based industries including vegetable and herbal products based agro industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the assistance granted for promoting herbal and vegetable based products, State-wise and UT-wise; and

(d) the details of the employment generated through REGP during each of the last three years, State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been implementing a Central Sector credit-linked subsidy programme, titled the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), in collaboration with the Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) of the respective States/Union Territories (UTs). Under REGP, eligible entrepreneurs are assisted in establishing village industries, including agro and food processing industry units which also comprise vegetable and herbal products based industries, by availing of loans from public sector scheduled commercial banks, selected regional rural banks, cooperative banks, etc., and margin money assistance (subsidy) from the KVIC, for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh.

(c) REGP is a Central Sector scheme and the approved grants for the scheme are released to the KVIC which, in turn, releases the funds (towards margin money assistance) to the banks against the projects sanctioned in each State/Union Territory (UT). The State/UT-wise details of margin money assistance provided for the agro and food processing industry group of the village industries under the REGP which also comprise vegetable and herbal products based industries, during 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statement I.

(d) The State/UT-wise details of employment estimated to have been generated under REGP, during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statement II.

**Statement I**

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

| (Rs. lakh) |                             |                         |
|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sl. No.    | States/Union Territories    | Margin Money Assistance |
| 1          | 2                           | 3                       |
| 1.         | Delhi                       | 4.84                    |
| 2.         | Haryana                     | 256.92                  |
| 3.         | Himachal Pradesh            | 234.58                  |
| 4.         | Jammu and Kashmir           | 172.42                  |
| 5.         | Punjab                      | 556.78                  |
| 6.         | Rajasthan                   | 681.86                  |
| 7.         | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 7.97                    |
| 8.         | Bihar                       | 352.75                  |
| 9.         | Jharkhand                   | 50.23                   |
| 10.        | Orissa                      | 422.21                  |
| 11.        | West Bengal                 | 907.34                  |
| 12.        | Arunachal Pradesh           | 57.78                   |
| 13.        | Assam                       | 686.94                  |

| 1     | 2              | 3        |
|-------|----------------|----------|
| 14.   | Manipur        | 38.57    |
| 15.   | Meghalaya      | 56.32    |
| 16.   | Mizoram        | 417.44   |
| 17.   | Nagaland       | 37.31    |
| 18.   | Sikkim         | 60.58    |
| 19.   | Tripura        | 39.55    |
| 20.   | Andhra Pradesh | 918.91   |
| 21.   | Karnataka      | 969.70   |
| 22.   | Kerala         | 285.85   |
| 23.   | Puducherry     | 7.59     |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu     | 511.95   |
| 25.   | Goa            | 20.18    |
| 26.   | Gujarat        | 82.86    |
| 27.   | Maharashtra    | 716.36   |
| 28.   | Chhattisgarh   | 410.51   |
| 29.   | Madhya Pradesh | 469.36   |
| 30.   | Uttarakhand    | 98.67    |
| 31.   | Uttar Pradesh  | 1230.34  |
| Total |                | 10764.67 |

**Statement II**

*State/UT-wise details of estimated employment generated under REGP during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

| (Number of persons) |                              |   |         |         |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---|---------|---------|
| Sl.No.              | States/<br>Union Territories | Estimated employment generated under REGP |         |         |
|                     |                              | 2004-05                                   | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
| 1                   | 2                            | 3   | 4       | 5       |
| 1.                  | Chandigarh                   | 188                                       | 36      | 50      |
| 2.                  | Delhi                        | 144                                       | 112     | 267     |

| 1     | 2                              | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 3.    | Haryana                        | 35691  | 26541  | 28339  |
| 4.    | Himachal Pradesh               | 12256  | 12276  | 17102  |
| 5.    | Jammu and Kashmir              | 9406   | 18284  | 23274  |
| 6.    | Punjab                         | 30665  | 16654  | 35604  |
| 7.    | Rajasthan                      | 38287  | 59596  | 44168  |
| 8.    | Andaman and<br>Nicobar Islands | 93     | 4495   | 323    |
| 9.    | Bihar                          | 5049   | 11445  | 12334  |
| 10.   | Jharkhand                      | 6855   | 3756   | 7289   |
| 11.   | Orissa                         | 15241  | 9670   | 16311  |
| 12.   | West Bengal                    | 36581  | 36853  | 42834  |
| 13.   | Arunachal Pradesh              | 1219   | 1857   | 2106   |
| 14.   | Assam                          | 25768  | 49595  | 30912  |
| 15.   | Manipur                        | 1313   | 416    | 1881   |
| 16.   | Meghalaya                      | 3789   | 1962   | 2174   |
| 17.   | Mizoram                        | 5180   | 18255  | 16455  |
| 18.   | Magaland                       | 3851   | 5549   | 3358   |
| 19.   | Tripura                        | 3994   | 5616   | 5851   |
| 20.   | Sikkim                         | 3227   | 1750   | 2208   |
| 21.   | Andhra Pradesh                 | 66463  | 66050  | 58750  |
| 22.   | Karnataka                      | 19478  | 27129  | 42420  |
| 23.   | Kerala                         | 16434  | 30586  | 30144  |
| 24.   | Lakshadweep                    | 0      | 292    | 0      |
| 25.   | Puducherry                     | 146    | 187    | 854    |
| 26.   | Tamil Nadu                     | 19159  | 20055  | 25216  |
| 27.   | Goa                            | 1670   | 801    | 1389   |
| 28.   | Gujarat                        | 8581   | 17947  | 13520  |
| 29.   | Maharashtra                    | 25040  | 30928  | 27182  |
| 30.   | Chhattisgarh                   | 18347  | 17348  | 17719  |
| 31.   | Madhya Pradesh                 | 40539  | 15365  | 22332  |
| 32.   | Uttarakhand                    | 10471  | 10948  | 10962  |
| 33.   | Uttar Pradesh                  | 64900  | 45322  | 51123  |
| Total |                                | 530025 | 567676 | 595451 |

*[Translation]***Establishment of Knowledge City**

2493. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a knowledge city to locate all institutions of excellence for higher education at one site, with a view to imparting world class higher education to the youth in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by when the above scheme is proposed to be started; and

(d) the funds estimated for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

*[English]***Recruitment of Muslims in PMF**

2494. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA:  
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations of Minority communities in the Para Military Forces has marked an upward trend;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Sachchar Committee has given some recommendations regarding Muslim quota in Para Military Forces; and

(d) if so, the details and reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and

(b) The details of minorities recruited in the Central Para Military Forces during the period 01.04.2007 to 30.09.2007 are as under:

| Force                             | Minorities recruited |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Central Reserve Police Force      | 1,108                |
| Border Security Force             | 119                  |
| Central Industrial Security Force | 480                  |
| Indo Tibetan Border Police        | 757                  |
| Sashastra Seema Bal               | 18                   |
| Assam Rifles                      | 532                  |

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Visit of US Business Delegation

2495. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether US business delegation visited India to explore investment opportunities in India as reported in the *Indian Express* dated September 23, 2007; and

(b) if so, the details of discussion and total FDI committed thereby in different sectors of the economy alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) A number of US business and official delegation have visited India during the current year to discuss and explore possibilities of investment and bilateral trade. Some of the visits undertaken by US delegation are mentioned below:

Delegation from Asian American Hotel Owners Association on 12.2.2007.

- Delegation of US investors led by Chairman of Rollins Group on 23.2.2007.
- Delegation led by Chairman of Midwest Region of JP Morgan Chase & Co. on 6.3.2007.

- Delegation from American Bio Industry Alliance on 19.3.2007.
- Delegation led by Dy. Assistant Secretary of Commerce on 15.2.07.
- Delegation to attend Indo-US Trade Policy Forum meeting on 13.4.2007.
- Delegation from Bay area Economic Forum, USA on 4.5.2007.
- Delegation of Citi Group and Perry Capital on 20.6.2007.
- Delegation led by Sr. Vice President of Citi Group on 21.6.07.
- Delegation from various American companies to attend annual Summit organized by Indo-American Chamber of Commerce in Sept., 2007.
- Delegation of Harrah's Entertainment Inc., USA on 13.9.07.
- Delegation from the Association of Manufacturing Technology, USA on 22.10.07.
- Delegation led by Governor, State of Utah, USA on 29.10.07.
- Delegation led by President & CEO of Biogen Inc., on 18.10.2007.
- Delegation led by Governor, State of Minnesota during October 20-27, 2007.

(b) As mentioned above, these business delegations held discussion with Government Official as well as Indian Business houses to explore possibilities of investment and trade in India. At this stage, it is not possible to quantify FDI inflows from these visits. However, actual FDI received from USA during the last three years are as under:

|                            | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08<br>(April-August) |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| FDI inflows (US\$ Million) | 669     | 502     | 856     | 396                       |

#### NCRB Report on Death and Suicide Cases

2496. DR. M. JAGANNATH:  
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is maintaining data relating to accidental deaths, suicide and farmer suicides that takes place in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported by the NCRB during each of the last three years, separately, State-wise;

(c) whether as per the estimated data of NCRB farmers suicide are less than the actual suicide;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the criteria adopted for identifying farmers suicides at the State level; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to maintain the actual data on such cases including women and tenant farmers in the category of farmers suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Yes, Sir. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) brings out an annual report titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India', which is a compendium of data of loss of human lives due to accidents and suicides in the country.

(b) The State/UT wise and sex-wise details of number of accidental deaths, suicides and farmers' suicides, as reported to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) by the States/UTs, during 2004 to 2006 are enclosed as Statement I to III respectively.

(c) and (d) NCRB does not maintain any estimated database. The data on suicides including suicides by farmers is provided to NCRB by the States/UTs. NCRB compiles the data as per its mandate.

(e) and (f) The data, inclusive of gender-wise data on farmers suicides, for NCRB's annual report 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' is provided by the States/UTs in a set of proforma designed for this purpose.

#### **Statement I**

#### *State/UT wise Number of Accidental Deaths during 2004-2005*

| Sl. No. | State/UT          | 2004  |        |       | 2005  |        |       | 2006* |        |       |
|---------|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|         |                   | Male  | Female | Total | Male  | Female | Total | Male  | Female | Total |
| 1       | 2                 | 3     | 4      | 5     | 6     | 7      | 8     | 9     | 10     | 11    |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 17216 | 4813   | 22029 | 18589 | 5643   | 24232 | 21810 | 5977   | 27787 |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 241   | 66     | 307   | 228   | 27     | 255   | 265   | 21     | 286   |
| 3.      | Assam             | 2215  | 709    | 2924  | 2413  | 589    | 3002  | 2976  | 954    | 3930  |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 4136  | 1591   | 5727  | 4184  | 1417   | 5601  | 4753  | 1739   | 6492  |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 8187  | 3112   | 11299 | 8985  | 3168   | 12153 | 9096  | 3348   | 12444 |
| 6.      | Goa               | 940   | 173    | 1113  | 924   | 165    | 1089  | 1052  | 166    | 1218  |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | 12972 | 4301   | 17273 | 14870 | 4896   | 19766 | 15338 | 5177   | 20515 |
| 8.      | Haryana           | 6643  | 1190   | 7833  | 6642  | 1207   | 7849  | 8102  | 1483   | 9585  |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 1687  | 288    | 1975  | 1901  | 341    | 2242  | 1778  | 396    | 2174  |
| 10.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 1659  | 315    | 1974  | 1781  | 724    | 2505  | 1663  | 495    | 2158  |
| 11.     | Jharkhand         | 1064  | 533    | 1597  | 2931  | 981    | 3912  | 3372  | 1082   | 4454  |
| 12.     | Karnataka         | 11936 | 3713   | 15649 | 14386 | 4088   | 18474 | 16196 | 4397   | 20593 |

| 1                 | 2                           | 3      | 4     | 5      | 6      | 7     | 8      | 9      | 10    | 11     |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 13.               | Kerala                      | 6581   | 1488  | 8069   | 6822   | 1465  | 8287   | 7542   | 1438  | 8980   |
| 14.               | Madhya Pradesh              | 17855  | 7681  | 25536  | 19660  | 8388  | 28048  | 20696  | 8831  | 29527  |
| 15.               | Maharashtra                 | 39090  | 12414 | 51504  | 39333  | 13316 | 52649  | 43275  | 13828 | 57103  |
| 16.               | Manipur                     | 187    | 26    | 213    | 217    | 41    | 258    | 201    | 47    | 248    |
| 17.               | Meghalaya                   | 220    | 33    | 253    | 217    | 47    | 264    | 224    | 42    | 266    |
| 18.               | Mizoram                     | 103    | 32    | 135    | 118    | 33    | 151    | 183    | 22    | 205    |
| 19.               | Nagaland                    | 67     | 15    | 82     | 55     | 10    | 65     | 85     | 8     | 93     |
| 20.               | Orissa                      | 5975   | 2297  | 8272   | 6349   | 2282  | 8631   | 6713   | 2442  | 9155   |
| 21.               | Punjab                      | 4781   | 1232  | 6013   | 4812   | 836   | 5648   | 5734   | 1052  | 6786   |
| 22.               | Rajasthan                   | 13689  | 3798  | 17487  | 13711  | 3426  | 17137  | 14598  | 4345  | 18943  |
| 23.               | Sikkim                      | 143    | 48    | 191    | 208    | 35    | 243    | 185    | 58    | 243    |
| 24.               | Tamil Nadu                  | 14982  | 5240  | 20222  | 17070  | 4884  | 21954  | 17946  | 5553  | 23499  |
| 25.               | Tripura                     | 394    | 258   | 652    | 392    | 215   | 607    | 427    | 192   | 619    |
| 26.               | Uttar Pradesh               | 19054  | 5112  | 24166  | 19296  | 4829  | 24125  | 19604  | 5429  | 25033  |
| 27.               | Uttaranchal                 | 1438   | 289   | 1727   | 1405   | 315   | 1720   | 1502   | 353   | 1855   |
| 28.               | West Bengal                 | 8920   | 3488  | 12408  | 8570   | 3030  | 11600  | 8311   | 3020  | 11331  |
| Total (States)    |                             | 202375 | 64255 | 266630 | 216069 | 66398 | 282467 | 233627 | 71895 | 305522 |
| Union Territories |                             |        |       |        |        |       |        |        |       |        |
| 29.               | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 902    | 933   | 1835   | 1436   | 1422  | 2858   | 143    | 44    | 187    |
| 30.               | Chandigarh                  | 292    | 70    | 362    | 262    | 80    | 342    | 248    | 59    | 307    |
| 31.               | Dadara and Nagar Haveli     | 156    | 29    | 185    | 188    | 31    | 219    | 173    | 47    | 220    |
| 32.               | Daman and Diu               | 74     | 13    | 87     | 88     | 12    | 100    | 98     | 16    | 114    |
| 33.               | Delhi (UT)                  | 5619   | 1304  | 6923   | 6068   | 1303  | 7371   | 6213   | 1309  | 7522   |
| 34.               | Lakshadweep                 | 0      | 0     | 0      | 2      | 1     | 3      | 4      | 2     | 6      |
| 35.               | Pondicherry                 | 772    | 469   | 1241   | 693    | 122   | 815    | 704    | 122   | 826    |
| Total (UTs)       |                             | 7815   | 2818  | 10633  | 8737   | 2971  | 11708  | 7583   | 1599  | 9182   |
| Total (All India) |                             | 210190 | 67073 | 277263 | 224806 | 69369 | 294175 | 241210 | 73494 | 314704 |

\*Provisional data.

Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India

**Statement II***State/UT wise Number of Suicides during 2004-2006*

| Sl. No. | State/UT          | 2004 |        |       | 2005 |        |       | 2006* |        |       |
|---------|-------------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|         |                   | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male  | Female | Total |
| 1       | 2                 | 3    | 4      | 5     | 6    | 7      | 8     | 9     | 10     | 11    |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 9082 | 4444   | 13526 | 8865 | 4577   | 13442 | 8863  | 4413   | 13276 |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 49   | 30     | 79    | 49   | 21     | 70    | 96    | 33     | 129   |
| 3.      | Assam             | 1945 | 894    | 2839  | 1951 | 895    | 2846  | 2116  | 915    | 3031  |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 212  | 139    | 351   | 327  | 216    | 543   | 299   | 319    | 618   |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 2986 | 1509   | 4495  | 3305 | 1576   | 4881  | 3060  | 1566   | 4626  |
| 6.      | Goa               | 212  | 102    | 314   | 197  | 85     | 282   | 183   | 92     | 275   |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | 2850 | 1926   | 4776  | 2902 | 1863   | 4765  | 3048  | 1987   | 5035  |
| 8.      | Haryana           | 1454 | 628    | 2082  | 1493 | 553    | 2046  | 1766  | 550    | 2316  |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 236  | 135    | 371   | 214  | 145    | 359   | 301   | 156    | 457   |
| 10.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 51   | 61     | 112   | 196  | 98     | 294   | 152   | 110    | 262   |
| 11.     | Jharkhand         | 233  | 184    | 417   | 523  | 285    | 808   | 521   | 335    | 856   |
| 12.     | Karnataka         | 8018 | 3919   | 11937 | 7707 | 3850   | 11557 | 8048  | 4164   | 12212 |
| 13.     | Kerala            | 6598 | 2455   | 9053  | 6830 | 2414   | 9244  | 6583  | 2443   | 9026  |
| 14.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 3634 | 3161   | 6795  | 2851 | 2597   | 5448  | 3503  | 2932   | 6435  |
| 15.     | Maharashtra       | 9903 | 4826   | 14729 | 9603 | 4823   | 14426 | 10510 | 4984   | 15494 |
| 16.     | Manipur           | 32   | 9      | 41    | 23   | 4      | 27    | 24    | 12     | 36    |
| 17.     | Meghalaya         | 39   | 16     | 55    | 50   | 21     | 71    | 69    | 23     | 92    |
| 18.     | Mizoram           | 53   | 7      | 60    | 47   | 8      | 55    | 60    | 10     | 70    |
| 19.     | Nagaland          | 25   | 6      | 31    | 21   | 6      | 27    | 19    | 9      | 28    |
| 20.     | Orissa            | 2544 | 1671   | 4215  | 2554 | 1654   | 4208  | 2373  | 1692   | 4065  |
| 21.     | Punjab            | 516  | 129    | 645   | 482  | 106    | 588   | 610   | 162    | 772   |
| 22.     | Rajasthan         | 2486 | 1239   | 3725  | 2858 | 1320   | 4178  | 2910  | 1353   | 4263  |
| 23.     | Sikkim            | 56   | 42     | 98    | 62   | 47     | 109   | 98    | 47     | 145   |
| 24.     | Tamil Nadu        | 7946 | 4893   | 12839 | 7507 | 4569   | 12076 | 7509  | 4872   | 12381 |
| 25.     | Tripura           | 433  | 337    | 770   | 401  | 314    | 715   | 428   | 337    | 765   |

| 1                        | 2                           | 3     | 4     | 5      | 6     | 7     | 8      | 9     | 10    | 11     |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| 26.                      | Uttar Pradesh               | 1954  | 1683  | 3637   | 1772  | 1677  | 3449   | 1761  | 1338  | 3099   |
| 27.                      | Uttaranchal                 | 148   | 89    | 237    | 180   | 93    | 273    | 173   | 153   | 326    |
| 28.                      | West Bengal                 | 7661  | 5763  | 13424  | 8614  | 6401  | 15015  | 9120  | 6605  | 15725  |
| Total (States)           |                             | 71356 | 40297 | 111653 | 71584 | 40218 | 111802 | 74203 | 41612 | 115815 |
| <b>Union Territories</b> |                             |       |       |        |       |       |        |       |       |        |
| 29.                      | Aadaman and Nicobar Islands | 81    | 41    | 122    | 86    | 53    | 139    | 96    | 37    | 133    |
| 30.                      | Chandigarh                  | 52    | 23    | 75     | 63    | 26    | 89     | 56    | 24    | 80     |
| 31.                      | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 20    | 19    | 39     | 41    | 28    | 69     | 23    | 19    | 42     |
| 32.                      | Daman and Diu               | 5     | 8     | 13     | 25    | 7     | 32     | 14    | 8     | 22     |
| 33.                      | Delhi (UT)                  | 799   | 457   | 1256   | 777   | 468   | 1245   | 960   | 532   | 1492   |
| 34.                      | Lakshadweep                 | 0     | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0     | 0      | 1     | 1     | 2      |
| 35.                      | Pondicherry                 | 338   | 201   | 539    | 340   | 198   | 538    | 349   | 177   | 526    |
| Total (UTs)              |                             | 1295  | 749   | 2044   | 1332  | 780   | 2112   | 1499  | 798   | 2297   |
| Total (All India)        |                             | 72651 | 41046 | 113697 | 72916 | 40998 | 113914 | 75702 | 42410 | 118112 |

\*Provisional data

Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India.

**Statement III***State/UT wise Suicides of Farmers during 2004-2006*

| Sl. No. | State/UT          | 2004 |        |       | 2005 |        |       | 2006* |        |       |
|---------|-------------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|         |                   | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male  | Female | Total |
| 1       | 2                 | 3    | 4      | 5     | 6    | 7      | 8     | 9     | 10     | 11    |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 2218 | 448    | 2666  | 2017 | 473    | 2490  | 2000  | 607    | 2607  |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 16   | 4      | 20    | 18   | 7      | 25    | 4     | 0      | 4     |
| 3.      | Assam             | 316  | 15     | 331   | 256  | 43     | 299   | 295   | 27     | 322   |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 23   | 0      | 23    | 32   | 7      | 39    | 38    | 8      | 46    |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 1213 | 182    | 1395  | 1200 | 212    | 1412  | 1212  | 271    | 1483  |
| 6.      | Goa               | 7    | 1      | 8     | 10   | 1      | 11    | 5     | 0      | 5     |



| 1                        | 2                           | 3     | 4    | 5     | 6     | 7    | 8     | 9     | 10   | 11    |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 7.                       | Gujarat                     | 452   | 71   | 523   | 519   | 96   | 615   | 411   | 76   | 487   |
| 8.                       | Haryana                     | 144   | 16   | 160   | 128   | 12   | 140   | 181   | 9    | 190   |
| 9.                       | Himachal Pradesh            | 43    | 9    | 52    | 20    | 0    | 20    | 22    | 0    | 22    |
| 10.                      | Jammu and Kashmir           | 1     | 0    | 1     | 1     | 1    | 2     | 30    | 4    | 34    |
| 11.                      | Jharkhand                   | 21    | 0    | 21    | 124   | 0    | 124   | 103   | 0    | 103   |
| 12.                      | Karnataka                   | 1706  | 257  | 1963  | 1663  | 220  | 1883  | 1450  | 270  | 1720  |
| 13.                      | Kerala                      | 860   | 43   | 903   | 1073  | 45   | 1118  | 1028  | 96   | 1124  |
| 14.                      | Madhya Pradesh              | 1347  | 291  | 1638  | 1055  | 193  | 1248  | 1178  | 197  | 1375  |
| 15.                      | Maharashtra                 | 3799  | 348  | 4147  | 3638  | 288  | 3926  | 4111  | 342  | 4453  |
| 16.                      | Manipur                     | 2     | 0    | 2     | 2     | 0    | 2     | 0     | 0    | 0     |
| 17.                      | Meghalaya                   | 11    | 0    | 11    | 4     | 0    | 4     | 3     | 0    | 3     |
| 18.                      | Mizoram                     | 2     | 0    | 2     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 1     | 0    | 1     |
| 19.                      | Nagaland                    | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 1     | 1    | 2     |
| 20.                      | Orissa                      | 299   | 80   | 379   | 204   | 50   | 254   | 241   | 42   | 283   |
| 21.                      | Punjab                      | 73    | 1    | 74    | 47    | 0    | 47    | 85    | 0    | 85    |
| 22.                      | Rajasthan                   | 675   | 74   | 749   | 436   | 25   | 461   | 356   | 39   | 395   |
| 23.                      | Sikkim                      | 30    | 19   | 49    | 34    | 7    | 41    | 27    | 8    | 35    |
| 24.                      | Tamil Nadu                  | 1297  | 302  | 1599  | 1002  | 253  | 1255  | 342   | 84   | 426   |
| 25.                      | Tripura                     | 15    | 0    | 15    | 29    | 0    | 29    | 7     | 0    | 7     |
| 26.                      | Uttar Pradesh               | 401   | 95   | 496   | 422   | 100  | 522   | 346   | 65   | 411   |
| 27.                      | Uttaranchal                 | 18    | 4    | 22    | 15    | 9    | 24    | 33    | 18   | 51    |
| 28.                      | West Bengal                 | 797   | 25   | 822   | 853   | 112  | 965   | 963   | 226  | 1189  |
| Total (States)           |                             | 15786 | 2285 | 18071 | 14802 | 2154 | 16956 | 14473 | 2390 | 16863 |
| <b>Union Territories</b> |                             |       |      |       |       |      |       |       |      |       |
| 29.                      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3     | 0    | 3     | 7     | 1    | 8     | 6     | 0    | 6     |
| 30.                      | Chandigarh                  | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 1     | 0    | 1     |
| 31.                      | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 7     | 0    | 7     | 13    | 0    | 13    | 12    | 0    | 12    |
| 32.                      | Daman and Diu               | 2     | 0    | 2     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0    | 0     |
| 33.                      | Delhi (UT)                  | 12    | 1    | 13    | 7     | 0    | 7     | 3     | 0    | 3     |

| 1   | 2                 | 3     | 4    | 5     | 6     | 7    | 8     | 9     | 10   | 11    |
|-----|-------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 34. | Lakshadweep       | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0    | 0     |
| 35. | Pondicherry       | 119   | 26   | 145   | 144   | 3    | 147   | 169   | 6    | 175   |
|     | Total (Uts)       | 143   | 27   | 170   | 171   | 4    | 175   | 191   | 6    | 197   |
|     | Total (All India) | 15929 | 2312 | 18241 | 14973 | 2158 | 17131 | 14664 | 2396 | 17060 |

\* Provisional data

Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India.

*[Translation]***Production of Aluminium**

2497. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the growing demand for aluminium at the domestic and international level and to the extent to which the production capacity of aluminium is to be increased in the country by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of production of aluminium during

each of the last three years, till date, public and private sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES ( DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) The decision regarding increase of aluminium production is taken by the respective Companies. However, as regards NALCO, a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the administrative control of the Ministry of Mines, the Company is presently executing 2nd phase expansion of its integrated aluminium complex. As per information furnished by the primary aluminium producers of the country, their present installed capacity and projected capacity of aluminium production by the end of 11th Five Year Plan will be as under:

| Name of the Company                       | Capacity in Metric Tonnes  |  |
|---|----------------------------|--|
|   | Present Installed Capacity | Projected capacity by the end of 11th Five Year Plan |
| National Aluminium Company Limited(NALCO) | 3,45,000                   | 4,60,000   |
| Bharat Aluminium Company Limited(BALCO)   | 3,45,000                   | 10,00,000  |
| Madras Aluminium Company Limited(MALCO)   | 38,000                     | 38,000   |
| Hindalco Industries Limited               | 4,61,000                   | 15,00,000  |
| Total                                     | 11,89,000                  | 29,98,000  |

(b) As per information obtained from the respective Companies, the total quantity of aluminium produced by the primary aluminium producing Companies during the last three years till date is as follows:—

| Name of the Company                       | Production in Metric Tonnes (MT) |          |           |                      |
|---|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------------|
|   | 2004-05                          | 2005-06  | 2006-07   | April-October, 2007* |
| National Aluminium Company Limited(NALCO) | 3,38,483                         | 3,58,954 | 3,58,734  | 2,08,847             |
| Bharat Aluminium Company Limited(BALCO)   | 1,00,272                         | 1,60,155 | 3,13,189  | 2,10,953             |
| Madras Aluminium Company Limited(MALCO)   | 35,649                           | 36,718   | 37,652    | 21,917               |
| Hindalco Industries Limited               | 4,09,068                         | 4,29,140 | 4,42,686  | 2,75,505             |
| Total                                     | 8,83,472                         | 9,84,967 | 11,52,261 | 7,17,222             |

\*Provisional figures.

### Setting up of Administrative Reforms Institute for Jail Administration

2498. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Administrative Reforms Institute with the assistance of the Bureau of Police Research & Development for improving the quality of jail administration in the country;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the total funds allocated/utilised for this purpose during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of cases of inaction, irregularities and corruption against the jail administration brought to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year till date, State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether incident of digging of a tunnel in various jails including in Uttar Pradesh has come to light recently; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government against the guilty jail administration?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Prisons is a State subject under list II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Prison management and administration is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. This data is not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) In the recent past, the incident of digging of a tunnel in Meerut Jail has come to light. On the basis of a preliminary enquiry, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has suspended 4 warders, 1 Head Warder and 1 Deputy Jailor. A show cause notice has also been served on the Jailor and Deputy Inspector General of Prisons. The magisterial enquiry has been completed and is under consideration of the State Government.

The Union Government from time to time has been advising the State Governments and Union Territories to strengthen the security in jails and take all precautionary measures in this regard.

### Import of Foodgrains

2499. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIK RAO GAWALI:

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

(a) whether due to some provisions of the World Trade Organisation, the countries which important foodgrains have to open their markets to multi-national companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any study about the adverse effect on wheat growers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) No, Sir. There are no specific provisions under the World Trade Organisation (WTO) agreements for opening markets to multi-national companies for import of foodgrains. One of India's key priorities in the agriculture negotiations has been for enabling developing countries to protect and promote the interest of their low income and resource poor farmers. Developing country Members would also have the flexibility to self designate and appropriate number of tariff lines as Special Products (SPs) guided by indicators based on the criteria of food security, livelihood security and rural development.

[English]

### Missing Security Personnel

2500. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any information regarding Central Security Personnel found missing in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases registered and number of personnel traced out during each of last three years, force-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any survey on the mental stress suffered by policemen during their duty period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to trace out these missing personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) Number of cases of missing Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs) personnel and cases traced out are as under:—

| Force        | Cases of missing personnel<br>Registered during |      |      | Cases traced out (Year) |
|--------------|---|------|------|-------------------------|
|              | 2005  | 2006 | 2007 |                         |
| CRPF         | Nil   | 01   | Nil  | Nil                     |
| BSF          | 02  | 04   | 01   | Nil                     |
| CISF         | 02  | 02   | 03   | 02 (2007)               |
| ITBP         | Nil   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil                     |
| SSB          | 04  | Nil  | 04   | Nil                     |
| Assam Rifles | Nil   | 01   | Nil  | Nil                     |
| NSG          | Nil   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil                     |

Cases have been registered with the concerned State Police and these are followed up regularly.

A study among CPMF personnel has brought out prolonged separation from family, high mobility, constant threat to life, prolonged duty hours etc. as the main factors responsible for mental stress. The remedial measures taken by the Forces to reduce stress are: better housing facility, transparent leave policy, regular interaction, both formal and informal, between Commanders/officers and troops, revamping of grievance redressal machinery, provision of telephone facilities, recreational and sports facilities, better health care facilities, yoga classes etc.

#### Formulation of New Policy on Higher Education

2501. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:  
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIK RAO GAWALI:  
SHRI K. S. RAO:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new policy to ensure restructuring of higher education curriculum, switching over to semester system, improving the financial health of colleges and universities, setting up of private universities on subsidised land for providing free education to socially and economically backward class students etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of requirement and allocation of funds to ensure higher quality of education in colleges and universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Subject to finalisation of XI Plan, it is proposed to link allocation of resources for development to universities eligible to receive assistance from the University Grants Commission, with their initiatives in introducing academic reforms for improvement of quality of higher education and addressing the concerns of access and equity.

**Al-Badar Threats**

2502. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the warning issued by Al-Badar regarding striking of terror attacks on the religious places, fairs/function places and vital installations in the country particularly in Haryana;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to counter each such threats and to control the activities of militant groups in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no specific input regarding warning issued by Al-Badar to attack on the religious places, fairs/function places and vital installations in the country particularly in Haryana. However, two Al-Badar terrorists arrested in Mysore revealed their plan to target various important installations/institutions. Inputs regarding the possible threats from terrorist element to target religious places, vital installations, important buildings, crowded places, mass transit system, etc. are received from time to time and the same is shared with States.

(c) The Government remains firmly committed to countering the challenge posed by terrorism. Towards this end, a multi-pronged strategy is being pursued in close conjunction with the State Governments, which involves measures to check infiltration from across the borders, deployment of Central Security Forces in areas prone to terrorist violence, continuous vigilance and strengthening of security arrangements in vulnerable areas and around vital installations, sharing of intelligence, strengthening of State Police forces and up-gradation of their capabilities to deal with terrorist activities through the schemes of Police Modernization and raising of India Reserve Battalions, etc. Efforts are also being made to strengthen bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation at the international level with the aim of combating terrorism through arrangements for Mutual Legal Assistance, Extradition Treaties, exchange of information and intelligence, etc.

*[Translation]***Growth of Advertising Industry**

2503. SHRI SURAJ SINGH:  
SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether the advertising industry has been witnessing a high growth rate in the country during the previous years;

(b) if so, the average annual growth rate during each of the last three years, till date;

(c) the total value of business transacted during the said period; and

(d) the details of financial incentives provided by the Government for promotion of this industry during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting is the nodal Ministry for dissemination of information to the masses regarding Government's developmental plans and policies. This Ministry's Media Unit—Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity—caters to the communication needs of all Central Ministries/ Departments. As such information in respect of the whole advertisement industry through out the country is not centrally maintained in this Ministry.

**Allocation of Funds to State Universities**

2504. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted for allocating funds to the State Universities;

(b) whether the State Universities are getting less grant in comparison to the Central Universities from the University Grants Commission;

(c) if so, the factual position thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the grant of the State Universities in order to meet their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) provides financial assistance to eligible universities/colleges which are included under Section 2 (f) and declared fit to receive Central assistance under Section 12 B of UGC Act, 1956 as per approved pattern of assistance under various schemes. Allocation of the grants under Five Year Plans to various universities and colleges is based on the recommendations of the duly constituted Expert Committees and the availability of financial resources with the UGC. As maintenance of Central Universities is the Centre's responsibility and that of the State universities rests with the State Governments, allocation for development as well as maintenance of Central Universities by the University Grants Commission (UGC) cannot be compared with the development assistance provided by the Commission to State Universities.

[English]

#### Look East Policy

2505. SHRI TAPIR GAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of border trades under the 'Look East Policy' from North Eastern States to South East Asean countries;

(b) the details of commencement of trade under this policy to South East Asean countries;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to open up border trade with Myanmar and China through different areas of Arunachal Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Pursuant to India's 'Look East Policy', India has signed a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)

with Singapore and is negotiating CECA with ASEAN and Free Trade Agreement (FTAs) with Thailand.

An Agreement on Border Trade was signed between India and Myanmar on 21.1.94, which was operationalised on 12.4.95. The Agreement envisages that the Border Trade will take place initially through Custom Posts at Moreh in Manipur and Champai in Mizoram, corresponding to Tamu and Rhi in Myanmar.

The volume of border trade over the last 5 years is as follows:

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

| Year    | Export | Import  | Total   |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 2002-03 | 392.20 | 1262.10 | 1654.30 |
| 2003-04 | 985.30 | 884.50  | 1939.80 |
| 2004-05 | 584.70 | 490.98  | 1075.68 |
| 2005-06 | 387    | 521     | 908     |
| 2006-07 | 613    | 269     | 882     |

(c) to (e) There are three approved Land Custom Stations on the Indo-Myanmar border viz. Moreh (Manipur), Champai (Mizoram) and Nampong (Arunachal Pradesh) for conducting trade with Myanmar. However, only one Custom Post at Moreh is operational for conducting border trade.

[Translation]

#### Export of Foodgrains

2506. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the share of the country in the foodgrain market as on date;

(b) whether the Government has not prepared itself to face the competition in this market leading to declining exports of foodgrains;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make the country competitive in the International Market under the open market system of the W.T.O.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The share of India's in the global foodgrain export (according to Food & Agriculture Organization) was about 0.7% in 2005. The low percentage of share in global foodgrain export is due to high domestic consumption and high prices of the foodgrains in the country itself. However, for the premium basmati rice, the Government of India has taken several initiatives in promoting its competitiveness in international market. Promotional exercise by wet sampling, and gift pouches have been undertaken in several prime destinations like Europe, Middle East and South Africa etc. A dedicated basmati rice DNA testing facility has been created at the Centre for DNA, fingerprinting, and diagnostic, Hyderabad to cater to the requirement of DNA testing for European Union market. A Basmati Export Development Foundation has been set up at Modipuram, Meerut with complete mandate for pre and post harvest management of basmati rice.

(d) One of the India's keep priorities in the agriculture negotiations at World Trade Organisation (WTO) is the substantial and effective reduction in domestic support and tariff in agricultural products of developed country. Besides, it is targeting the elimination of export subsidies extended by developed countries. This would increase the competitiveness of our agricultural exports. The Government also extends financial assistance for infrastructure development, quality development, R&D, market development and transport assistance to make the prices of foodgrain competitive in the global market.

*[English]*

#### **Huji Militants in Bangladesh**

2507. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is seeking the cooperation of Bangladesh Government to arrest some Huji activists who are suspected to be hiding there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Bangladesh Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) The Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Bangladesh regarding use of Bangladeshi soil for anti-India activities by anti-Indian elements as well as terrorists groups from neighbouring countries. Government of Bangladesh has assured at the highest level that its territory would not be allowed to be used for activities inimical to India. Government of India has emphasized to them the need for concrete and sustained action towards fulfilling this assurance.

*[Translation]*

#### **Short term Computer Operator Training Course**

2508. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:  
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

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

(a) whether the State Governments particularly, the State of Maharashtra and Rajasthan have been allocated funds for short term computer operator training course under the Regular Education Scheme of the World Bank project;

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

(c) the number of candidates who have been imparted short-term computer operator training in rural areas under the said project during each of the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether there has been any irregularities in offering admission particularly to rural and SC/ST candidates for computer operator training; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) This Ministry has not allocated funds for short term computer operator training course under the World Bank project to the State Governments including the State of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Union Territories.

**Funding Pattern under SSA**

2509. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI:  
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

(a) the financial allocation made under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme during the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans;

(b) whether the Government proposes to change the provision for funding after the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether several States are continuously demanding the existing provision for funding during the Eleventh Five Year Plan also;

(d) if so, whether the demands of the States are under consideration of the Government; 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) Expenditure made under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan by the Central Government during Ninth & Tenth Five Year Plans was Rs. 576.46 crore & Rs. 27896.25 crores, respectively.

Majority of States/UTs Governments requested for the continuation of the Xth Plan funding pattern for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during Eleventh Five Year Plan also. The funding pattern for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during XIth Plan period and thereafter has been modified by the Government of India as below:

(i) **For States/ Union Territories other than NE States:** The funding pattern between the Central Government and States/UTs shall be in the ratio of 65:35 for the first two years of the XIth Plan, i.e. 2007-08 and 2008-09; 60:40 for the third year i.e. 2009-10; 55:45 for the fourth year i.e. 2010-11; and 50:50 thereafter.

(ii) **For 8 North Eastern States:** For the 8 North Eastern States, the fund sharing pattern between Centre and States shall be 90:10 under the programme with the Centre's share resourced from the 10% earmarked for the NE Region in the SSA's central budget.

**Organisation of Exhibition on Indian Industries**

2510. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to organize exhibition on Indian Industries in some countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of stalls proposed to be set up alongwith the names of the participating departments?

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

(b) ITPO organizes participation of Indian Industries in exhibitions in various countries. In the current year and the next year, these are proposed to be organized in USA, Brazil, Mexico, Belgium, Italy, France, Greece, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, Libya, Algeria, South Africa, Egypt, China, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Japan, Sri Lanka, Australia etc.

(c) Every year, about 800 Indian companies/ organizations, participate in various fairs. Participation of companies in individual fairs depends on the product profile and nature of fair. In addition to the private companies and industry association, participants include Government Ministries/Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards. Number of participants, stall and Government Departments varies from event to event and is confirmed generally two weeks before the fair.

[English]

**Preferential Trade Agreement**

2511. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to start technical negotiations for a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) with South Africa and Mercosur comprising Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Pharmaceutical companies and banks are facing restrictions in South Africa;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide significant access to Indian companies in South African and Brazilian Markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The first round of negotiation for a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)- between India and Southern African Customs Union (SACU), comprising South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia & Swaziland was held in Pretoria, South Africa on 5—6 October 2007. The negotiation is for a PTA with SACU as a whole and not specifically with South Africa.

Negotiations have been concluded for a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) between India and MERCOSUR, comprising Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. India-MERCOSUR PTA and its Annexes have been signed on 25 January, 2004 and 19 March, 2005 respectively. The agreement will come into effect upon ratification by the legislatures of MERCOSUR countries.

(c) and (d) No. However Indian Pharmaceutical companies have indicated lengthy procedures for registration of their dossiers with local authorities, which are faced by companies from other countries as well.

(e) Since 31 March 2002, the Government is implementing the "Focus Africa" Programme as one of the initiatives for addressing the imperative to expand India's trade with Africa, including South Africa. Similarly since 1997, the Government has undertaken an integrated programme "Focus: LAC" to strengthen market access in the Latin American region, including Brazil. These programmes aim at sensitizing and assigning the organizations involved in trade promotion efforts to intensify and focus their export promotion activities in the targeted focus regions.

#### **Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

2512. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to open atleast one Kendriya Vidyalaya in every district of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of education in all Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(d) whether the Government is considering to increase the general category quota for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas in view of the declining trend of Government servants seeking admission for their wards in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has taken several steps to improve the quality of education including (i) teachers' in-service training, (ii) regular academic inspection of schools, (iii) provision of adequate teaching-learning material and resources, (iv) use of ICT in teaching and learning, etc.

(d) and (e) As per the admission guidelines, availability of general category seats automatically increases if enough children of Government employees or other higher categories are not available.

#### **Export of Iron Ore**

2513. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of iron ore has increased during the last three decades;

(b) if so, whether increased export of iron ore has resulted in increase in the import of steel;

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

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for allocation of mineral resources to indigenous steel manufacturers to curb large scale import of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) Import of steel is guided by the Export-Import Policy notified by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry from time to time. The country has sufficient resources of iron-ore. State Governments grant mineral concession including concession for iron ore, as per the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and Rules framed thereunder.

[*Translation*]

#### **Achievement of Target by KVIC**

2514. SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets set and achievements made for providing employment and increased production by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of the funds released by the KVIC during the said period, State and UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the targets in the States and UTs which are lagging behind?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The State/UT-wise details of the targets set and achievements made for providing employment and increasing the production by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in respect of Khadi during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statement I and II and in respect of village industries under the Rural

Employment Generation Programme (REGP) are given in the enclosed Statement III and IV.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of the funds released by the KVIC during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given the enclosed Statement V.

(c) Target of employment set under REGP during 2006-07 was fully achieved. KVIC conducts regular review of the implementation of the programme, in order to take stock of the implementation of the scheme, in the States and Union Territories. Separate review meetings of various regions were organized by KVIC in addition to reviewing the progress in each State/UT by calling its field officers on a regular basis. To meet the demand and also to absorb unspent balances in the field offices, targets were revised on the basis of actual project cost so that the funds availed in the field can be properly utilized. An estimated 4,771 projects are pending with various banks for sanctioning which involve about Rs. 64.62 crore of margin money. The State and Divisional offices of KVIC regularly pursue the matter with the banks in order to expedite the sanction of the projects. KVIC has also taken initiative for organizing State level review meetings on a regular basis, jointly with State Khadi and Village Industries Boards and Lead District Managers of project financing branches of banks. Such reviews are held regularly in each quarter so that the implementation of the programme is expedited. Such meetings will also take up issues such as achieving the stipulated target by each State/UT, etc. In addition to above steps, KVIC has also constituted local Committees, in each State for short listing the project proposals, promoting training and assisting/ guiding the entrepreneurs in the preparation of projects and forwarding them to the banks for consideration.

#### **Statement I**

*State/Union Territory-wise details of targets and achievements in respect of production of Khadi during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

| State/UTs |                  | Targets (Nos) |         |         | Achievement (Nos) |         |         |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|
|           |                  | 2004-05       | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2004-05           | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
| 1         |                  | 2             | 3       | 4       | 5                 | 6       | 7       |
| 1.        | Chandigarh       | 0.35          | 0.35    | 0.36    | 0.34              | 0.35    | 0.35    |
| 2.        | Delhi            | 158.00        | 160.00  | 172.97  | 156.57            | 154.25  | 179.54  |
| 3.        | Haryana          | 3000.00       | 3450.00 | 3442.03 | 2940.77           | 3358.08 | 3687.01 |
| 4.        | Himachal Pradesh | 292.00        | 330.00  | 331.69  | 294.66            | 323.6   | 356.50  |

|     | 1                 | 2        | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6         | 7        |
|-----|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 5.  | Jammu and Kashmir | 800.00   | 720.00   | 718.42   | 836.02   | 700.9     | 719.54   |
| 6.  | Punjab            | 1090.00  | 1025.00  | 1031.08  | 1106.6   | 1005.93   | 1009.25  |
| 7.  | Rajasthan         | 2700.00  | 2750.00  | 2798.96  | 2777.49  | 2730.69   | 2887.99  |
| 8.  | Bihar             | 800.00   | 675.00   | 677.07   | 842.05   | 660.56    | 764.26   |
| 9.  | Jharkhand         | 275.00   | 300.00   | 305.77   | 278.11   | 298.31    | 311.78   |
| 10. | Orissa            | 265.00   | 230.00   | 231.07   | 262.75   | 228.36    | 251.99   |
| 11. | West Bengal       | 4650.00  | 4850.00  | 4912.62  | 4582.55  | 4782.8    | 4855.40  |
| 12. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6.00     | 6.00     | 6.11     | 5.88     | 5.96      | 6.76     |
| 13. | Assam             | 450.00   | 480.00   | 485.48   | 443.98   | 473.64    | 490.86   |
| 14. | Manipur           | 58.50    | 56.50    | 57.22    | 59.20    | 55.82     | 62.50    |
| 15. | Meghalaya         | 4.50     | 4.15     | 4.18     | 4.65     | 4.08      | 4.21     |
| 16. | Mizoram           | 55.00    | 60.00    | 60.30    | 58.83    | 58.83     | 59.82    |
| 17. | Nagaland          | 43.00    | 73.00    | 73.80    | 42.75    | 72.00     | 74.85    |
| 18. | Tripura           | 8.00     | 8.30     | 8.33     | 4.02     | 8.13      | 8.16     |
| 19. | Sikkim            | 4.00     | 4.00     | 4.04     | 9.37     | 3.94      | 6.28     |
| 20. | Andhra Pradesh    | 1560.00  | 1530.00  | 1554.35  | 1612.69  | 1516.44   | 1539.84  |
| 21. | Karnataka         | 3375.00  | 3400.00  | 3386.51  | 3404.07  | 3303.91   | 3445.66  |
| 22. | Kerala            | 1100.00  | 1200.00  | 1219.84  | 1004.01  | 1190.09   | 1512.22  |
| 23. | Puducherry        | 12.00    | 5.40     | 5.44     | 12.79    | 5.31      | 6.56     |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu        | 5600.00  | 5750.00  | 5748.25  | 5595.67  | 5808.05   | 6245.36  |
| 25. | Gujarat           | 2700.00  | 2850.00  | 2851.15  | 2783.8   | 2781.61   | 2908.33  |
| 26. | Maharashtra       | 280.00   | 290.00   | 291.20   | 284.10   | 284.10    | 292.18   |
| 27. | Chhattisgarh      | 740.00   | 760.00   | 772.41   | 784.81   | 753.57    | 697.50   |
| 28. | Madhya Pradesh    | 500.00   | 550.00   | 582.85   | 491.60   | 549.12    | 561.37   |
| 29. | Uttarakhand       | 1050.00  | 1090.00  | 1087.69  | 1057.83  | 1061.16   | 1051.67  |
| 30. | Uttar Pradesh     | 14500.00 | 15500.00 | 15706.75 | 14416.3  | 14840.7 3 | 15153.60 |
|     | Total             | 46076.35 | 48107.7  | 48507.94 | 46154.06 | 46830.32  | 49151.34 |

**Statement II**

*State/Union Territory-wise details of targets and achievements in respect employment in Khadi during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

| State/UTs |                   | Targets (Nos) |         |         | Achievement (Nos) |         |         |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|
|           |                   | 2004-05       | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2004-05           | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
| 1         | 2                 | 3             | 4       | 5       | 6                 | 7       | 8       |
| 1.        | Chandigarh        | 50            | 54      | 56      | 56                | 56      | 58      |
| 2.        | Delhi             | 3850          | 3950    | 3955    | 3919              | 3935    | 3953    |
| 3.        | Haryana           | 38000         | 38100   | 38122   | 37809             | 37932   | 37998   |
| 4.        | Himachal Pradesh  | 7900          | 8000    | 7837    | 7786              | 7798    | 7798    |
| 5.        | Jammu and Kashmir | 23500         | 23800   | 23748   | 24429             | 23630   | 23908   |
| 6.        | Punjab            | 42500         | 42050   | 42064   | 42673             | 41855   | 41710   |
| 7.        | Rajasthan         | 60000         | 60500   | 60595   | 60320             | 60294   | 61177   |
| 8.        | Bihar             | 102000        | 102105  | 102169  | 101761            | 101661  | 102828  |
| 9.        | Jharkhand         | 3000          | 3100    | 3215    | 3148              | 3199    | 3245    |
| 10.       | Orissa            | 2850          | 2900    | 2884    | 3074              | 2870    | 2915    |
| 11.       | West Bengal       | 62500         | 63100   | 63325   | 62972             | 63010   | 69276   |
| 12.       | Arunachal Pradesh | 65            | 70      | 73      | 55                | 73      | 79      |
| 13.       | Assam             | 11000         | 11450   | 11523   | 11197             | 11466   | 11573   |
| 14.       | Manipur           | 450           | 480     | 476     | 474               | 474     | 483     |
| 15.       | Meghalaya         | 75            | 80      | 85      | 75                | 85      | 95      |
| 16.       | Mizoram           | 15            | 15      | 17      | 6                 | 17      | 22      |
| 17.       | Nagaland          | 470           | 480     | 482     | 442               | 480     | 480     |
| 18.       | Tripura           | 125           | 130     | 133     | 119               | 132     | 180     |
| 19.       | Sikkim            | 170           | 175     | 177     | 178               | 176     | 132     |
| 20.       | Andhra Pradesh    | 24000         | 24200   | 24258   | 24377             | 24137   | 26043   |
| 21.       | Karnataka         | 30000         | 28000   | 27918   | 34178             | 27779   | 28777   |
| 22.       | Kerala            | 15000         | 15250   | 15304   | 15119             | 15228   | 12215   |
| 23.       | Puducherry        | 700           | 310     | 318     | 1045              | 316     | 335     |
| 24.       | Tamil Nadu        | 38000         | 37500   | 38478   | 38759             | 38287   | 39972   |

| 1     | 2              | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      | 7      | 8      |
|-------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 25.   | Gujarat        | 26900  | 27000  | 26901  | 26781  | 26767  | 27246  |
| 26.   | Maharashtra    | 2100   | 2250   | 2271   | 2257   | 2260   | 2363   |
| 27.   | Chhattisgarh   | 2200   | 2300   | 2456   | 2991   | 2444   | 3655   |
| 28.   | Madhya Pradesh | 4200   | 4600   | 4645   | 3714   | 4622   | 4660   |
| 29.   | Uttarakhand    | 26800  | 27250  | 27339  | 26444  | 27207  | 27730  |
| 30.   | Uttar Pradesh  | 335000 | 350000 | 349358 | 327404 | 339656 | 342797 |
| Total |                | 863420 | 879199 | 880182 | 863562 | 867846 | 883703 |

**Statement III**

*State/Union Territory-wise details of targets and achievements in respect of village industry units under the REGP during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

| State/UTs |                             | Targets (Nos) |         |         | Achievement (Nos) |         |         |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|
|           |                             | 2004-05       | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2004-05           | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
| 1         | 2                           | 3             | 4       | 5       | 6                 | 7       | 8       |
| 1.        | Chandigarh                  | 4             | 22      | 5       | 8                 | 3       | 2       |
| 2.        | Delhi                       | 24            | 29      | 15      | 9                 | 15      | 13      |
| 3.        | Haryana                     | 896           | 1233    | 1193    | 1140              | 1058    | 869     |
| 4.        | Himachal Pradesh            | 573           | 592     | 760     | 469               | 650     | 803     |
| 5.        | Jammu and Kashmir           | 457           | 550     | 724     | 922               | 1402    | 1716    |
| 6.        | Punjab                      | 1122          | 1206    | 1493    | 864               | 440     | 1022    |
| 7.        | Rajasthan                   | 1733          | 1837    | 2769    | 1537              | 2133    | 1340    |
| 8.        | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 114           | 15      | 152     | 6                 | 598     | 127     |
| 9.        | Bihar                       | 959           | 345     | 638     | 254               | 692     | 849     |
| 10.       | Jharkhand                   | 727           | 222     | 745     | 240               | 217     | 221     |
| 11.       | Orissa                      | 665           | 444     | 885     | 991               | 650     | 857     |
| 12.       | West Bengal                 | 1705          | 1660    | 2268    | 2584              | 2078    | 2290    |
| 13.       | Arunachal Pradesh           | 78            | 94      | 103     | 43                | 76      | 88      |
| 14.       | Assam                       | 1148          | 2088    | 1526    | 1658              | 2229    | 1599    |
| 15.       | Manipur                     | 229           | 19      | 185     | 102               | 65      | 139     |
| 16.       | Meghalaya                   | 229           | 148     | 304     | 146               | 206     | 165     |

| 1     | 2              | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     |
|-------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 17.   | Mizoram        | 342   | 966   | 455   | 162   | 365   | 990   |
| 18.   | Nagaland       | 130   | 212   | 173   | 151   | 316   | 156   |
| 19.   | Tripura        | 165   | 152   | 219   | 233   | 306   | 212   |
| 20.   | Sikkim         | 81    | 74    | 108   | 139   | 106   | 89    |
| 21.   | Andhra Pradesh | 1982  | 3246  | 2940  | 1988  | 2278  | 2113  |
| 22.   | Karnataka      | 1512  | 1601  | 2011  | 934   | 1314  | 1689  |
| 23.   | Kerala         | 957   | 1062  | 1389  | 914   | 1217  | 912   |
| 24.   | Lakshadweep    | 2     | 1     | 2     | 0     | 26    | 0     |
| 25.   | Puducherry     | 5     | 10    | 64    | 7     | 56    | 164   |
| 26.   | Tamil Nadu     | 911   | 880   | 1212  | 925   | 1036  | 1075  |
| 27.   | Goa            | 228   | 148   | 304   | 138   | 136   | 104   |
| 28.   | Gujarat        | 466   | 705   | 613   | 376   | 516   | 412   |
| 29.   | Maharashtra    | 1429  | 1664  | 1908  | 1773  | 3120  | 2296  |
| 30.   | Chhattisgarh   | 687   | 826   | 914   | 656   | 551   | 691   |
| 31.   | Madhya Pradesh | 970   | 1167  | 1291  | 1361  | 736   | 934   |
| 32.   | Uttarakhand    | 457   | 428   | 608   | 513   | 527   | 641   |
| 33.   | Uttar Pradesh  | 3003  | 3069  | 3784  | 2210  | 1532  | 1509  |
| Total |                | 24000 | 26715 | 31760 | 23453 | 26650 | 26087 |

**Statement IV**

*State/Union Territory-wise details of targets and achievements in respect of generation of additional employment under the REGP during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07.*

(Number of persons)

| State/UTs |            | Targets (Nos) |         |         | Achievement (Nos) |         |         |
|-----------|------------|---------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|
|           |            | 2004-05       | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2004-05           | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
| 1         | 2          | 3             | 4       | 5       | 6                 | 7       | 8       |
| 1.        | Chandigarh | 75            | 448     | 85      | 188               | 36      | 50      |
| 2.        | Delhi      | 500           | 278     | 272     | 144               | 112     | 267     |
| 3.        | Haryana    | 19625         | 25242   | 29362   | 35691             | 26541   | 28339   |

| 1     | 2                           | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      | 7      | 8      |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 4.    | Himachal Pradesh            | 12500  | 12120  | 20014  | 12256  | 12276  | 17102  |
| 5.    | Jammu and Kashmir           | 10000  | 13510  | 16959  | 9406   | 18284  | 23274  |
| 6.    | Punjab                      | 24550  | 24686  | 26666  | 30665  | 16654  | 35604  |
| 7.    | Rajasthan                   | 37900  | 45869  | 52680  | 38287  | 59596  | 44168  |
| 8.    | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2500   | 278    | 724    | 93     | 4496   | 323    |
| 9.    | Bihar                       | 20975  | 9118   | 11392  | 5049   | 11445  | 12334  |
| 10.   | Jharkhand                   | 15900  | 4559   | 8471   | 6855   | 3756   | 7289   |
| 11.   | Orissa                      | 14550  | 9118   | 15804  | 15241  | 9670   | 16311  |
| 12.   | West Bengal                 | 37300  | 33972  | 40514  | 36581  | 36853  | 42834  |
| 13.   | Arunachal Pradesh           | 1700   | 1946   | 1846   | 1219   | 1857   | 2106   |
| 14.   | Assam                       | 25100  | 47000  | 27263  | 25768  | 49595  | 30912  |
| 15.   | Manipur                     | 5000   | 389    | 3312   | 1313   | 416    | 1881   |
| 16.   | Meghalaya                   | 5000   | 3058   | 5430   | 3789   | 1962   | 2174   |
| 17.   | Mizoram                     | 7475   | 21739  | 17774  | 5180   | 18255  | 16455  |
| 18.   | Nagaland                    | 2850   | 4336   | 3096   | 3851   | 5549   | 3358   |
| 19.   | Tripura                     | 3600   | 3114   | 3910   | 3227   | 5616   | 2208   |
| 20.   | Sikkim                      | 1775   | 1501   | 1928   | 3994   | 1750   | 5851   |
| 21.   | Andhra Pradesh              | 43575  | 57768  | 62978  | 66463  | 66050  | 59750  |
| 22.   | Karnataka                   | 33075  | 35320  | 35826  | 19478  | 27129  | 42420  |
| 23.   | Kerala                      | 20925  | 23852  | 24804  | 16434  | 30586  | 30144  |
| 24.   | Lakshadweep                 | 25     | 27     | 28     | 0      | 292    | 0      |
| 25.   | Puducherry                  | 100    | 222    | 1145   | 146    | 187    | 854    |
| 26.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 19925  | 17959  | 22696  | 19159  | 20055  | 25216  |
| 27.   | Goa                         | 5000   | 3058   | 3822   | 1670   | 801    | 1389   |
| 28.   | Gujarat                     | 10075  | 14456  | 10944  | 8581   | 17947  | 13520  |
| 29.   | Maharashtra                 | 31375  | 34250  | 34080  | 25040  | 30928  | 27182  |
| 30.   | Chhattisgarh                | 15025  | 17014  | 22756  | 18347  | 17348  | 17719  |
| 31.   | Madhya Pradesh              | 21225  | 24019  | 23054  | 40539  | 15365  | 22332  |
| 32.   | Uttarakhand                 | 10000  | 8785   | 9252   | 10471  | 10948  | 10962  |
| 34.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 65725  | 57125  | 51013  | 64900  | 45322  | 51123  |
| Total |                             | 524925 | 556136 | 590000 | 530025 | 567676 | 595451 |

**Statement V**

*State/Union Territory-wise details of funds provided under Khadi and village Industries during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

| Sl. No. | State/UT                    | Khadi   |         |         | Village Industries |         |         |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|
|         |                             | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2004-05            | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
| 1       | 2                           | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6                  | 7       | 8       |
| 1.      | Chandigarh                  | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00               | 2.95    | 1.38    |
| 2.      | Delhi                       | 262.94  | 280.66  | 438.34  | 1051.10            | 307.58  | 263.73  |
| 3.      | Haryana                     | 325.72  | 331.44  | 565.31  | 2192.81            | 1348.76 | 1579.61 |
| 4.      | Himachal Pradesh            | 142.34  | 131.33  | 268.56  | 697.68             | 833.23  | 1146.76 |
| 5.      | Jammu and Kashmir           | 110.30  | 60.65   | 252.32  | 712.96             | 786.43  | 933.59  |
| 6.      | Punjab                      | 463.38  | 224.43  | 490.89  | 2178.85            | 1868.63 | 1743.19 |
| 7.      | Rajasthan                   | 607.83  | 643.59  | 926.65  | 2794.05            | 3364.09 | 3415.15 |
| 8.      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 104.09             | 149.78  | 100.25  |
| 9.      | Bihar                       | 264.52  | 161.72  | 301.37  | 584.70             | 733.84  | 835.01  |
| 10.     | Jharkhand                   | 121.95  | 53.47   | 168.73  | 182.79             | 778.86  | 882.10  |
| 11.     | Orissa                      | 15.39   | 48.21   | 23.14   | 1156.83            | 975.20  | 1054.86 |
| 12.     | West Bengal                 | 280.90  | 87.30   | 384.69  | 2606.58            | 2395.38 | 2473.26 |
| 13.     | Arunachal Pradesh           | 3.84    | 2.00    | 2.16    | 91.12              | 182.00  | 166.20  |
| 14.     | Assam                       | 82.26   | 63.27   | 126.07  | 1364.83            | 2948.35 | 2250.77 |
| 15.     | Manipur                     | 8.16    | 4.83    | 4.46    | 177.55             | 286.93  | 239.20  |
| 16.     | Meghalaya                   | 3.02    | 3.02    | 1.88    | 299.60             | 420.86  | 370.02  |
| 17.     | Mizoram                     | 2.00    | 2.00    | 3.80    | 454.66             | 1142.46 | 1164.66 |
| 18.     | Nagaland                    | 8.11    | 6.00    | 37.06   | 223.71             | 248.75  | 221.90  |
| 19.     | Tripura                     | 13.57   | 4.96    | 0.00    | 192.38             | 164.44  | 151.84  |
| 20.     | Sikkim                      | 5.09    | 1.00    | 0.00    | 337.61             | 305.03  | 272.32  |
| 21.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 162.07  | 117.13  | 273.73  | 3019.60            | 4174.51 | 3951.20 |
| 22.     | Karnataka                   | 196.15  | 435.68  | 916.36  | 1800.69            | 2402.23 | 2508.95 |
| 23.     | Kerala                      | 310.88  | 286.62  | 801.25  | 1424.13            | 1735.84 | 1743.36 |
| 24.     | Tamil Nadu                  | 767.70  | 1687.71 | 0.00    | 1507.99            | 1604.00 | 1822.99 |



| 1   | 2                        | 3       | 4       | 5        | 6        | 7        | 8        |
|-----|--------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 25. | Puducherry               | 0.00    | 0.00    | 1317.80  | 12.28    | 5.81     | 54.67    |
| 26. | Lakshadweep              | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 8.66     |
| 27. | Goa                      | 6.67    | 5.58    | 6.28     | 279.93   | 179.70   | 369.37   |
| 28. | Gujarat                  | 619.07  | 554.96  | 604.86   | 767.31   | 1111.88  | 896.20   |
| 29. | Maharashtra              | 89.35   | 211.20  | 184.58   | 2452.80  | 2516.11  | 2235.26  |
| 30. | Chhattisgarh             | 27.31   | 54.23   | 55.97    | 1165.16  | 1179.48  | 1169.19  |
| 31. | Madhya Pradesh           | 176.60  | 119.71  | 118.64   | 1710.57  | 1517.56  | 1336.49  |
| 32. | Uttarakhand              | 230.82  | 405.66  | 353.76   | 695.12   | 675.21   | 738.42   |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh            | 3296.52 | 2295.04 | 3657.31  | 4494.43  | 4941.94  | 4484.12  |
|     | Department Units of KVIC | 242.54  | 410.32  | 52.27    | 3957.68  | 5057.23  | 5764.25  |
|     | Grand Total              | 8847    | 8693.72 | 12338.24 | 40691.59 | 46344.83 | 46348.93 |

#### Implementation of Official Language, Hindi

2515. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official language, Hindi is not being implemented properly;

(b) if so, whether any policy has been formulated to fix penalty/responsibility on defaulting officers for non compliance of official language Hindi; and

(c) if so, the details alongwith the steps taken by the Government for proper implementation of Hindi as the official language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) No, Sir. As per the reports/returns obtained from the various Ministries/Departments, efforts for implementing the official language, Hindi are being made by all central government Ministries, Departments, offices etc. including Department of Official Language.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Official Language policy of the Union related to Hindi, is to be implemented in the offices etc. of the Central Government through inspiration, encouragement and goodwill. Accordingly, various efforts are being made by this department and central government offices, Public Sector Undertakings etc. Main programmes/schemes are given as under:

- (i) To constitute Hindi Advisory Committees under the chairmanship of concerned Minister to keep watch on the compliance of Official Language Act, Rules and Orders.
- (ii) To conduct the meetings, workshops, seminars and conferences etc. relating to Hindi.
- (iii) To monitor the work done in Hindi by the central government offices etc. through the Regional Implementation Offices under the Department of Official Language, located in 8 main cities in the country.
- (iv) To Impart training of Hindi Language /Short Hand/Typing and Translation to the Central Government personnel.
- (v) To work in Hindi with the help of computers, to develop softwares for training and make them available free of cost on world wide web.
- (vi) To conduct official language inspections of the Central Government offices and to implement various encouragement and award schemes.
- (vii) Free distribution of publication and propaganda material.

[English]

#### Teacher-Student Ratio in IITs

2516. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT pleased to state.

(a) the teacher-student ratio in Indian Institutes of Technology (HTs) all over the country;

(b) whether the ratio has declined during the last ten years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any step has been taken to appoint more teachers; and.

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The teacher-student ratio in Indian Institutes of technology (HTs) is as under:

| S. No. | Name of Institute | Teacher-student ratio |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.     | IIT Delhi         | 1:12                  |
| 2.     | IIT Kharagpur     | 1:13.5                |
| 3.     | IIT Roorkee       | 1:11                  |
| 4.     | IIT Kanpur        | 1:12                  |
| 5.     | IIT Madras        | 1:13                  |
| 6.     | IIT Guwahati      | 1:11                  |
| 7.     | IIT Bombay        | 1:13                  |

(b) and (c) The teacher-student ratio has declined in IIT Kharagpur, IIT Madras and IIT Bombay during the last ten years. The reasons for decline in these three Institutes are increase in students' strength and unavailability of suitable faculty members. The teacher-

student ratio in other IITs has remained almost steady during the last ten years.

(d) and (e) Recruitment of faculty is a continuous process and all out efforts are made by the Institutes to fill up the vacant posts. A rigorous recruitment procedure is followed by the IITs to recruit competent faculty with strong academic background. IITs have been employing suitable strategies to attract quality faculty members which include providing of good residential accommodation, good medical facilities, initial research grant and suitable schemes for sharing of consultancy charges. IITs have also increased their intake of Ph. D. Programmes with a view to make available increased number of eligible persons to take up faculty positions.

#### Export of Maize

2517. SHRI P.C. GADDIGUDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of maize exported and foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years, country-wise;

(b) whether there is a ban on export of maize;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to lift the ban thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Quantity and value of maize exported during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement I and Statement II.

(b) to (d) Presently, there is no ban on the exports of Maize.

#### Statement I

##### Export of Agricultural and Processed Food Products

Source: DGCIS, Annual Volume

(Qty:1n:Kgs. Value:1n Rs.)

|            | 2004-05                       |               | 2005-06      |               | 2006-07      |               |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|            | Qty.                          | Value         | Qty.         | Value         | Qty.         | Value         |
| 1          | 2                             | 3             | 4            | 5             | 6            | 7             |
| Product:   | Maize (corn), other than seed |               |              |               |              | 10059000      |
| Bangladesh | 234109386.00                  | 1406043340.00 | 261334572.00 | 1847440845.00 | 289153336.00 | 2113366127.00 |
| Indonesia  | 31745000.00                   | 201144300.00  | 0.00         | 0.00          | 108146395.00 | 828716570.00  |
| Sri Lanka  | 75634000.00                   | 479542281.00  | 92767600.00  | 597500046.00  | 77606000.00  | 573783518.00  |

| 1              | 2            | 3             | 4           | 5           | 6           | 7            |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Malaysia       | 219128423.00 | 4124685113.00 | 3374900.00  | 22853437.00 | 46068130.00 | 339837991.00 |
| USE            | 18245500.00  | 111740256.00  | 5430122.00  | 34644238.00 | 23616000.00 | 194950180.00 |
| Singapore      | 5474900.00   | 36378368.00   | 1714121.00  | 12362846.00 | 9106285.00  | 70328928.00  |
| Nepal          | 5200864.00   | 26626886.00   | 13948190.00 | 63845159.00 | 13052047.00 | 60670498.00  |
| Sudan          | 0.00         | 0.00          | 0.00        | 0.00        | 385100.00   | 54743624.00  |
| Chinese Taipei | 7238000.00   | 49229505.00   | 542550.00   | 8214800.00  | 5799000.00  | 52166884.00  |
| Seychelles     | 713900.00    | 50107166.00   | 5224602.00  | 40800256.00 | 4668200.00  | 3823753.00   |
| Eritrea        | 0.00         | 0.00          | 18000.00    | 161522.00   | 3535000.00  | 25986239.00  |
| Vietnam        | 1750000.00   | 11000500.00   | 0.00        | 0.00        | 2971000.00  | 23341967.00  |
| Iraq           | 0.00         | 0.00          | 0.00        | 0.00        | 2323000.00  | 22054491.00  |
| Thailand       | 0.00         | 0.00          | 400000.00   | 2116780.00  | 452000.00   | 7336532.00   |
| Oman           | 1800000.00   | 12988800.00   | 0.00        | 0.00        | 365000.00   | 3196240.00   |
| Congo          | 0.00         | 0.00          | 0.00        | 0.00        | 226432.00   | 1516133.00   |
| Bhutan         | 441000.00    | 1989650.00    | 258900.00   | 1067174.00  | 199905.00   | 630627.00    |
| Switzerland    | 1000.00      | 8275.00       | 0.00        | 0.00        | 100000.00   | 672355.00    |
| UK             | 117891.00    | 1222074.00    | 46000.00    | 312535.00   | 8100.00     | 148461.00    |
| Italy          | 0.00         | 0.00          | 0.00        | 0.00        | 14000.00    | 132430.00    |
| Tanzania       | 2664000.00   | 18309472.00   | 0.00        | 0.00        | 20060.00    | 71391.00     |
| USA            | 36000.00     | 232186.00     | 47000.00    | 601564.00   | 8400.00     | 35774.00     |
| Brunei         | 20000.00     | 136067.00     | 0.00        | 0.00        | 1000.00     | 12496.00     |
| Kenya          | 15725000.00  | 1096436225.00 | 0.00        | 0.00        | 10000.00    | 5954.00      |
| Saudi Arabia   | 180000.00    | 2594914.00    | 105500.00   | 1610540.00  | 1000.00     | 4680.00      |
| Canada         | 1000.00      | 6022.00       | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.00         |
| Bahrain        | 5000.00      | 22718.00      | 45000.00    | 674363.00   | 0.00        | 0.00         |
| Belize         | 118000.00    | 662480.00     | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.00         |
| Hong Kong      | 4043300.00   | 25530532.00   | 200000.00   | 1358633.00  | 0.00        | 0.00         |
| Japan          | 0.00         | 0.00          | 48000.00    | 335900.00   | 0.00        | 0.00         |
| Korea Republic | 48815000.00  | 371795509.00  | 1500.00     | 21174.00    | 0.00        | 0.00         |
| Australia      | 14000.00     | 120053.00     | 29000.00    | 319745.00   | 0.00        | 0.00         |

| 1               | 2            | 3             | 4            | 5             | 6            | 7             |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Maldives        | 10500.00     | 57847.00      | 0.00         | 0.00          | 0.00         | 0.00          |
| Yamen Arab Repu | 33250000.00  | 216253057.00  | 0.00         | 0.00          | 0.00         | 0.00          |
| Newzeland       | 0.00         | 0.00          | 90410.00     | 1295549.00    | 0.00         | 0.00          |
| Pakistan        | 12426500.00  | 85398614.00   | 6884500.00   | 52386884.00   | 52386884.00  | 0.000.00      |
| Philippines     | 2131800.00   | 11239010.00   | 0.00         | 0.00          | 0.00         | 0.00          |
| South Africa    | 0.00         | 0.00          | 6800000.00   | 68225432.00   | 0.00         | 0.00          |
| Senegal         | 1000.00      | 13974.00      | 0.00         | 0.00          | 0.00         | 0.00          |
| Kuwait          | 1200.00      | 10746.00      | 4000.00      | 45283.00      | 0.00         | 0.00          |
| Product Total   | 727567364.00 | 4854753440.00 | 399312467.00 | 2758215023.00 | 591297230.00 | 4413243823.00 |

**Statement II***Export of Agricultural and Processed Food**SOURCE: Dgcis, Annual Volume**Qty in: KGS Value: In Rs*

|                                    | 2004-05      |              | 2005-06    |              | 2006-07     |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
|                                    | Qty          | Value        | Qty        | Value        | Qty         | Value        |
| 1                                  | 2            | 3            | 4          | 5            | 6           | 7            |
| <b>PRODUCT: Maize (corn), seed</b> |              |              |            |              |             |              |
| Philippines                        | 13159160.00  | 245372168.00 | 3338480.00 | 125163805.00 | 10030772.00 | 185759966.00 |
| Thailand                           | 23000.00     | 220819.00    | 3818100.00 | 149003640.00 | 2811080.00  | 97067253.00  |
| Vietnam                            | 3867250.00   | 32137435.00  | 592420.00  | 12306785.00  | 8973000.00  | 77311592.00  |
| Sri Lanka                          | 48726200.00  | 335731384.00 | 5333500.00 | 31559081.00  | 6554000.00  | 51373538.00  |
| Bangladesh                         | 11688500.00  | 83860432.00  | 2758300.00 | 17824934.00  | 5013840.00  | 51192335.00  |
| Indonesia                          | 24629000.00  | 185591049.00 | 1200000.00 | 28110315.00  | 5362256.00  | 41447248.00  |
| Pakistan                           | 28000.00     | 632077.00    | 90500.00   | 987192.00    | 2100000.00  | 19724570.00  |
| U.A.E.                             | 20070467.00  | 142781951.00 | 1453920.00 | 13404910.00  | 1609900.00  | 15685211.00  |
| Nepal                              | 4322605.00   | 21168807.00  | 440769.00  | 4316600.00   | 1298089.00  | 14114211.00  |
| Singapore                          | 838160.00    | 5831981.00   | 466500.00  | 3250802.00   | 1007000.00  | 9669561.00   |
| Malaysia                           | 138022542.00 | 905845268.00 | 730000.00  | 6520390.00   | 880000.00   | 6216086.00   |
| China                              | 0.00         | 0.00         | 40500.00   | 664868.00    | 350150.00   | 3851220.00   |

| 1               | 2            | 3              | 4           | 5            | 6           | 7           |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Korea Republic  | 81151000.00  | 528375248.00   | 36000.00    | 1292231.00   | 118000.00   | 1863689.00  |
| Kuwait          | 0.00         | 0.00           | 42000.00    | 605780.00    | 5600.00     | 37883.00    |
| Denmark         | 0.00         | 0.00           | 0.00        | 0.00         | 400.00      | 2968.00     |
| U.S.A.          | 0.00         | 0.00           | 1950.00     | 2506.00      | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| Bahrain         | 0.00         | 0.00           | 22400.00    | 1 59098.00   | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| Brunei          | 0.00         | 0.00           | 600.00      | 12521.00     | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| Bhutan          | 59400.00     | 324000.00      | 161500.00   | 1090191.00   | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| Chinese Taipei  | 1525000.00   | 10748696.00    | 0.00        | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| France          | 108000.00    | 1318780.00     | 0.00        | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| Mayanmar        | 0.00         | 0.00           | 3000.00     | 179800.00    | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| Hong Kong       | 1140230.00   | 7455164.00     | 0.00        | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| Sudan           | 500.00       | 5538.00        | 0.00        | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| Japan           | 2400000.00   | 16109520.00    | 3000.00     | 109975.00    | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| Tanzania        | 77000.00     | 689188.00      | 0.00        | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| Seychelles      | 120000.00    | 1074846.00     | 0.00        | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| Yamen.arab Repu | 2700000.00   | 18646875.00    | 0.00        | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| Namibia         | 0.00         | 0.00           | 101000.00   | 5246185.00   | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| Senegal         | 0.00         | 0.00           | 870.00      | 8732.00      | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| U.K.            | 33000160     | 555543.00      | 0.00        | 0.00         | 0.00        | 0.00        |
| Product         |              |                |             |              |             |             |
| Total           | 354689014.00 | 25444767859.00 | 20635309.00 | 401820341.00 | 46114096.00 | 57531733.00 |

*[Translation]***Women Teachers Under SSA**

2518. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended to appoint 50 per cent female teachers out of the teachers being appointed under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of male and female teachers appointed under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan at present, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The framework of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan provides for recruitment of at least 50 per cent women teachers in elementary schools.

(c) The number of male and female teachers in the elementary school system, as per data furnished under the District Information System of Education (DISE) for

2005-06, State and Union Territory-wise is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*Male and Female teachers in States at Elementary level*

| Sl. No. | State                       | Male   | Female | Total  |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1       | 2                           | 3      | 4      | 5      |
| 1.      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1415   | 1552   | 2967   |
| 2.      | Andhra Pradesh              | 266150 | 196719 | 462869 |
| 3.      | Arunachal Pradesh           | 7231   | 3510   | 10741  |
| 4.      | Assam                       | 104655 | 44214  | 148869 |
| 5.      | Bihar                       | 153001 | 54346  | 207347 |
| 6.      | Chandigarh                  | 823    | 4039   | 4862   |
| 7.      | Chhattisgarh                | 111861 | 50846  | 162707 |
| 8.      | Dadara and Nagar Haveli     | 467    | 496    | 963    |
| 9.      | Daman and Diu               | 128    | 353    | 481    |
| 10.     | Delhi                       | 19304  | 44980  | 64284  |
| 11.     | Goa                         | 1275   | 4226   | 5501   |
| 12.     | Gujarat                     | 101176 | 105517 | 206693 |
| 13.     | Haryana                     | 36683  | 26368  | 63051  |
| 14.     | Himachal Pradesh            | 31382  | 21396  | 52778  |
| 15.     | Jammu and Kashmir           | 43309  | 46099  | 89408  |
| 16.     | Jharkhand                   | 78692  | 32596  | 111288 |
| 17.     | Karnataka                   | 112594 | 115191 | 227785 |
| 18.     | Kerala                      | 31641  | 82627  | 114268 |
| 19.     | Lakshadweep                 | 380    | 215    | 595    |
| 20.     | Madhya Pradesh              | 221612 | 156889 | 378501 |
| 21.     | Maharashtra                 | 342675 | 166727 | 509402 |
| 22.     | Manipur                     | 13040  | 8880   | 21920  |
| 23.     | Meghalaya                   | 14812  | 10633  | 25445  |

| 1     | 2             | 3       | 4       | 5       |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 24.   | Mizoram       | 6597    | 6636    | 13233   |
| 25.   | Nagaland      | 11449   | 7927    | 19376   |
| 26.   | Orissa        | 111609  | 57623   | 169232  |
| 27.   | Puducherry    | 2147    | 3735    | 5882    |
| 28.   | Punjab        | 27773   | 44931   | 72704   |
| 29.   | Rajasthan     | 258386  | 96053   | 354439  |
| 30.   | Sikkim        | 4455    | 3453    | 7908    |
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu    | 101211  | 230302  | 331513  |
| 32.   | Tripura       | 22624   | 7720    | 30344   |
| 33.   | Uttar Pradesh | 356486  | 170549  | 527035  |
| 34.   | Uttarakhand   | 28246   | 23261   | 51507   |
| 35.   | West Bengal   | 169313  | 64965   | 234278  |
| Total |               | 2794601 | 1895575 | 4690176 |

*Source:* DISE 2005–06

*[English]*

#### **Market Focussed Website**

2519. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to open a market focused website catering to export and domestic market; 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) and (b) No, Sir. However, the website of Department of Commerce <http://commerce.gov.in> provides necessary information for the exporters and importers. The home page of the website of Department of Commerce provides the linkages to the website of the trade related organizations under the Department of Commerce. Moreover, Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) is having a website namely <http://dgft.delhi.nic.in> in which facilitates exporters and importers with the trade related information. The

Department of Commerce website has also hyperlink to the DGFT website.

*[Translation]*

#### **Export Growth Rate**

2520. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export has come down to 14 per cent during 2007;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to boost the export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The growth rate of the value of India's total export, both in US Dollar and Indian Rupee terms, has decelerated during 2007-08 (April-October) as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The total export grew by

20.9% in US Dollar terms during April-October 2007 as compared to 24.1% in the corresponding period of the previous year. In Rupee terms, export growth was of the order of 7.1% during April-October 2007 as compared to a growth rate of 30.0% in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) Export promotion is an ongoing endeavour of the Government and initiatives are taken from time to time in accordance with the Foreign Trade Policy and its Annual Supplements. These initiatives include bringing into force the SEZ Act 2005, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana, Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme etc. Apart from this, special package have also been announced for the exporters adversely affected by the appreciation of Rupee.

#### **Export and Import of Commodities**

2521. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of commodities exported and imported during each of the last three years along with its value and quantity;

(b) whether the Government has taken any step to check the illegal export and import; 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) The details of commodities exported and imported alongwith their value and quantity are given in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India-Volume I (Exports including Re-exports) and Volume II (Imports) published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata. This information is also posted on the website of the Department of Commerce at <http://commerce.gov.in/>.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken various steps to check the illegal export and import. These measures, *inter alia*, include installation of software to detect cases warranting investigations, augmentation of anti-evasion equipments, updating of the database of past offenders, identification of areas requiring special attention for anti smuggling, strengthening of intelligence gathering machinery etc.

[English]

#### **Use of Mobile Phone While Driving**

2522. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Central Road Research Institute on the danger of using mobiles while driving as reported in *Hindustan Times* dated November 5, 2007;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the law regarding the use of mobile phone while driving;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, A study was conducted in the year 2004 on "Safety Implications of Using Mobiles Phone". The details of the study findings are as under.

(i) The study has highlighted how the skills (visual, auditory, biomechanical and cognitive) required for driving are impaired due to the use of mobile phones while driving or walking,

(ii) The study has also highlighted that the use of mobile phones in India are more risky while driving as compared to developed world because the two-wheelers riders are more in India and proper use of helmets and balancing of the vehicle becomes more difficult as compared to four wheeled vehicles.

(iii) The study highlighted that it is a myth that hands-free mobiles are safe while driving as compared to hand-held phones.

(iv) Though the ownership of cell phones was much higher with women drivers as compared to males (98% verses 79%), the use of cell phone while driving was more common with males drivers as more than 22% males themselves reported using cell phone 'often' as compared to 18% by women drivers, 24% 'sometimes' in comparison to just 8.6% by females.



- (v) The education level had a strong positive relationship with the use of cell phones as those with higher literacy level used mobile phones relatively more sensibly.
- (vi) The ownership as well as the use of cell phone was found to be highly age related as younger people use it more in comparison to older ones.
- (vii) The use of cell phone was observed to be higher with vigilance group, commercial drivers and housewives.
- (viii) Over 50% of drivers participating in the Delhi study, felt that their safety was jeopardized by the use of cell phones by the fellow drivers in the traffic scheme.

The study was an in-house Research Project of Central Road Research Institute and was not intended for submission to any government agencies/departments.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

#### **Corruption In Central Educational Institutions**

2523. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any

complaints regarding corruption in Central Educational Institutions during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has announced any policy in this regard;

(d) if so, the details, thereof;

(e) whether the corruption and malpractices prevailing in private sector educational institutions would also be covered under the said policy;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) A statement showing the details of complaints received regarding corruption in Central Educational Institutions as per available information during the last three years is enclosed.

(c) to (g) No Sir, Complaints of corruption and other charges received in this ministry through the Central Vigilance Commission, Central Bureau of Investigation and general public against Central Educational Institutions are dealt with in accordance with the Central Vigilance Commission's directions/ guidelines/advice in this regard.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Institutions*

(As on 3/12/2007)

| Sl.No. | Name of the Institutions                          | Number of complaints during the last three years |
|--------|---|--|
| 1      | 2   | 3  |
| 1.     | Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi | 10   |
| 2.     | Kendriya Vidyala Sanghatan                        | 4  |
| 3.     | National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language   | 4  |
| 4.     | University Grants Commission                      | 7  |

| 1   | 2  | 3 |
|-----|--|---|
| 5.  | National Institute of Technology, Patna                                | 1 |
| 6.  | NIT Srinagar   | 1 |
| 7.  | National Institute of Open Schooling                                   | 1 |
| 8.  | Indian Council of Philosophical Research                               | 1 |
| 9.  | IIM Kolkata  | 2 |
| 10. | IIT Allahabad  | 2 |
| 11. | IIT Mumbai   | 1 |
| 12. | IIM Indore   | 2 |
| 13. | Rashtria Sanskrit Sansthan   | 1 |
| 14. | Jamia Millia Islamia University  | 1 |
| 15. | National Book Trust  | 1 |
| 16. | Indian Council of Historical Research                                  | 3 |
| 17. | ABV Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior | 1 |
| 18. | Maulana Azad National Urdu University                                  | 1 |
| 19. | National Council for Educational Research and Training                 | 4 |
| 20. | NIT Jamshedpur   | 3 |
| 21. | NIT Kurukshetra  | 1 |
| 22. | NIT Surathkal  | 2 |
| 23. | Central Tibetan Schools Administration                                 | 1 |
| 24. | IIT Chennai  | 3 |
| 25. | National Council for Teachers Education                                | 3 |
| 26. | Educational Consultants India Limited                                  | 2 |
| 27. | Central Board of Secondary Education                                   | 4 |
| 28. | All India Council for Technical Education                              | 5 |
| 29. | School of Planning and Architecture                                    | 3 |
| 30. | Indian Institute of Information Technology, Bhopal                     | 1 |
| 31. | NIT Silchar  | 3 |
| 32. | NIT Roorkee  | 1 |
| 33. | Sant Longwal Institute of Engineering and Technology                   | 2 |

| 1   | 2   | 3 |
|-----|---|---|
| 34. | Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad   | 1 |
| 35. | NIT Durgapur  | 1 |
| 36. | IIT Delhi   | 4 |
| 37. | North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology              | 1 |
| 38. | Nagaland University   | 1 |
| 39. | Moulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal                              | 1 |
| 40. | Delhi University  | 1 |
| 41. | National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi              | 2 |
| 42. | IIT Kharagpur   | 1 |
| 43. | National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai                    | 1 |
| 44. | Assam University  | 1 |
| 45. | Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra   | 1 |
| 46. | National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chennai | 1 |
| 47. | National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration           | 1 |
| 48. | North East Hill University, Shillong                                    | 1 |
| 49. | National Institute of Technology, Trichy                                | 1 |
| 50. | IIT, Guwahati   | 1 |
| 51. | Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti   | 1 |
| 52. | Central Hindi Directorate   | 1 |
| 53. | Pondicherry University  | 1 |

*[Translation]*

#### **Introduction of Physiotherapy Course**

2524. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University has started a 3 months course in Physiotherapy, though the University is already running 4 years Degree Course in the same stream on the lines of MBBS;

(b) if so, the names of Universities which have started similar courses;

(c) the reasons and logic therefor;

(d) whether the Government is not playing with the health of the general public by starting such courses;

(e) if so, the effective steps proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the interest of the general public and the degree holders; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the University proposes to start a short-term, 3 months duration course, namely, "Orientation to Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine". The proposed course would be a non-credit course, intended to give preliminary information on the subject, not comparable with any professional degree course.

[English]

#### **Grants to Tezpur and Assam Universities**

2525. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds sought by Tezpur University and Assam University, Silchar during the Eleventh Plan period from the University Grants Commission (UGC); and

(b) the amount released so far?

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), during the Eleventh Plan period, Tezpur University and Assam University, Silchar have submitted proposals for Plan grants to the tune of Rs. 409.58 crores and Rs. 283.43 crores, respectively. The UGC has so far released an adhoc Plan grant of Rs. 10.87 crores and Rs. 11.00 crores under Plan schemes to Tezpur University and Assam University, respectively.

#### **Committee to Ban Lottery Trade**

2526. SHRI NARSINGRAO H. SURYAWANSHI:  
SHRI SHINGADA DAMODAR BARKU:  
SHRI VASANTRAO MORE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Parliamentary Committee on Lottery Trade was formed under Chairmanship of Shri Pranab Mukherjee;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998; and

(d) if so, the details and time by when the amendment is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) A Departmental-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, Chaired by Shri Pranab Mukherjee was constituted for examining the Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill (1999) introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 23.12.1999.

(b) There was no consensus in the Committee on the Bill. The Committee in its Report suggested that on the basis of the divergent views expressed by the Members, the Government may evolve a consensus at the political level. At the all party meeting convened on 6.2.2006, the overwhelming view was that lotteries should not be prohibited but there should be stronger and more effective regulation of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998.

(c) There is no such Bill under consideration at present.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Labour Problems**

2527. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from any State Government that job seekers are allegedly being held hostage in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government for the safety, security and return arrangements of the labourers therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) In August, 2007, the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment received a reference from the Government of Chhattisgarh regarding illegal detention of 75 labourers from Chhattisgarh in Badgaon district of Jammu & Kashmir with a request for issuing suitable directions to the Government of Jammu & Kashmir to ensure safety and safe return of the labourers.

(b) The matter was taken up by the Ministry of Labour and Employment with the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. The State Government reported that there was no evidence of bondedness in respect of the said labourers in Badgaon.

#### **Scholarship for Post Graduate Course**

2528. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission (UGC) is giving merit scholarship @ Rs. 2000/- per month to the 1st and 11nd rank holders of degree examination for pursuing their Post Graduate Course;

(b) if so, whether this fellowship is not given to the degree examination rank holders of Universities of Kerala on the ground that there is no honours system prevailing there;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the decision to grant the fellowship to the students of Universities of Kerala also;

(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) Yes Sir,

(b) No, Sir. Out of the 180 awardees of Post Graduate Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders, for the period 2005-07, 40 rank holders are from universities in Kerala.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

#### **Promotion to IAS Cadre**

2529. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any representations from some DANICS Cadre officers for their promotion to IAS cadre;

(b) if so, the details and the number of such representations received during each of the last three years till date; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) The Union Government have received representations from some DANICS officers as well as from DANICS Officers' Association regarding issues related to delay in induction into IAS, preparation of joint seniority list for induction into AGMU Cadre of IAS, minimum eligibility criteria for induction into IAS, etc. It was not found feasible to accede to the various demands raised by the Association. The individual grievances of some DANICS officers were also agitated before the Central Administrative Tribunal. The meeting of the Screening Committee for induction of eligible DANICS officers into IAS has since been convened on 19.10.2007 after taking into consideration directions passed by the Tribunal in the relevant cases.

#### **Retirement Age of Teachers in Central Universities**

2530. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has enhanced the age of superannuation from 62 to 65 years for teachers working in Central Universities particularly Delhi University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the age of superannuation has not been increased in State Government institutions of higher learning affiliated to Central University, particularly Delhi College of Engineering (DCE) and Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology (NSIT); Delhi;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken to implement the same in these institutions so as to maintain the faculty strength;

(f) whether the Government proposes to de-link DCE and NSIT from Government of NCT of Delhi to remove the bottle necks due to the dual controls of Delhi University and the Government of NCT of Delhi on these institutions;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) if so, the time by when this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government has enhanced the age of superannuation from 62 to 65 years for teaching positions against posts sanctioned to centrally Funded in Higher and Technical Education Institutions coming under the purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development, in order to overcome the shortage of teachers.

(c) to (e) It shall be open to the State Governments to adopt the decisions or take any other decision, as considered appropriate, in respect of the age of superannuation of teachers in higher and technical institutions under their purview, with the approval of the competent authority for such institutions, of that Government.

(f) to (h) No Sir, there is no such proposal, and therefore the question of fixing a time limit does not arise.

#### **Provision for Laptop to Students**

2531. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Ministry of Human Resource Development has signed an agreement with the Department of Telecommunications to provide laptop with broadband access to each undergraduate student in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has submitted a comprehensive plan under the Integrated Communication Technology Mission to the Planning Commission for final approval; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by when it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has submitted a draft Scheme of National Mission in Education through Information and Communication Technology to the Planning Commission for their views and comments. The said scheme, *inter-alia*, provides for content generation and connectivity to the institutions of higher education, among others.

#### **Challenge Paper Published by WTO**

2532. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the challenge paper published by WTO's agricultural negotiations chair has shown more concern for developed countries by giving more flexibilities than developing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the agricultural interest of our country and other developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) On 17 July 2007, the Chairman of the WTO Committee on Agriculture (Special Session) came out with a Draft Modalities Text (DMT) on Agriculture negotiations concerning market access and domestic support. The salient features of the DMT are the following.

(i) Under Market Access, as proposed by the G-20 alliance of which India is a member, separate tariff bands have been proposed for developed and developing countries. However, the cuts proposed for developed countries are somewhat lower than the proposals made by the G-20.

(ii) The DMT proposes self-designation of Special Products (SPs) on the basis of indicators, to be negotiated by WTO Members, which are open to verification against international/national data. On the treatment of SPs, the DMT has proposed that all SPs should take some tariff cuts, which

is contrary to the G-33 proposal that at least 50% of SPs should be exempt from taking any tariff cuts.

- (iii) The DMT has proposed that Special Safeguard Mechanism will respond to the needs of farmers in developing countries, i.e. rural development, food security and livelihood security needs. Accordingly, it has been proposed that SSM should not be available to imports per se but only for domestically produced products and substitutes of these products. The DMT further states that a lot of technical work is needed before a precise text can be developed.
- (iv) On Domestic Support, the DMT has made some proposals for reductions in the Overall Trade Distorting Domestic Support (OTDS) and the Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS).

(c) The needs and interests of the developing countries including the least-developed among them are at the heart of the Doha Work Programme. A substantial and effective reduction in domestic support and tariffs in agriculture by developed countries while enabling developing countries to protect and promote the interests of their low income and resource poor farmers is a key priority for India in the negotiations. The flexibilities available to developing countries would be utilized for protecting the sensitive sectors in non-agriculture -from the impact of tariff reductions or bindings.

[Translation]

#### **Promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

2533. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has studied the management pattern of Micro, Small and Medium Industries in China and the role of Government cooperation therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is concentrating on production, marketing etc., based on the Chinese system in order to bring the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises within the reach of the common people;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the current scheme to promote Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (e) Over a period of time, on the basis of international experiences, including China, India has evolved its unique policy for the promotion and development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to enhance their technical and managerial skills. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing supportive measures to enhance competitiveness of MSMEs through technological upgradation, accessing markets, improved infrastructure, better availability of credit, facilities for training and capacity building of entrepreneurs. These schemes, *inter alia*, include Entrepreneurship and Management Development Programmes (EDPs & MDPs), Market Development Assistance Scheme for SSI exporters (SSI-MDA) to provide international exposure MSEs, etc., to enhance managerial capabilities of MSEs. With a view to further enhancing their competitive edge, the government has also announced (i) the Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises, (ii) the implementation of National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme including, besides operationalising the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, from 2 October 2006. These initiatives including schemes like Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and Rural Generation Programmes (REGP) provide back up for setting up of MSMEs by the common people. (details available on website: <http://www.dcmsme.gov.in>).

#### **Involvement of Police in Illegal Liquor Trading**

2534. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding involvement of Delhi Police personnel in illegal liquor trading as reported in 'Amar Ujala' dated September 18, 2007;

(b) if so, the total number of Police personnel involved in this regard and action taken against the guilty personnel; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make the working of Delhi Police transparent and corruption free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI) (a) to (c) A CWP No. 490/07 Chetan Prakash Vs. Commissioner of Police was filed by one Shri Chetan Prakash, resident of Uttam Nagar, Delhi in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in this regard. In pursuance of this Writ, all police personnel have been suspended except one ASI who retired on 31.5.2007. A case vide FIR No. 702/07 under Section 7/13 (I)(D)(II) Prevention of Corruption (PoC) Act has been registered at Police Station, Nangloi against 26 police personnel. Out of them, one constable died. Another case FIR No. 383/07 u/s 7/13 PoC Act, was also registered against 10 police personnel of Police Station, Dabri in pursuance of another CWP 1897/05 filed by the same complainant in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. In both the cases, no arrest has been made for want of CFSL report.

The steps taken by Delhi Police to make its working transparent and corruption free include surprise checking by senior officers of the activities of personnel deployed for patrolling duty and in police pickets; keeping a watch on personnel of suspicious character; taking deterrent action such as suspension, transferring to non-sensitive units, initiating disciplinary action for major/minor penalty and registering of cases etc. against the delinquent police personnel by the department in cases where policemen are found involved in such mal-practices etc. in order to restore public confidence in police, setting up of a single window system at Police Headquarters for monitoring and tracking of complaints, providing facility to the public to ring up senior officers, PCR and the Flying Squad of the Vigilance Branch in case of any harassment by police official, providing facility of P.O. Box No. 171 in order to encourage the general public to be more vigilant about corrupt activities of police. Through this facility public can send the complaints against corrupt policemen which are attended to promptly and deterrent action is taken against the defaulters.

#### Coverage of Akashwani and Doordarshan

2535. SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any plan to improve the coverage of Akashwani and Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the amount sanctioned/spent by the Government for implementation of the plan during each of the last three years and in the current year, State and Union Territory-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Doordarshan coverage in the country, in terrestrial mode, population & area-wise is about 91% and 79% respectively. The areas uncovered by terrestrial transmission along with rest of the country, have been provided with multi channel TV/Radio coverage through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service (in Ku-Band) signals, which can be received all over the country (except A&N Islands).

For expansion and improvement of terrestrial coverage, 155 transmitter projects of Doordarshan and 249 transmitters/studios of All India Radio are presently under implementation, as part of continuing schemes from 10th Plan. In addition, a scheme for providing DTH service (in C-Band) to A&N Islands is under implementation.

(d) Amount spent on the schemes of expansion and improvement of Doordarshan and AIR coverage, during the last three years is as under:

*Exp.(Rs. Cr.)*

| Year    | Doordarshan | AIR   |
|---------|-------------|-------|
| 2004-05 | 47.40       | 11.29 |
| 2005-06 | 61.72       | 19.09 |
| 2006-07 | 93.98       | 21.47 |
| 2007-08 | 24.63       | 6.17  |

(e) Eleventh Plan of Doordarshan and AIR is yet to be finalized.



*[English]***Foreign Students in IITs**

2536. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign students are also undergoing courses run by IITs;

(b) If so, the number of such students enrolled in IITs during the last three years, IIT-wise;

(c) whether IIT proposes to hold joint Entrance Examination abroad also to encourage foreign students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The number of foreign students enrolled in IITs during the last three years is as under:

| Sl.No. | Name of the Institute | No. of Foreign students |         |         |
|--------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
|        |                       | 2005-06                 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
| 1.     | IIT Bombay            | 4                       | 5       | 8       |
| 2.     | IIT Kharagpur         | Nil                     | Nil     | Nil     |
| 3.     | IIT Kanpur            | 6                       | 4       | 6       |
| 4.     | IIT Roorkee           | 31                      | 42      | 23      |
| 5.     | IIT Guwahati          | Nil                     | Nil     | Nil     |
| 6.     | IIT Madras            | 4                       | 3       | 6       |
| 7.     | IIT Delhi             | Nil                     | Nil     | 1       |

(c) and (d) Joint Admission Board (JAB) has decided to establish one of the centres of Joint Entrance Examination-2008 in Dubai. Ministry of Human Resource Development has approved it.

*[Translation]***DGS&D Certificates**

2537. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DGS&D has rejected/cancelled the certificates issued by them to several manufacturers for the year 2001 till date;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding reissuance of certificates by the DGS&D; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. DGS&D Registration certificates issued to the manufacturers were cancelled in 97 cases from 2001 till date. The reasons for cancellation include banning of business dealings by the Chief Vigilance Officer, surrender of Registration certificate by suppliers on their own, Manufacturers opting not to deal with DGS&D directly, condition of registration being no longer satisfied e.g. violation of Fall Clause, non-supply, supply of inferior goods, non-submission of documents or information, submission of fake documents, failure to equip with requisite testing facilities. Unit taken-over by bank and discontinuance of manufacturing, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]***De-reservation of SSI Items**

2538: SHRI G.M.SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to prune the list of 506 items reserved for small scale sector by 20 per cent;

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

(c) whether small scale industries will be affected by the proposal; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to protect the interests of such industries?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) At present there are 114 items reserved for exclusive manufacture by micro and small enterprises (MSE) sector. Before identification of products for dereservation from the list of products reserved for exclusive manufacture by micro and small enterprises (MSEs), Industries Associations, Ministries of the Government and specialists concerned are consulted. The Government also takes into account the recommendations of the Advisory Committee constituted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, on the proposal submitted on the basis of such consultation. In the above said process of consultation and recommendation, several criteria including, *inter alia*, domestic and global competitiveness, potential for employment and export, technical feasibility and economic viability of manufacturing reserved items in the micro and small scale sector, need for technological upgradation and attaining economies of scale, etc., are taken into consideration. No percentage for dereservation is decided in advance.

(c) No adverse impact of past dereservation has been specifically reported from anywhere.

(d) The Government continues to watch the performance of the micro and small enterprises and implements various supplementary schemes and programmes in collaboration with the states to provide support measures aimed at enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of the MSEs.

#### **Trade between India and China**

2539. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade between India and China has picked up since the opening of Nathu La and Shipki La passes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the passes are connected by motorable roads on both sides;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the opening of these high altitude passes has helped in promoting people to people contacts;

(f) whether any further steps are proposed to increase the quantum of trade through these passes; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the year 2006-07 the trade through Nathula was of the volume of Rs.19,68,235/- and during the year 2007-08 upto October 2007 the trade was of the volume of Rs.27,46,745/-. The trade through Shipki La during 2005-06 was of the volume of Rs.316.26 Lakhs. However in 2006-07 the trade declined to Rs.7.01 Lakhs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, the passes are connected by motorable roads on both sides.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) The trading season has been extended from 1st May to 30th November instead of 1st June to 30th September. The limit of individual transaction has been raised from Rs.25,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- under duty free border trade. Expansion of list of commodities traded has also been proposed to the Chinese side.

#### **CBI Coordination with Karnataka Police**

2540. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation proposes to coordinate with Karnataka Police to cull "relevant information" from the police investigation in the State in relation to the alleged terror plot at Glasgow Airport in UK and Brisbane in Australia;

(b) if so, whether the information is being scrutinized by the central agency in tandem with the central intelligence agencies before passing to the concerned authorities/agencies through the Ministry of External Affairs for investigation;

(c) if so, the details of the latest position; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to meet the situation in future in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Section 166 B of Code of Criminal Procedure,

1973 (Cr. P.C.) *inter-alia* provides that on receipt of a Letter of Request from a Court or an authority in a country or place outside India, competent to issue such a letter in that country or place for the examination of any person or production of any document or thing in relation to an offence under investigation in that country or place, the Central Government may, if it thinks fit, send the letter to any police officer for investigation, who shall thereupon investigate into the offence in the same manner, as if the offence had been committed within India. The Ministry of Home Affairs, after examining the Letters of Request, one each from the Government of Australia and the Government of United Kingdom in connection with the alleged terror plot in UK, has asked the CBI to coordinate with the Karnataka Police for execution of the letters of request to the extent permissible under Indian Laws.

(d) Letters of Request received from Foreign Countries for legal assistance in criminal matters are considered as per the procedure laid down as indicated in reply to paras (a) to (c) above.

#### **Direct-to-Home Service**

2541. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to fix the prices of TV channels under Direct-To-Home (DTH) service on the lines of CAS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for a fixed channel pricing formulae under DTH and also for non-CAS areas for the benefit of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) As per section 11(2) of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 TRAI is empowered to determine & fix prices. TRAI has informed that there are no immediate plans for fixing the prices of TV channels on Direct-To-Home (DTH) platform along the lines of CAS.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The DTH service is still at a nascent stage and the penetration level is much less as compared to cable TV subscribers. Any pricing on DTH platform has to be considered after taking into account the implications of penetration, proposed commercial launch of IPTV services and providing effective competition to cable TV.

(d) TRAI has amended the existing interconnection regulation on 03.9.2007 to enable DTH operators to source content on a-la-carte basis at cheaper rates from broadcasters and offer it to subscribers. TRAI has issued a tariff amendment order dated 04.10.2007 for Non-CAS areas in which ceiling on monthly cable TV charges has been prescribed based on the number of pay channels for different parts of the country. The tariff order for non-CAS areas would be effective from 01.12.2007.

#### **Medical Visa**

2542. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government issued any instructions during 2005 to all Indian missions/posts abroad regarding introduction of a new category of visa called Medical visa (M-visa) to foreigners coming to India for medical treatment;

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

(c) whether the said visa is being issued by all the missions/posts abroad;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether foreigners are showing interest in such a visa;

(f) if so, the number of foreigners who visited India on such visa since its introduction till date;

(g) whether the Government proposes to liberalise the policy in regard to issue of M-visa keeping in view the demand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (h) A new category of visa "Medical Visa" (M-Visa) has been introduced vide this Ministry's circular No.346

dated 21.6.2005. It is granted to foreigners who have sought preliminary medical advice from their country of origin/residence and have been advised to go for specialized medical treatment. The Indian Missions/Posts abroad scrutinize the medical documents to satisfy themselves about the bonafide purpose for which medical visa is being requested. The initial validity of medical visa is for one year or the period of treatment, whichever is less. It can be extended for a further period of one year by the State Governments/FRROs on production of medical certificate from reputed/recognized/specialized hospitals in India. Further extensions can be granted by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the recommendations of the State Governments/FRROs supported by appropriate medical documents. The visa is valid for a maximum of three entries during the year. Foreigners coming to India on medical visa are required to get themselves registered with the concerned FRROs/FROs within 14 days from the date of their arrival in India.

Necessary instructions have been issued to all Indian Missions/ Posts abroad for grant of M-visa to all foreigners who are eligible for it, subject to usual checks. A large number of foreigners are availing the M-visa for various kinds of specialized medical treatments. There is no proposal before the Government to further liberalize the policy for issue of M-visa.

#### **National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise**

2543. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the role of 'National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise' in promoting rural development, preparing business plans and policy for formulation and promotion of MSME; and

(b) the achievements made by the Institute during each of the last three years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Hyderabad is a national level entrepreneurship development training institution set up by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). The main role of the Institute is to promote entrepreneurship development in the country through training, consultancy,

research, education, extension and information. For promoting rural development, the Institute organizes entrepreneurship development programmes and motivates unemployed youth for self-employment. As a part of curriculum for entrepreneurship development programmes, the Institute also assists trainees in preparing business plans. The Institute also functions as a nodal agency for development of industrial clusters under the Cluster Development Programmes being implemented by various organisations. Further, the Institute also provides inputs for policy formulation to the Government in the form of surveys and studies, market research, evaluation studies etc.

(b) The achievements of the Institute during the last three years are as under:

| Year    | No. of Training Programmes | No. of Surveys, Studies, Consultancy, etc. | No. of Clusters assisted |
|---------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 2004-05 | 280                        | 20   | 21                       |
| 2005-06 | 279                        | 23   | 23                       |
| 2006-07 | 234                        | 21   | 38                       |

#### **Tax Exemption Provided Outside SEZ**

2544. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing any tax exemption for the builders outside the Special Economic Zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of revenue to be incurred by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether any mechanism is available to check and verify the misuse of this facility;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; 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) Under the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 and the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006, only the developers setting up Special Economic Zones and units being set up within the zones for authorized operations are eligible for tax exemptions.

(b) to (g) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Introduction of New Courses by CBSE**

2545. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is contemplating to introduce new courses including films in its curriculum,

(b) if so, the details of the said new courses;

(c) whether experts have been recruited to teach the new courses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) CBSE introduces new courses from time to time depending upon the felt need. Before introducing the new courses, adequate care is taken to ensure availability of trained teachers.

*[English]*

#### **Patent on Wheat**

2546. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is examining the issue of patent on wheat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when such examination is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. In accordance with Section 3 (j) of the Patents Act, 1970, plants and animals in whole or any part thereof are not patentable. However, varieties of wheat are protectable in the country under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 since wheat is one of the notified crop species under that Act.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Prospecting Licence for Iron-Ore**

2547. SHRI P.S.GADHAVI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for grant of Prospecting Licences (PLs) for iron-ore to Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has sent the details of evaluation to the Union Government in respect of various applicants for the same area;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) Three proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government for grant of prospecting licence (PL) for iron ore in favour of M/s JSW Steel Ltd., M/s Essar Steel Ltd. and M/s Tata Steel Ltd. have been received from the State Govt. of Jharkhand since 01.01.2006 till date.

(c) to (e) The State Government has sent comparative chart of merits in respect of eligible applicants for PL in the proposals pertaining to M/s JSW Steel Ltd. and M/s Tata Steel Ltd.. As per the information given by the State Government, M/s Essar Steel Ltd. is the sole applicant for PL on the recommended area. The State Government has recommended grant of PL in favour of all the three companies on the ground that these companies have proposed to set up value-addition industries in the State. Till date the Government of India has conveyed prior approval for grant of PL for iron ore in favour of M/s JSW Steel Ltd.

**Facilities to Awardees of Fire Service Medal**

2548. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the awardees of Fire Service Medal for Gallantry are not given Identity Card, Certificate and Free Railway Pass on the line of such awards given to the Police personnel;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide such facilities to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) The awardees of Fire Service Medal for Gallantry have been provided similar monetary benefits as are available to the awardees of the Police Medal for Gallantry.

Government is yet to take a decision on the requests received recently for extending the benefit of other facilities available to the awardees of the Police Medal for Gallantry to the awardees of Fire Service Medals for Gallantry.

**Recruitment of HIV Positive Persons**

2549. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are differences of opinion between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare regarding recruitment of HIV positive persons in Government jobs and Central Police Forces;

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

(c) the present policy of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is aware that HIV positive personnel of PMF have been discharged during each of the last three years;

(e) if so, the number of personnel discharged from the Government service and PMF force-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to review the policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) National AIDS Prevention and Control Policy presently applicable to the Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs) provides for exemption to the Armed forces in respect of conducting HIV screening before employment subject to certain conditions. Taking into account, the conditions in which the CPMFs personnel have to work on the borders and the other remote areas of the country a similar exemption in respect of recruitment to CPMFs has been proposed.

(d) and (e) No HIV positive personnel has been discharged from the CPMFs during the last 3 years.

(f) Does not arise.

**Incentive to Women Entrepreneurs**

2550. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for providing incentive; to women entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the project undertaken/implemented under the said schemes during each of the last three years in various States, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the details of financial assistance granted to each State and Union Territory by the Government during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Besides the state governments, which are primarily responsible for the promotion and development of enterprises, the Central Government implements, *inter alia*, the following schemes for the benefit of women entrepreneurs:

(i) Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) and

(ii) Credit guarantee cover to the extent of 80 per cent of all loans to women operated/owned enterprises that are unable to provide collateral security.

In addition, the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises has recently announced new beneficial schemes for women, like:—

- (1) Special assistance of up to 90 per cent grant by the Government of India for development of clusters of women entrepreneurs and establishment of exhibition centres under the Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP).
- (2) Conduct of exclusive training programmes (Skill Development/Entrepreneurial Development/Managerial Development, etc.) for women and other disadvantaged sections free of cost and with the provision of a stipend of Rs.500/- per

month per trainee as announced in the Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises.

- (3) Improvement in market access by women entrepreneurs through participation in 25 international exhibitions.

(c) and (d) These Schemes do not entail allocation of funds to the state governments/UTs. The details of financial assistance provided to the beneficiaries under the TREAD and Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme are enclosed as Statement I & II respectively. The progress under the benefits cited at 1, 2 & 3 above would be available at the end of the financial year, since these new benefits are being implemented for the first time during the current year.

**Statement I**

*Financial Assistance given under Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance & Development (TREAD) Scheme*

| S.N.  | States         | GOI grant released (Rs. in lakh) |         |         | No. of women benefited |         |         |
|-------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|
|       |                | 2004-05                          | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2004-05                | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
| 1.    | Assam          | 8.67                             | 1.95    | 2.50    | 97                     | 178     |         |
| 2.    | Uttarakhand    | 7.00                             | 3.00    | 3.00    | 69                     | 75      | 60      |
| 3.    | Karnataka      | 10.00                            |         |         | 19                     |         |         |
| 4.    | Delhi          |                                  | 1.00    |         |                        | 72      |         |
| 5.    | West Bengal    |                                  | 5.00    | 5.25    |                        | 235     | 60      |
| 6.    | Madhya Pradesh |                                  | 5.00    |         |                        | 100     |         |
| 7.    | Tamil Nadu     |                                  | 14.25   | 22.05   |                        | 640     | 474     |
| 8.    | Uttar Pradesh  |                                  | 10.00   | 6.00    |                        | 200     | 120     |
| 9.    | Gujarat        |                                  | 1.73    | 1.25    |                        | 100     | 0       |
| 10.   | Manipur        |                                  |         | 2.00    |                        |         | 40      |
| 11.   | NER(SISIs)     |                                  |         | 0.60    |                        |         |         |
| 12.   | MSME DIs       |                                  |         | 3.90    |                        |         |         |
| Total |                | 25.67                            | 41.93   | 46.55   | 185                    | 1600    | 754     |

**Statement II**

*Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises State-wise Guarantees approved as on September 30, 2007 (Cumulative)*

| Sl.No. | State Name                  | Women Entrepreneur |                                  | Total Proposals  |                                  | Percentage of Women |        |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
|        |                             | No. of Proposals   | Approved Amount<br>(in Rs. Lakh) | No. of Proposals | Approved Amount<br>(in Rs. Lakh) | Number              | Amount |
| 1      | 2                           | 3                  | 4                                | 5                | 6                                | 7                   | 8      |
| 1.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4                  | 4.49                             | 28               | 41.32                            | 14.29%              | 10.86% |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 2298               | 2260.59                          | 6291             | 7667.18                          | 36.53%              | 29.48% |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh           | 55                 | 37.50                            | 138              | 158.29                           | 39.86%              | 23.69% |
| 4.     | Assam                       | 497                | 866.26                           | 2252             | 4887.21                          | 22.07%              | 17.72% |
| 5.     | Bihar                       | 548                | 1009.65                          | 3398             | 4755.45                          | 16.13%              | 21.23% |
| 6.     | Chandigarh                  | 34                 | 259.34                           | 166              | 1198.04                          | 20.48%              | 21.65% |
| 7.     | Chhattisgarh                | 153                | 1084.44                          | 991              | 5690.03                          | 15.44%              | 19.06% |
| 8.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 2                  | 10.00                            | 13               | 83.28                            | 15.38%              | 12.01% |
| 9.     | Daman and Diu               | 4                  | 35.00                            | 23               | 239.75                           | 17.39%              | 14.80% |
| 10.    | Delhi                       | 69                 | 474.38                           | 353              | 3009.52                          | 19.55%              | 15.76% |
| 11.    | Goa                         | 40                 | 98.38                            | 183              | 800.82                           | 21.86%              | 12.29% |
| 12.    | Gujarat                     | 379                | 1524.73                          | 2275             | 14520.03                         | 16.66%              | 10.50% |
| 13.    | Haryana                     | 729                | 851.20                           | 2417             | 4849.04                          | 30.16%              | 17.55% |
| 14.    | Himachal Pradesh            | 363                | 423.23                           | 1321             | 2398.63                          | 27.48%              | 17.64% |
| 15.    | Jammu and Kashmir           | 366                | 196.44                           | 866              | 802.89                           | 42.26%              | 24.47% |
| 16.    | Jharkhand                   | 133                | 430.96                           | 1555             | 7171.12                          | 8.55%               | 6.01%  |
| 17.    | Karnataka                   | 1072               | 4614.99                          | 6118             | 30435.74                         | 17.52%              | 15.16% |
| 18.    | Kerala                      | 4968               | 4030.90                          | 13235            | 18534.34                         | 37.54%              | 21.75% |
| 19.    | Lakshadweep                 | 0                  | 0.00                             | 1                | 0.50                             | 0.00%               | 0.00%  |
| 20.    | Madhya Pradesh              | 765                | 1533.02                          | 3454             | 9296.23                          | 22.15%              | 16.49% |
| 21.    | Maharashtra                 | 276                | 1737.98                          | 1805             | 13203.20                         | 15.29%              | 13.16% |
| 22.    | Manipur                     | 46                 | 68.39                            | 101              | 149.65                           | 45.54%              | 45.70% |
| 23.    | Meghalaya                   | 91                 | 182.76                           | 254              | 752.01                           | 35.83%              | 24.30% |



| 1     | 2             | 3     | 4        | 5     | 6         | 7      | 8      |
|-------|---------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| 24.   | Mizoram       | 130   | 205.39   | 284   | 450.05    | 45.77% | 45.64% |
| 25.   | Nagaland      | 31    | 104.19   | 93    | 259.86    | 33.33% | 40.09% |
| 26.   | Orissa        | 975   | 1604.80  | 4998  | 7557.66   | 19.51% | 21.23% |
| 27.   | Puducherry    | 21    | 154.50   | 232   | 563.72    | 9.05%  | 27.41% |
| 28.   | Punjab        | 332   | 497.13   | 1485  | 4504.14   | 22.36% | 11.04% |
| 29.   | Rajasthan     | 663   | 798.51   | 3319  | 3939.13   | 19.98% | 20.27% |
| 30.   | Sikkim        | 20    | 47.99    | 72    | 204.18    | 27.78% | 23.50% |
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu    | 1480  | 5034.19  | 9160  | 32930.32  | 16.16% | 15.29% |
| 32.   | Tripura       | 28    | 26.74    | 232   | 304.80    | 12.07% | 8.77%  |
| 33.   | Uttar Pradesh | 1195  | 2165.59  | 9453  | 13388.44  | 12.64% | 16.18% |
| 34.   | Uttarakhand   | 44    | 210.72   | 239   | 1397.45   | 18.41% | 15.08% |
| 35.   | West Bengal   | 761   | 2625.79  | 4540  | 19076.00  | 16.76% | 13.76% |
| Total |               | 18572 | 35210.14 | 81345 | 215220.01 | 22.83% | 16.36% |

| Proposals from women Ent. | No.   | Amt.  |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| As on March 31, 2005      | 4898  | 7998  |
| As on March 31, 2006      | 7304  | 15625 |
| As on March 31, 2007      | 15430 | 27817 |

#### Use of Fireworks during Diwali in A & N Islands

2551. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there has been a hue and cry regarding use of fire works to celebrate Diwali in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be achieved by the Union Government from imposing ban on the use of fire works in Andaman & Nicobar Islands?

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

There was no hue and cry amongst the public regarding use of fire works to celebrate Diwali in Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There were reports of illegal stocking/over stocking of fire crackers for making quick money during the festival season. Since traders who usually apply for licence to store and sell crackers in their shops also sell other inflammable items, there are serious threats of accidental fire. UT Administration had, therefore, conducted searches at various shops/godowns to minimize the risk.

In view of these precautionary measures the festival of Diwali passed off peacefully in the Union Territory without any major fire incident.

*[Translation]***Fee Structure in Private Schools**

2552. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued guidelines for fee structure in private schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the provisions made by the Government to keep a check on fee structure of private schools; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government in case of violation of the said provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) Education being a concurrent subject, school education primarily comes under the purview of State Governments. The Affiliation Byelaws of Central Board of Secondary Education, *inter alia*, provides,

- "1. Fees charges should be commensurate with the facilities provided by the institution.. Fees should normally be charged under the heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the State/UT for schools of different categories. No capitation fee or voluntary donations for gaining admission in the school or for any other purpose should be charged/collected in the name of the school. In case of such malpractices, the Board may take drastic action leading to disaffiliation of the school.
2. In case a student leaves the school for such compulsion as transfer of parents or for health reason or in case of death of the student before completion of the session, prorata return of quarterly/term/annual fees should be made.
3. The unaided schools should consult parents through parents' representatives before revising the fees. The fee should not be revised during mid session."

**Donation**

2553. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGÉ  
PATIL:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) whether admission in public schools is obtained by giving a donation amount;

(b) if so, the control being exercised by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to curb this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Education being a concurrent subject, most schools come under the purview of State Governments. The Affiliation Bye Laws of Central Board of Secondary Education, *inter-alia*, provides that "Fee charges should be commensurate with the facilities provided by the institution. Fee should normally be charged under the heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the State/UT for schools of different categories. No capitation fee or voluntary donations for gaining admission in the school or for any other purpose should be charged /collected in the 'name of the school. In case of such malpractices, the Board may take drastic action leading to disaffiliation of the school." Similarly, for other schools, it is for the respective State Governments and Examination Boards to take necessary action.

**Safety Norms in Schools**

2554. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ensured the safety and well being of children in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up any monitoring cell to see that State Governments are following the norms for safety and well being of children in schools all over the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATIMI): (a) to (d) Education being a concurrent subject, school education primarily comes under the jurisdiction of State Governments. Central Government also issues advisories/guidelines to State Government from time to time to ensure safety of school going children. Following advisories have been issued to the State Governments in the recent past:—

1. Advisory dated 1.3.2006 for compliance with the guidelines issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding school buses to ensure safety of school children.
2. Advisory dated 9.8.2006 regarding 'safety of school children' during study tour.
3. Advisory dated 8.8.2006 to ensure a safe environment for girl students in school.

[English]

#### Performance of All India Radio

2555. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any system to know from the public about the performance of All India Radio *vis-a-vis* other FM channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) All India Radio has a network of Audience Research Units located at 38 AIR Stations across the country. These Units collect the audience feedback on the programmes being mounted from various AIR Stations. Detailed comparative analysis of listenership data of AIR Stations including FM Channels *vis-a-vis* other private FM Channels are made and reports are submitted to the various stakeholders.

(b) The details of listenership data (2006-07) of AIR FM, Station wise *vis-a-vis* private FM Channels across the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Statement

##### *FM Listnership Across the Country—2006-07*

| SL.No. | Name of the Stations | Channel | Population covered | Listeners in lakh (in one day) | Listener (%) (in one day) |
|--------|----------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1      | 2                    | 3       | 4                  | 5                              | 6                         |
| 1.     | Delhi                | Rainbow | 163.80             | 71.91                          | 36.0                      |
| 2.     | Kolkata              | Rainbow | 175.10             | 23.94                          | 29.0                      |
| 3.     | Mumbai               | Rainbow | 180.00             | 54.00                          | 43.2                      |
| 4.     | Chennai              | Rainbow | 98.25              | 15.18                          | 25.8                      |
| 5.     | Bangalore            | Rainbow | 65.23              | 38.70                          | 69.1                      |
| 6.     | Cotmbatore           | Rainbow | 36.81              | 10.74                          | 48.8                      |
| 7.     | Cuttack              | Rainbow | 13.40              | 03.06                          | 20.0                      |
| 8.     | Jalandhar            | Rainbow | 27.05              | 07.76                          | 55.4                      |
| 9.     | Kodaikanal           | Rainbow | 99.01              | 60.48                          | 56.0                      |

| 1   | 2              | 3       | 4      | 5      | 6                        |
|-----|----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------------------------|
| 10. | Lucknow        | Rainbow | 36.81  | 10.34  | 51.7                     |
| 11. | Panaji         | Rainbow | 11.50  | 04.03  | 57.5                     |
| 12. | Tiruchirapalli | Rainbow | 31.15  | 08.24  | 62.04                    |
|     |                |         | 938.11 | 308.92 | National<br>Average 46.2 |
| 1.  | Delhi          | Gold    | 144.00 | 69.69  | 39.0                     |
| 2.  | Kolkata        | Gold    | 132.20 | 09.45  | 15.0                     |
| 3.  | Mumbai         | Gold    | 160.00 | 49.39  | 44.1                     |
| 4.  | Chennai        | Gold    | 75.82  | 03.43  | 07.3                     |
|     |                |         | 512.02 | 131.96 | National Average 26.03   |

### Comparative Listenership of FM Stations in Metro Cities

(Figures in %)

[illegible]

*[Translation]*

#### **Department for International Development**

2556. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Chhattisgarh has sent any proposal to the Union Government to obtain financial assistance from Department for International Development;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. A. A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The State of Chhattisgarh is being assisted under the centrally sponsored scheme of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the central sector scheme of the Mahila Samakhya Programme, both of which are partial funding tied up with the Department for International Development of United Kingdom.

#### **Corruption in Immigration Department**

2557. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale corruption among officers and employees of immigration department deployed at airports;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received during the last three years, till date; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such activities so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As per available information, thirteen complaints relating to corruption/bribery against immigration officials at the major International airports, viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Amritsar, were registered during the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 (till date). All these complaints were enquired into and on the basis of the

findings in three cases, three officials were suspended and departmental action was taken against them. In the remaining 10 cases, the allegations were not substantiated.

#### **Ban on Sale of Junk Food and Cold Drinks in Universities**

2558. SHRI AJITJOGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to ban the sale of Junk Food and Cold Drinks in the student canteens in all the Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the Universities have implemented the decision of the Government;

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

(e) If not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) On an advice from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the University Grants Commission has advised all universities to ban junk food and carbonated beverages in the canteens of such higher educational institutions under them.

*[English]*

#### **Transgender Population**

2559. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made an evaluation of the population of transgender in the latest census;

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

(c) if not, the steps taken to make the necessary estimation of the transgender population in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) No Sir. This information is not collected through census nor is there a proposal for making estimation of the transgender population in the country.

[*Translation*]**Transport Subsidy Scheme**

2560. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any transport subsidy scheme to promote Industries in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States where transport subsidy scheme has been implemented;

(c) the details of funds released and utilized under this scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the number of beneficiaries of the subsidy provided under the scheme;

(e) whether any evaluation of this scheme has been made; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Transport Subsidy Scheme was Introduced on 23rd July, 1971 to promote industrialisation in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas of the country.

(b) The Scheme has been implemented in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Darjeeling District of West Bengal, the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

(c) and (d) A total amount of Rs.244.59 crore was released under the Scheme during the last three years. State-wise details and the number of/beneficiary units are at given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) The Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 is under evaluation by the Planning Commission.

**Statement***1. Amount Released and Utilized during the Last Three Years Under the Transport Subsidy Scheme*

(Rupees in Crore)

| Sl. No. | States/Union Territories | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1       | 2                        | 3       | 4       | 5       |
| 1.      | Assam                    | 33.56   | 21.45   | 28.16   |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh        | 03.40   | 07.97   | 11.64   |
| 3.      | Manipur                  | —       | —       | 01.14   |
| 4.      | Meghalaya                | 19.36   | 20.32   | 17.95   |
| 5.      | Mizoram                  | 13.90   | 01.21   | 00.48   |
| 6.      | Nagaland                 | —       | —       | 24.62   |
| 7.      | Tripura                  | 00.28   | 01.4    | 00.73   |
| 8.      | Sikkim                   | —       | 00.59   | 02.63   |
| 9.      | Jammu and Kashmir        | 05.00   | —       | 05.98   |

| 1     | 2                           | 3     | 4     | 5     |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 10.   | Himachal Pradesh            | 06.00 | 04.50 | 06.50 |
| 11.   | Uttarakhand                 | 04.41 | —     | —     |
| 12.   | West Bengal (Darjeeling)    | 00.36 | —     | —     |
| 13.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 00.91 | 00.14 | —     |
| 14.   | Lakshadweep                 | —     | —     | —     |
| Total |                             | 87.18 | 57.58 | 99.83 |

*// State wise Number of Beneficiaries*

| Sl. No. | States/Union Territories    | Number        |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1.      | Assam                       | 333           |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh           | 58            |
| 3.      | Manipur                     | 1             |
| 4.      | Meghalaya                   | 144           |
| 5.      | Mizoram                     | 754           |
| 6.      | Nagaland                    | 613           |
| 7.      | Tripura                     | 59            |
| 8.      | Sikkim                      | 15            |
| 9.      | Jammu and Kashmir           | 253*          |
| 10.     | Himachal Pradesh            | 3472*         |
| 11.     | Uttarakhand                 | 1150*         |
| 12.     | West Bengal (Darjeeling)    | Not available |
| 13.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Not available |
| 14.     | Lakshadweep                 | Not available |

\*upto September, 2004.

*[English]***Indo-Myanmar Trade**

2561. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:  
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:

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

(a) whether the unofficial trade between North Eastern Region and Myanmar is much larger in volume in comparison to the official volume of trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has any plan to expand the scope of Indo-Myanmar trade particularly the Indo-Myanmar border trade;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing Bilateral Border Trade Agreement with Myanmar to curb unofficial trade between NE region and Myanmar and expand the scope and volume of trade; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No case of unofficial trade has come to notice. The volume of trade between India and Myanmar over the last 6 years is as follows:

(Value in US million \$)

| Year    | Export | Import | Total  |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2001-02 | 60.89  | 374.43 | 435.32 |
| 2002-03 | 75.07  | 336.04 | 411.12 |
| 2003-04 | 89.64  | 409.01 | 498.66 |
| 2004-05 | 113.19 | 405.91 | 519.11 |
| 2005-06 | 110.7  | 525.96 | 636.66 |
| 2006-07 | 140.06 | 782.54 | 922.59 |

(c) to (f) An Agreement on Border Trade was signed between India and Myanmar on 21.1.94, which was operationalised on 12.4.95. Issues pertaining to India—Myanmar bilateral trade are discussed between the two countries from time to time.

[*Translation*]

#### **Pending Industrial Projects**

2562. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some industrial projects of various State Governments are pending for approval of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time of pendency, State-wise;

(c) the estimated cost of these projects;

(d) the reasons for delay; and

(e) the time by when these projects 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) to (e) No industrial project of the State Governments are pending approval by this Ministry/ Department. However, the entrepreneurs desirous of setting up of industries are granted industrial licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 in respect of five licensable industries. Under the delicensed sector, the entrepreneurs are required to file Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) to the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA) of this Department. The disposal of the Industrial Licence applications, is a continuing process.

[*English*]

#### **Schemes for Small Scale Sector**

2563. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major schemes and programmes which have been implemented under the Small Scale Sector; and

(b) the details of the allocations made for such schemes and programmes for the current year, the amount utilized and unspent balance so far, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises implements several schemes for the promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises including Khadi, Village and Coir Industries. The details of some of the major schemes and programmes are given in the enclosed Statement I.

(b) The details of the funds allocated and expenditure under the schemes and programmes for the current year is given in the enclosed Statement II. Most of the schemes/programmes are demand-driven and therefore funds are not allocated State/Union Territory wise.



**Statement I*****Statement Showing the Details of Some of the Major Plan Schemes/ Programmes Implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises*****1. Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme**

This scheme provides guarantee cover upto 75% (80% for women) of the collateral free credit (term-loan and working capital loan) extended by banks and financial institutions to new and existing Micro and Small Enterprises on loans upto Rs.50 lakh. The scheme is administered by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE).

**2. Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSECDP)**

This programme aims at holistic development of industrial clusters, i.e., agglomerations of Micro and Small Enterprises producing the same or similar types of products in a specific geographical area. The development needs of such clusters are identified through a diagnostic

study. Action plan is prepared for development of the cluster in respect of the felt needs in areas like technological upgradation, marketing and export promotion, skill development, establishment of common facility centre, etc.

**3. Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)**

Under the REGP, entrepreneurs can establish village industries in rural areas and small towns with a population upto 20,000 by availing of margin money from KVIC and loan from public sector scheduled commercial banks, selected regional rural banks, co-operative banks, etc. for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh.

**4. Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)**

Under PMRY, assistance is provided to educated unemployed youth in setting-up their ventures all over the country. Under PMRY, all economically viable activities are permissible including agriculture and allied activities, but excluding direct agricultural operations like raising crops, purchase of manure, etc.

**Statement II*****Statement showing scheme-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure during the current year is 2007-08.***

(Rs. crore)

| S.No. | Name of Scheme O/o DC (MSME)                                       | Annual Plan 2007-08 (BE) | Expenditure |
|-------|--|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1.    | Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme*                                      | 190.00                   | 190.00      |
| 2.    | Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)* | 43.00                    | 0.21        |
| 3.    | Rural Employment Generation Programme(REGP)                        | 539.00                   | 222.49      |
| 4.    | Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)                                | 320.00                   | 174.15      |
| 5.    | ISO-9000/ISO 14001 Certification Reimbursement Scheme*             | 10.00                    | 2.75        |
| 6.    | Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme*                  | 6.12                     | 1.28        |
| 7.    | Mahila Coir Yojana   | 3.00                     | 0.26        |

\* Figures as on 26.11.2007.

Others—Figures as on 31.10.2007.

### 5. ISO 9000/ISO 14001 Certification Reimbursement Scheme

Cost of obtaining ISO 9000 Certification by of micro and small enterprises is reimbursed to the extent of 75% or Rs.75,000, whichever is lower. The objective of the scheme is to improve the marketability of the SSI products by enhancing their quality.

### 6. Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme

EDPs/MDPs are conducted with a view to enable the unemployed youth to acquire requisite skills so as to be self-employed. 22.5% of the seats in the courses are reserved in favour of the weaker sections of the society, who are trained free of cost and are also provided a stipend of Rs.500 per month during such training.

### 7. Mahila Coir Yojana

Under the Mahila Coir Yojana Scheme of the Coir Board, rural women in the State are provided training on spinning coir yarn with stipend. On completion of training, financial assistance is given to successful trainees for procurement of spinning rats. The training is provided through self-help groups, non-governmental organizations and State Government agencies.

### Industrial Park Scheme

2564. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion runs and operates the scheme of Industrial Park; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Industrial Park Scheme aims at encouraging private investment in development of eligible projects in which high quality infrastructure is made available in a centralized manner, so that the units operating from such projects can have the benefit of lower transaction cost and shorter start-up time. Under this Scheme, tax

exemption under Section 80 IA of Income Tax Act, 1961, is available to undertakings developing industrial parks, for any ten consecutive years out of fifteen years beginning from the year in which the undertaking commences operation of the park.

### Infrastructure in Schools

2565. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

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

(a) whether due to lack of infrastructure in various schools, 50 per cent of children stay out of schools;

(b) if so, whether to avert such a situation the Government had decided to strengthen the vocational and technical education programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is huge deficiency infrastructure in the schools; and

(e) if so, the concrete 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 (c) As per the selected Educational Statistics, 2004-05 compiled by the Ministry of Human Resources Development (with reference date 30.9.2004), Gross Enrollment Ratios for elementary (classes 1-8) secondary (classes 9-10), and higher secondary (classes 11-12) stages were 93.5%, 51.65% and 27.82% respectively. Government of India is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) with the objective of universalisation of elementary education in a time bound manner. As per State reports in 2007, the number of "Out of School" children in the age group 6-14 year has come down to around 75 lakh. There is a centrally sponsored scheme of "Vocationalisation of secondary education" to cater to the students at higher secondary stage.

(d) and (e) Deficiency in infrastructure is only one of several reasons for some children to remain out of school. Improvement of infrastructure of schools is a continuous process. Under the SSA and the District Primary Education

Programme, 11.73 lakh additional classrooms have been sanctioned in the 10th Plan period.

[Translation]

### Recognition under NCTE

2566. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) the number of educational institutions in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka which have applied for recognition for starting B.Ed. and D.Ed. courses during each of the last three years and in the current year, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of applications approved during the above period, separately, State and UT-wise;

(c) the time by when the remaining applications are likely to be approved alongwith the reasons for delay, State and Union Territory-wise;

(d) the number of institutions inspected by the National Council of Teachers Education (NCTE) during the above period;

(e) whether there is an inordinate delay and complaints of malpractices in forwarding the applications

by Regional Office, NCTE to Head Office NCTE; and

(f) 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) and (b) Information is given in Col.1 to 10 of the statement enclosed.

(c) The applications are processed as per the NCTE (Recognition Norms & Procedure) Regulations, 2005, published in the Gazette of India on 13.01.2006. The Regional Committees of NCTE at Jaipur, Bangalore, Bhopal and Bhubaneswar grant-recognition only after the concerned institution fulfils all the conditions prescribed by the NCTE under the NCTE Act, Rules or Regulations including, *inter alia*, the norms and standards laid down for the relevant teacher education programme/course. Grant of recognition, therefore, depends on timely completion of all formalities by applicant institutions in accordance with the NCTE norms & regulations.

(d) Information about the institutions inspected during the relevant period is contained in columns, 1, 2 and 11 to 14 of the statement enclosed.

(e) and (f) Applications for grant of recognition are not received in the NCTE headquarters at New Delhi. The NCTE Act vests the powers for grant of recognition to the Regional Committees of the NCTE. The Regional Committees are not required to forward such applications to NCTE.

### Statement

#### Recognition Under NCTE

| State     | Course | No. of applications received |       |       |        | No. of recognition granted |       |       |        | No. of institutions inspected for recognition |       |       |        |
|-----------|--------|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|---|-------|-------|--------|
|           |        | 04-05                        | 05-06 | 06-07 | 07-08* | 04-05                      | 05-06 | 06-07 | 07-08* | 04-05   | 05-06 | 06-07 | 07-08* |
| 1         | 2      | 3                            | 4     | 5     | 6      | 7                          | 8     | 9     | 10     | 11  | 12    | 13    | 14     |
| Andhra    | B.Ed.  | 35                           | 139   | 235   | 53     | 27                         | 20    | 02    | 226    | 27  | 104   | 170   | 34     |
| Pradesh   | D.Ed.  | 38                           | 42    | 39    | 35     | 0                          | 159   | 0     | 0      | 03  | 21    | 26    | 12     |
| Karnataka | B.Ed.  | 48                           | 55    | 41    | 45     | 36                         | 25    | 06    | 02     | 38  | 30    | 10    | 14     |

| 1                 | 2     | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6  | 7   | 8   | 9  | 10 | 11  | 12  | 13 | 14 |
|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|
|                   | D.Ed. | 102 | 460 | 106 | 43 | 45  | 225 | 40 | 01 | 86  | 292 | 44 | 14 |
| Kerala            | B.Ed. | 23  | 38  | 12  | 01 | 14  | 08  | 0  | 0  | 18  | 26  | 08 | 0  |
|                   | D.Ed. | 16  | 49  | 08  | 03 | 07  | 12  | 02 | 0  | 11  | 31  | 06 | 01 |
| Tamil Nadu        | B.Ed. | 257 | 277 | 246 | 87 | 162 | 147 | 52 | 04 | 170 | 162 | 50 | 27 |
|                   | D.Ed. | 184 | 460 | 347 | 61 | 111 | 269 | 30 | 01 | 116 | 298 | 63 | 34 |
| Pondicherry       | B.Ed. | 17  | 04  | 04  | 0  | 06  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 06  | 0   | 01 | 0  |
|                   | D.Ed. | 20  | 11  | 08  | 01 | 06  | 01  | 01 | 0  | 06  | 03  | 01 | 0  |
| Arunachal Pradesh | B.Ed. | 0   | 02  | 0   | 0  | 0   | 01  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 02  | 0  | 0  |
|                   | D.Ed. | 02  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 02  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 02  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Assam             | B.Ed. | 08  | 05  | 0   | 01 | 05  | 01  | 0  | 0  | 08  | 04  | 0  | 0  |
|                   | D.Ed. | 08  | 0   | 01  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 03  | 0   | 01 | 0  |
| Bihar             | B.Ed. | 09  | 06  | 20  | 17 | 04  | 04  | 06 | 0  | 04  | 06  | 12 | 01 |
|                   | D.Ed. | 08  | 03  | 06  | 08 | 03  | 01  | 01 | 0  | 06  | 02  | 01 | 01 |
| Jharkhand         | B.Ed. | 24  | 04  | 10  | 08 | 16  | 0   | 02 | 0  | 20  | 02  | 07 | 02 |
|                   | D.Ed. | 04  | 05  | 03  | 01 | 01  | 0   | 02 | 0  | 02  | 05  | 03 | 0  |
| Manipur           | B.Ed. | 02  | 01  | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 01  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
|                   | D.Ed. | 08  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 08  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 08  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Meghalaya         | B.Ed. | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  |
|                   | D.Ed. | 0   | 01  | 03  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 01  | 02 | 0  |
| Mizoram           | B.Ed. | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  |
|                   | D.Ed. | 0   | 01  | 0   | 0  | 0   | 6   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 01  | 0  | 0  |
| Nagaland          | B.Ed. | 0   | 0   | 01  | 0  | 01  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 01 | 0  |
|                   | D.Ed. | 0   | 0   | 0   | 01 | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Orissa            | B.Ed. | 02  | 02  | 01  | 02 | 01  | 01  | 0  | 0  | 01  | 02  | 01 | 0  |
|                   | D.Ed. | 01  | 0   | 01  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 01 | 0  |
| Sikkim            | B.Ed. | 01  | 01  | 0   | 0  | 01  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 01  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
|                   | D.Ed. | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Tripura           | B.Ed. | 01  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 01  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 01  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
|                   | D.Ed. | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 01  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  |

| 1                | 2     | 3   | 4   | 5    | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10 | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14 |
|------------------|-------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| West Bengal      | B.Ed. | 14  | 30  | 41   | 11  | 08  | 20  | 14  | 01 | 12  | 24  | 33  | 03 |
|                  | D.Ed. | 07  | 42  | 63   | 02  | 0   | 09  | 0   | 0  | 02  | 33  | 32  | 0  |
| Haryana          | B.Ed. | 29  | 84  | 244  | 182 | 19  | 72  | 192 | 92 | 23  | 74  | 195 | 92 |
|                  | D.Ed. | 15  | 23  | 70   | 102 | 13  | 11  | 48  | 10 | 14  | 13  | 50  | 10 |
| Himachal Pradesh | B.Ed. | 05  | 14  | 24   | 16  | 04  | 13  | 18  | 0  | 04  | 13  | 18  | 03 |
|                  | D.Ed. | 02  | 10  | 03   | 11  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 01  | 0   | 0  |
| Punjab           | B.Ed. | 82  | 44  | 34   | 38  | 75  | 31  | 28  | 27 | 75  | 34  | 30  | 27 |
|                  | D.Ed. | 08  | 08  | 66   | 06  | 07  | 07  | 27  | 06 | 08  | 07  | 27  | 06 |
| Rajasthan        | B.Ed. | 323 | 27  | 271  | 98  | 260 | 22  | 164 | 11 | 303 | 19  | 228 | 30 |
|                  | D.Ed. | 05  | 57  | 84   | 33  | 05  | 48  | 52  | 06 | 05  | 54  | 67  | 13 |
| Uttar            | B.Ed. | 250 | 51  | 136  | 143 | 162 | 13  | 43  | 25 | 162 | 19  | 46  | 76 |
| Pradesh          | D.Ed. | 102 | 20  | 09   | 24  | 83  | 07  | 0   | 03 | 83  | 10  | 0   | 03 |
| Uttaranchal      | B.Ed. | 52  | 08  | 07   | 14  | 38  | 04  | 03  | 0  | 38  | 01  | 04  | 0  |
|                  | D.Ed. | 02  | 03  | 0    | 01  | 01  | 03  | 0   | 0  | 01  | 02  | 0   | 0  |
| Chandigarh       | B.Ed. | 0   | 01  | 02   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  |
|                  | D.Ed. | 0   | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  |
| Delhi            | B.Ed. | 07  | 22  | 12   | 14  | 02  | 01  | 07  | 02 | 02  | 0   | 08  | 02 |
|                  | D.Ed. | 11  | 12  | 01   | 05  | 03  | 01  | 0   | 01 | 03  | 05  | 01  | 03 |
| Chhattisgarh     | B.Ed. | 37  | 24  | 35   | 08  | 12  | 13  | 0   | 0  | 18  | 18  | 13  | 0  |
|                  | D.Ed. | 08  | 04  | 02   | 04  | 03  | 01  | 0   | 0  | 05  | 03  | 0   | 0  |
| Goa              | B.Ed. | 01  | 0   | 0    | 0   | 01  | 01  | 0   | 0  | 01  | 0   | 0   | 0  |
|                  | D.Ed. | 0   | 01  | 0    | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 01  | 0   | 0  |
| Gujarat          | B.Ed. | 41  | 131 | 142  | 12  | 37  | 77  | 44  | 0  | 41  | 94  | 94  | 01 |
|                  | D.Ed. | 133 | 255 | 121  | 10  | 118 | 183 | 30  | 0  | 125 | 215 | 59  | 03 |
| Madhya           | B.Ed. | 192 | 45  | 175  | 92  | 160 | 27  | 21  | 0  | 177 | 33  | 87  | 10 |
| Pradesh          | D.Ed. | 42  | 90  | 135  | 94  | 39  | 73  | 23  | 0  | 41  | 80  | 70  | 07 |
| Maharashtra      | B.Ed. | 99  | 156 | 357  | 112 | 20  | 79  | 29  | 0  | 24  | 104 | 72  | 0  |
|                  | D.Ed. | 222 | 558 | 1295 | 346 | 150 | 394 | 114 | 0  | 173 | 465 | 415 | 09 |

| 1          | 2     | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6 | 7 | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|------------|-------|----|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| D.N.Haveli | B.Ed. | 0  | 0  | 01 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 01 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 01 | 0  |
|            | D.Ed. | 0  | 0  | 01 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 01 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 01 | 0  |
| Daman &    | B.Ed. | 01 | 0  | 01 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Diu        | D.Ed. | 0  | 02 | 01 | 0 | 0 | 02 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 02 | 0  | 0  |

\* As on date

[English]

**Free Trade Agreement between  
India and Thailand**

2567. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between India and Thailand may falter in the absence of consensus regarding the service sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any negotiations on services and investment sector between the two countries;

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

(e) the number of items so far identified for tariff cuts under the FTA; and

(f) the details of items which both countries have agreed for tariff cuts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) For India-Thailand Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations are ongoing, including negotiations of goods, services and investment. As part of discussions on Services, India has tabled its Initial Request List to Thailand, Text on Movement of Natural Persons, Financial Services and Text on Trade in Services chapter. Thailand has also submitted its Initial Request List. Under the Investment Sector India has provided the initial offer for Schedule of Commitments. Services and Investment negotiations are ongoing.

(e) and (f) An Early Harvest Scheme (EHS) of eliminating tariff on 82 items covering 82 products is under implementation with effect from 1.9.2004. A list of these items can be seen at <http://commerce.nic.in/>. Further negotiations in Trade in Goods are ongoing.

**Bill on Special Economic Zone and Designated  
Areas Act, 2006**

2568. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bill regarding Maharashtra Special Economic Zone and Designated Areas Act, 2006 is pending for approval with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(c) the time by when this bill is likely to be approved?

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

(b) and (c) The State Legislations are examined from three angles viz. (a) repugnancy with Central Laws, (b) deviation from National or Central Policy and (c) legal and Constitutional validity. In this case, there are certain policy issues to be sorted out in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments as well as State Government. Hence, no time-frame can be fixed in this regard.

[Translation]

**Introduction of Traffic System Integrated Transport Management**

2569. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce Traffic System Integrated Transport Management (TSITM) in NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the time by when such system is likely to be introduced;

(c) the manner in which it is likely to be beneficial; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to control the growing traffic problems in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V.RADHIKA SELVI): (a) At present no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Delhi Police has taken a number of steps to control the traffic in Delhi which include conducting of educational and awareness programmes amongst all categories of road users including commercial vehicle drivers and school children by Road Safety Cell; soliciting coordination of and cooperation from prominent agencies, namely, PWD, MCD, NDMC, DDA and Delhi Cantonment Board in order to execute short-term traffic management schemes; adoption in of low cost and high cost traffic management measures for removing traffic congestion, ensuring safe and smooth flow of traffic and reduction in road accidents and pollution; reduction in travel time through introduction of low cost Traffic Management Schemes; Introduction of Computerized Area Traffic Control System; installation of solar signals to provide uninterrupted signaling, enhanced visibility of traffic signals and better outlook; Installation of LED Signals for improving visibility of signal reflector from a distance; installation of Red Light and Speed Check Violation Enforcement System for checking red light jumping and violation of speed limits; use of Speed Radar Guns to check over-speeding; use of alcometers to conduct surprise checks against drunken driving by motorists near

hotels, pubs, bars and places where people consume alcohol and drive vehicles; provisions of Retro Reflective Gadgetry to ensure effective and safe traffic regulation of traffic; synchronization of traffic signals to maintain smooth flow of traffic; implementation of 'Traffic Monitoring System' for on-line monitoring of traffic situation at selected intersections; setting up of round-the clock Traffic Help line-facility for making complaints/suggestions to the general public on traffic matters; provision of e-mail facility for e-mailing complaints/suggestions or sharing views on improving traffic management and safety on Delhi roads; introduction of SMS.Traffic Information Dissemination system hi which traffic diversions, traffic signal failures, congestion on any road, road accident details, notice details etc. can be accessed.

[English]

**Universalisation of Elementary Education**

2570. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Project Approval Board for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has approved the District Elementary Education programme in Gujarat during 2006-07 and 2007-08;

(b) if so, the details of such districts;

(c) the success achieved in universalisation of elementary education so far in the State; and

(d) the details of annual plans approved by the Project Approval Board during the said period for each such districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The district Annual Work Plans & Budgets for all 25 districts and 4 Municipal Corporation areas in Gujarat, were approved by the Government of India's Project Approval Board (PAB) for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08.

(c) For Gross! Enrolment Ratio in Gujarat was 118.65 for primary level and 73.77 for upper primary level in 2004-05 as per Selected Educational Statistics of the Ministry. The Dropout rate for primary level was 35.09%

and 46.34% for the elementary level for 2004-05. The pupil teacher ratio for primary was 35:1 and for upper primary was 39:1.

(d) A statement indicating funds approved by the Government of India's PAB for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. in Gujarat during 2006-07 and 2007-08, district-wise, is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

*Statement Showing District-wise funds Approved by the Government of India, Project Approval Board of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during 2006-07 and 2007-08*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | Name of District        | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
|--------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1      | 2                       | 3       | 4       |
| 1.     | Ahmedabad               | 1131.13 | 1607.99 |
| 2.     | Ahmedabad (Corperation) | 606.88  | 1129.13 |
| 3.     | Amreli                  | 810.88  | 950.06  |
| 4.     | Anand                   | 946.30  | 960.47  |
| 5.     | Banaskantha             | 3965.65 | 2637.86 |
| 6.     | Bharuch                 | 1509.83 | 1064.50 |
| 7.     | Bhavnagar               | 1232.81 | 1866.94 |
| 8.     | Dahod                   | 2630.98 | 1987.51 |
| 9.     | Dang                    | 344.10  | 374.33  |
| 10.    | Gandhi Nagar            | 687.98  | 698.33  |
| 11.    | Jamnagar                | 1069.59 | 1501.15 |
| 12.    | Junagadh                | 4155.56 | 3041.00 |
| 13.    | Kheda                   | 1117.17 | 1245.44 |
| 14.    | Kutchh                  | 1864.86 | 1626.65 |
| 15.    | Mahsana                 | 856.84  | 982.60  |
| 16.    | Narmada                 | 670.44  | 666.97  |
| 17.    | Navasari                | 582.08  | 618.02  |
| 18.    | Panchmahal              | 2442.40 | 1944.96 |

| 1     | 2                    | 3        | 4        |
|-------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| 19.   | Pattan               | 970.21   | 1405.35  |
| 20.   | Porbandar            | 301.63   | 314.01   |
| 21.   | Rajkot               | 2400.59  | 1793.72  |
| 22.   | Rajkot (Corporation) | 144.08   | 153.84   |
| 23.   | Sabarkantha          | 1427.48  | 1923.89  |
| 24.   | Surat                | 1538.34  | 1659.53  |
| 25.   | Surat (Corporation)  | 277.91   | 364.16   |
| 26.   | Surender Nagar       | 1169.84  | 1738.58  |
| 27.   | Vadodara             | 1550.12  | 1751.26  |
| 28.   | Vadodra(Corporation) | 113.89   | 170.11   |
| 29.   | Valsad               | 1132.92  | 808.43   |
|       | State Component      | 1285.95  | 982.44   |
| Total |                      | 38938.40 | 37970.21 |

[Translation]

#### **Promotion of Small and Medium Industries**

2571. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Government to States and Union Territories including Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years for setting up of small and medium industries, particularly in rural areas;

(b) whether the Government proposes to promote small scale industries in order to provide self employment opportunities to people in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Small and Medium Enterprises are set up by individuals and the Central Government does not provide any direct financial assistance to the States and Union Territories for the purpose. The Central Government, however, assists the State Governments/UT Administrations in encouraging



potential entrepreneurs to set up small and medium enterprises all over the country (including in rural areas) through implementation of various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial/skill development, etc. Further, the Central Government is implementing two credit-linked subsidy schemes for employment generation, namely, Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for setting up village industries in rural areas and small towns and the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) for providing self-employment to the educated unemployed youth in the rural as well as urban areas.

(d) In view of the above, does not arise.

[English]

#### **District Institutes of Education and Training**

2572. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some vacancies of teachers/instructors have not been filled up in many District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) thereby affecting various training programmes;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Necessary information pertaining to academic posts is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Respective States/UTs are periodically requested to fill up the vacancies.

#### **Statement**

##### **Regarding District Institutes of Education and Training**

| Sl.No. | States            | Sanctioned Academic | Filled up as on 31-3-2007 Academic |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                   | 4                                  |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 568                 | 329                                |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 57                  | 50                                 |
| 3.     | Assam             | 429                 | 254                                |

| 1   | 2                     | 3    | 4   |
|-----|-----------------------|------|-----|
| 4.  | Bihar                 | 408  | 408 |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh          | 200  | 164 |
| 6.  | Gujarat               | 598  | 299 |
| 7.  | Himachal Pradesh      | 264  | 194 |
| 8.  | Jammu and Kashmir     | 540  | 540 |
| 9.  | Karnataka             | 643  | 545 |
| 10. | Kerala                | 284  | 258 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh        | 456  | 257 |
| 12. | Maharashtra           | 316  | 147 |
| 13. | Meghalaya             | 109  | 70  |
| 14. | Mizoram               | 127  | 115 |
| 15. | Orissa                | 510  | 292 |
| 16. | Punjab                | 252  | 189 |
| 17. | Rajasthan             | 556  | 356 |
| 18. | Sikkim                | 22   | 10  |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu            | 638  | 494 |
| 20. | Tripura               | 79   | 27  |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh         | 1750 | 823 |
| 22. | Uttarakhand           | 268  | 158 |
| 23. | West Bengal           | 224  | 122 |
| 24. | Puducherry            | 18   | 10  |
| 25. | Manipur               | 138  | 136 |
| 26. | Delhi                 | 193  | 90  |
| 27. | Haryana               | 323  | 182 |
| 28. | Goa                   | 24   | 19  |
| 29. | Daman and Diu*        | 0    | 0   |
| 30. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli* | 0    | 0   |
| 31. | Chandigarh*           | 0    | 0   |
| 32. | Nagaland              | 105  | 78  |

| 1   | 2                           | 3   | 4   |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----|
| 33. | Jharkhand                   | 187 | 113 |
| 34. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 17  | 16  |
| 35. | Lakshadweep                 | 14  | 1   |

\*No DIETs in these States/UTs have been sanctioned.

#### Amendment in Arms Act

2573. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Indian Arms Act to provide public-private partnership in dealing with security risks associated with terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when the amendment is likely to be made?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Dossier on Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir

2574. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a dossier on the status of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Pakistani counterpart have accepted the dossier and have had discussions thereon with Indian representatives; and

(d) if so, the outcomes as a result of such discussions to prevent terrorist activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) The intelligence and security agencies including the State Police keep on informing the Government on the various facets of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, which are deliberated upon at various levels. The strategy

and tactics of counter-terrorism is constantly reviewed, refined and periodically monitored at various levels, *inter-alia*, through an institutional framework of Unified Headquarters (UHQs) under the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir in the State and in the Centre.

Government of India and Pakistan are engaged in formal dialogue and discussions on terrorism under the aegis of 'Joint Anti Terror Mechanism' where terrorism related issues are being discussed.

The second meeting of the Anti-Terrorism Mechanism was held in New Delhi on 22nd October 2007. The two sides reviewed the follow up steps taken on the information shared during the first meeting of the Joint Anti-Terrorism Mechanism held in Islamabad on 6th March 2007 and in the intervening period. Both sides shared new information on terrorist incidents including those which have occurred since the last meeting. They agreed to continue to work to identify measures, exchange specific information and assist in investigations.

Besides, as a part of the continuing composite dialogue with Pakistan, the Fourth Round of Home Secretary Level Talks with Pakistan on 'Terrorism' and 'Drug Trafficking' was held in New Delhi on 3-4 July, 2007. During the Talks, India has highlighted concerns *inter-alia* relating to terrorism and infiltration and the continuing terrorist infrastructure and fugitives from Indian laws in Pakistan/POK and has underlined the need for effective and significant steps against terrorist elements. Further, it was agreed to take effective and sustained action against the terrorist activities.

#### Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana

2575. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received, approved and loan sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise,

(b) the number of applications received from SC/ST and loan sanctioned under the scheme during the said period, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether any targets have been fixed for sanction of loans to the SCs/STs under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the achievements made during each of the last three years; State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) guidelines provide that assistance to SC/ST beneficiaries should be targeted in such a manner that they are benefited in proportion to their population in the respective district/ State. However, the number of SC/ST beneficiaries should not be less than 22.5%.

(d) The details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of applications approved/recommended by District Industries Center (DIC) & received by banks and loan sanctioned by banks under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) during last three years*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | 2004-05  |                                |         | 2005-06  |                                |         | 2006-07*   |                                |          |
|---------|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------|---------|--|--------------------------------|---------|--|--------------------------------|----------|
|         |                       | Applications approved/recommended by DIC & received by banks (No.) | Cases/loan Sanctioned by Banks |         | Applications approved/recommended by DIC & received by banks (No.) | Cases/loan Sanctioned by banks |         | Applications approved/recommended by DIC & received by banks (No.) | Cases/loan Sanctioned by banks |          |
|         |                       |  | (No.)                          | Amount  |  | (No.)                          | Amount  |  | (No.)                          | Amount   |
| 1       | 2                     | 3  | 4                              | 5       | 6  | 7                              | 8       | 9  | 10                             | 11       |
| 1.      | Haryana               | 14786  | 9178                           | 5346.91 | 16656  | 10558                          | 6162.77 | 19911  | 12615                          | 7346.51  |
| 2.      | Himachal Pradesh      | 3975   | 2977                           | 2422.37 | 4066   | 3038                           | 2634.17 | 4686   | 3731                           | 3348.24  |
| 3.      | Jammu and Kashmir     | 1732   | 747                            | 748.31  | 1190   | 580                            | 629.49  | 1395   | 630                            | 851.20   |
| 4.      | Punjab                | 13619  | 9178                           | 5848.72 | 13252  | 8942                           | 5716.72 | 13357  | 9108                           | 6036.14  |
| 5.      | Rajasthan             | 29533  | 16429                          | 9411.55 | 28842  | 16862                          | 9857.04 | 31948  | 19238                          | 11341.39 |
| 6.      | Chandigarh            | 474  | 288                            | 186.27  | 390  | 251                            | 152.30  | 130  | 60                             | 44.42    |
| 7.      | Delhi                 | 2785   | 937                            | 665.39  | 2345   | 799                            | 572.29  | 1777   | 637                            | 466.12   |
| 8.      | Assam                 | 15137  | 10282                          | 9809.95 | 13631  | 7282                           | 5259.31 | 10803  | 5985                           | 5189.58  |
| 9.      | Manipur               | 907  | 440                            | 400.15  | 612  | 420                            | 379.70  | 861  | 255                            | 174.15   |
| 10.     | Meghalaya             | 782  | 598                            | 556.38  | 919  | 609                            | 582.81  | 734  | 486                            | 451.04   |
| 11.     | Nagaland              | 1054   | 897                            | 908.45  | 2431   | 2437                           | 3241.20 | 1041   | 979                            | 1267.92  |
| 12.     | Tripura               | 3149   | 2128                           | 1649.13 | 3901   | 2340                           | 2010.51 | 3934   | 2797                           | 2481.50  |
| 13.     | Arunachal Pradesh     | 527  | 443                            | 438.05  | 1013   | 465                            | 415.55  | 392  | 328                            | 291.41   |

| 1   | 2                    | 3      | 4      | 5         | 6      | 7      | 8         | 9      | 10     | 11        |
|-----|----------------------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 14. | Mizoram              | 269    | 144    | 134.50    | 818    | 485    | 447.00    | 1146   | 910    | 799.39    |
| 15. | Sikkim               | 75     | 37     | 27.95     | 70     | 31     | 20.34     | 54     | 39     | 27.02     |
| 16. | Bihar                | 16034  | 11634  | 10495.88  | 20256  | 14049  | 12516.20  | 12802  | 8791   | 8088.77   |
| 17. | Jharkhand            | 8955   | 5482   | 4566.76   | 9065   | 5451   | 4780.04   | 8531   | 5583   | 4682.36   |
| 18. | Orissa               | 28000  | 16132  | 10417.20  | 26409  | 16348  | 11549.31  | 28354  | 15440  | 11329.97  |
| 19. | West Bengal          | 9073   | 4607   | 3221.46   | 9282   | 5112   | 3412.37   | 6237   | 3700   | 2990.44   |
| 20. | Andaman & Nicobar    | 305    | 150    | 116.13    | 317    | 188    | 135.56    | 189    | 119    | 92.23     |
| 21. | Madhya Pradesh       | 50655  | 27538  | 18099.64  | 50965  | 28942  | 18263.20  | 51186  | 29945  | 20689.42  |
| 22. | Chhattisgarh         | 8198   | 4322   | 2746.24   | 7301   | 4384   | 2920.55   | 11232  | 6556   | 4391.99   |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh        | 72335  | 45867  | 31955.99  | 66359  | 43505  | 31517.72  | 78304  | 49445  | 36145.62  |
| 24. | Uttaranchal          | 10463  | 7200   | 4878.35   | 11416  | 7756   | 5534.86   | 11526  | 7668   | 5842.32   |
| 25. | Gujarat              | 11037  | 6981   | 3308.55   | 11818  | 6826   | 3464.86   | 10782  | 6861   | 3085.10   |
| 26. | Maharashtra          | 47166  | 26796  | 15596.22  | 44291  | 28128  | 15713.51  | 42147  | 26220  | 15157.38  |
| 27. | Daman and Diu        | 7      | 4      | 3.51      | 25     | 14     | 10.66     | 9      | 4      | 3.00      |
| 28. | Goa                  | 77     | 53     | 45.26     | 78     | 52     | 46.39     | 56     | 30     | 24.81     |
| 29. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 27     | 23     | 16.00     | 53     | 30     | 24.00     | 20     | 8      | 4.00      |
| 30. | Andhra Pradesh       | 41717  | 25002  | 17789.36  | 41054  | 27343  | 17194.87  | 30893  | 20076  | 12006.45  |
| 31. | Karnataka            | 30136  | 16806  | 10447.25  | 34819  | 21380  | 13261.43  | 31919  | 21583  | 13319.43  |
| 32. | Kerala               | 30794  | 22517  | 11673.02  | 33752  | 25758  | 13150.16  | 35581  | 26177  | 13615.09  |
| 33. | Tamilnadu            | 33536  | 20579  | 7917.99   | 34460  | 22203  | 8659.07   | 38250  | 24873  | 10122.96  |
| 34. | Lakshadweep          | 17     | 12     | 9.99      | 6      | 5      | 4.15      | 7      | 5      | 4.55      |
| 35. | Pondicherry          | 631    | 363    | 174.77    | 750    | 394    | 173.03    | 764    | 416    | 172.27    |
|     | Others               | 3377   | 1246   | 1289.74   | 3412   | 1799   | 1527.31   | 2520   | 1251   | 1547.85   |
|     | ALL INDIA            | 491324 | 298003 | 192325.39 | 496044 | 314876 | 203020.47 | 493480 | 312749 | 203232.04 |

Source: RBI data \* Provisional

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of loan sanctioned and achievement made (disbursement) to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes Categories under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) during the last three years (upto March, 2007)*

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/<br>Union Territory | 2004-05          |         |                 |         | 2005-06         |         |                  |         | 2006-07          |         |                 |         |
|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
|         |                                       | SC/ST            |         | SC/ST           |         | SC/ST           |         | SC/ST            |         | SC/ST            |         | SC/ST           |         |
|         |                                       | Cases Sanctioned |         | Cases Disbursed |         | Cases Disbursed |         | Cases Sanctioned |         | Cases Sanctioned |         | Cases Disbursed |         |
|         |                                       | No.              | Amount  | No.             | Amount  | No.             | Amount  | No.              | Amount  | No.              | Amount  | No.             | Amount  |
| 1       | 2                                     | 3                | 4       | 5               | 6       | 7               | 8       | 9                | 10      | 11               | 12      | 13              | 14      |
| 1.      | Haryana                               | 1231             | 800.82  | 1014            | 583.72  | 1531            | 885.82  | 1394             | 720.27  | 1881             | 1018.43 | 1405            | 748.73  |
| 2.      | Himachal Pradesh                      | 675              | 548.31  | 623             | 507.49  | 687             | 553.28  | 670              | 535.18  | 949              | 787.63  | 789             | 642.07  |
| 3.      | Jammu and Kashmir                     | 93               | 77.60   | 85              | 72.28   | 249             | 211.02  | 161              | 137.24  | 278              | 263.33  | 198             | 18028   |
| 4.      | Punjab                                | 1918             | 1107.01 | 1726            | 993.57  | 2125            | 1277.84 | 1918             | 1118.53 | 1915             | 1173.21 | 1411            | 831.48  |
| 5.      | Rajasthan                             | 2972             | 1588.82 | 2342            | 1246.14 | 3176            | 1749.19 | 2816             | 1412.87 | 4826             | 2569.77 | 3219            | 1891.22 |
| 6.      | Chandigarh                            | 100              | 69.09   | 60              | 35.48   | 112             | 79.15   | 70               | 52.69   | 12               | 8.50    | 10              | 5.80    |
| 7.      | Delhi                                 | 153              | 107.90  | 132             | 89.02   | 173             | 113.84  | 134              | 87.13   | 133              | 95.34   | 107             | 79.81   |
| 8.      | Assam                                 | 1559             | 1209.32 | 987             | 751.68  | 1025            | 796.56  | 923              | 702.04  | 763              | 561.45  | 629             | 429.35  |
| 9.      | Manipur                               | 98               | 83.75   | 56              | 43.29   | 201             | 171.39  | 173              | 147.39  | 79               | 60.68   | 78              | 59.80   |
| 10.     | Meghalaya                             | 206              | 177.34  | 163             | 140.04  | 511             | 477.30  | 496              | 463.16  | 247              | 215.74  | 104             | 78.23   |
| 11.     | Nagaland                              | 199              | 181.84  | 34              | 27.84   | 2409            | 3198.09 | 2352             | 3108.35 | 836              | 1110.40 | 453             | 518.14  |
| 12.     | Tripura                               | 687              | 517.49  | 595             | 369.65  | 923             | 920.92  | 902              | 638.31  | 1286             | 1145.25 | 844             | 593.57  |
| 13.     | Arunachal Pradesh                     | 132              | 111.05  | 95              | 83.80   | 403             | 357.55  | 401              | 355.55  | 286              | 232.80  | 195             | 154.80  |
| 14.     | Mizoram                               | 58               | 32.50   | 48              | 31.20   | 485             | 447.00  | 375              | 303.52  | 871              | 765.94  | 45              | 33.94   |
| 15.     | Bihar                                 | 2273             | 2061.23 | 1916            | 1651.17 | 2383            | 2114.41 | 2213             | 1848.59 | 1836             | 1537.70 | 1615            | 1140.80 |
| 16.     | Jharkhand                             | 1306             | 1052.35 | 1182            | 939.55  | 1200            | 933.88  | 1086             | 835.19  | 1370             | 1073.32 | 921             | 651.98  |
| 17.     | Orissa                                | 3382             | 2038.30 | 1853            | 1287.79 | 3332            | 2132.07 | 2505             | 1410.32 | 2964             | 1854.70 | 2001            | 883.58  |
| 18.     | West Bengal                           | 847              | 601.50  | 618             | 404.64  | 1084            | 711.39  | 993              | 641.52  | 974              | 685.99  | 877             | 593.07  |
| 19.     | Andaman and Nicobar                   | 30               | 24.28   | 24              | 20.33   | 55              | 39.29   | 31               | 20.01   | 34               | 26.55   | 30              | 25.34   |
| 20.     | Sikkim                                | 9                | 7.18    | 7               | 5.18    | 11              | 8.68    | 11               | 8.68    | 5                | 3.00    | 5               | 3.00    |
| 21.     | Chhattisgarh                          | 906              | 532.36  | 737             | 430.28  | 997             | 480.62  | 805              | 411.20  | 1478             | 982.27  | 1061            | 599.44  |
| 22.     | Madhya Pradesh                        | 5487             | 3540.54 | 3575            | 2206.96 | 4368            | 2744.93 | 3407             | 2030.59 | 5246             | 3280.43 | 2870            | 1615.71 |
| 23.     | Uttaranchal                           | 1330             | 881.12  | 1314            | 872.54  | 1140            | 770.75  | 1132             | 786.17  | 1134             | 768.08  | 996             | 690.24  |

| 1   | 2                    | 3     | 4        | 5     | 6        | 7     | 8        | 9     | 10       | 11    | 12       | 13    | 14       |
|-----|----------------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh        | 7927  | 5593.23  | 6845  | 4864.70  | 6953  | 5003.39  | 5839  | 4225.76  | 7692  | 5111.31  | 6077  | 3952.41  |
| 25. | Gujarat              | 1831  | 891.21   | 1303  | 602.17   | 1710  | 803.80   | 1639  | 746.84   | 2009  | 835.40   | 1839  | 771.64   |
| 26. | Maharashtra          | 5286  | 3035.43  | 4443  | 2506.97  | 5307  | 2738.05  | 4339  | 2340.37  | 6427  | 3389.00  | 4494  | 2392.25  |
| 27. | Daman & Diu          | 0     | 0.00     | 0     | 0.00     | 2     | 2.00     | 2     | 2.00     | 0     | 0.00     | 0     | 0.00     |
| 28. | Goa                  | 7     | 3.58     | 7     | 3.58     | 2     | 1.80     | 2     | 1.80     | 6     | 3.93     | 5     | 3.53     |
| 29. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0     | 0.00     | 0     | 0.00     | 4     | 3.00     | 4     | 3.00     | 1     | 0.70     | 1     | 0.70     |
| 30. | Andhra Pradesh       | 4132  | 2795.69  | 3108  | 2095.29  | 3910  | 2353.84  | 3358  | 1950.51  | 3263  | 1793.46  | 1961  | 1189.48  |
| 31. | Karnataka            | 3371  | 1806.48  | 2485  | 1362.83  | 4364  | 2407.10  | 3427  | 1858.22  | 4391  | 2405.77  | 2922  | 1549.73  |
| 32. | Kerala               | 3374  | 1773.83  | 2464  | 1242.36  | 3491  | 1701.05  | 2912  | 1393.47  | 3436  | 1611.77  | 2805  | 1203.75  |
| 33. | Tamilnadu            | 5420  | 1822.87  | 3593  | 1101.58  | 4913  | 1881.69  | 3429  | 1327.54  | 4034  | 1468.83  | 2965  | 1406.42  |
| 34. | Lakshadweep          | 12    | 9.99     | 4     | 2.72     | 5     | 4.15     | 5     | 3.90     | 0.00  | 0        | 0.00  | 0.00     |
| 35. | Pondicherry          | 79    | 39.70    | 51    | 24.17    | 62    | 22.96    | 61    | 22.66    | 58    | 19.31    | 41    | 15.27    |
|     | Others               | 104   | 112.88   | 67    | 74.04    | 76    | 99.59    | 59    | 81.06    | 0     | 0.00     | 0     | 0.00     |
|     | ALL INDIA            | 57194 | 35236.39 | 43556 | 26674.05 | 59379 | 38186.97 | 49844 | 31711.63 | 60500 | 36857.99 | 43033 | 24934.94 |

*[Translation]***Aluminium Units in Foreign Countries**

2576. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company Limited is going to set up some units in foreign countries in view of the growing demand of aluminium;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR.T.SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (c) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) is exploring possibilities to set up aluminium smelter abroad subject to availability of cheap source of power and the viability of the project. However, as on date, there is no decision in this regard.

**Corporal Punishment in Schools**

2577. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:  
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

(a) whether the cases of corporal punishment meted out to the school students are on the increase;

(b) if so, the number of injury and death cases due to corporal punishment and physical torture in schools, registered during each of the last three years and in the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check corporal punishment and physical torture of students by the school teachers in the Government and private schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Sporadic instances of corporal

punishment in schools have been reported in the media in the recent past. Education is a concurrent subject and school education primarily comes under the purview of the State Governments. Details of injury/death in schools due to physical punishment is not centrally maintained in this Ministry. Corporal punishment has been 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.

[English]

#### Khadi Institutions

2578. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' categories of Khadi institutions in the Andhra Pradesh, category-wise;

(b) the number of institutions managed by SCs/STs;

(c) whether any scheme is operating with public-private partnership; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The category-wise details of 'A+', 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' category khadi institutions in the Andhra Pradesh, are given below:

| Category of khadi institution | Number of Institutions |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| A+                            | 10                     |
| A                             | 15                     |
| B                             | 14                     |
| C                             | 20                     |
| D                             | 27                     |
| Total                         | 86                     |

(b) In Andhra Pradesh, there is one khadi institution managed by SCs/STs.

(c) and (d) Government, in the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is already promoting Sales outlets in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode and many outlets are being maintained by KVIC, which are also proposed to be brought under PPP mode. KVIC has also been advised to consider appropriately designed suitable Public Private Partnership mode for marketing of Khadi products by supporting educated youth as marketing agents on a pilot basis.

[Translation]

#### Modernisation of Khadi and Village Industry Training Centres

2579. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to modernize Khadi and Village Industry training centres;

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

(c) the name of the States/Union Territories where these training centres are being run alongwith the number of the said centres, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the details of the training capacity of each of such centres?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), on its own, has not formulated any new proposal for modernization of existing training centres of Khadi and Village industries. However, recently, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has forwarded a proposal to the Ministry on modernization of existing training centres and establishment of new training centres. This proposal is being discussed with KVIC to finalise the same. Details of the existing training centres, and the States where these centres are operating are enclosed at as statement-I. The details of the training capacity of the existing training centres are enclosed as statement-II.

**Statement-I***State/Union Territory-wise Training Centres in KVIC sector*

| State             | Departmental Training Centres |      | Non departmental<br>Training centres<br>Institutional | Total |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------|---|-------|
|                   | KVIC                          | KVIB |   |       |
| Delhi             | 1                             | 0    | 0   | 1     |
| Rajasthan         | 0                             | 0    | 1   | 1     |
| Bihar             | 1                             | 0    | 0   | 1     |
| Jharkhand         | 0                             | 0    | 1   | 1     |
| Orissa            | 1                             | 0    | 1   | 2     |
| West Bengal       | 1                             | 0    | 1   | 2     |
| Maharashtra       | 4                             | 1    | 2   | 7     |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 0                             | 1    | 0   | 1     |
| Karnataka         | 2                             | 0    | 1   | 3     |
| Kerala            | 1                             | 1    | 2   | 3     |
| Tamil Nadu        | 1                             | 0    | 2   | 3     |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 0                             | 1    | 1   | 2     |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 1                             | 0    | 3   | 4     |
| Uttarakhand       | 2                             | 0    | 0   | 2     |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0                             | 0    | 1   | 1     |
| Assam             | 0                             | 1    | 1   | 2     |
| Mizoram           | 0                             | 1    | 0   | 1     |
| Nagaland          | 0                             | 1    | 0   | 1     |
| Grand Total       | 15                            | 6    | 17  | 38    |

**Statement-II***Capacity of the Training Centres in KVIC sector*

(No. of persons)

| SNo. | Name of the Centre                                   | Training Capacity |
|------|--|-------------------|
| 1    | 2  | 3                 |
| 1.   | Central Palmgur and Palm Products Institute, Chennai | 255               |
| 2.   | Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalala, Veerapandy                | 355               |



| 1   | 2   | 3    |
|-----|---|------|
| 3.  | Khadi Gamodyog Vidyalaya, Hubli                                 | 277  |
| 4.  | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Bangalore                   | 696  |
| 5.  | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Nadathara                   | 415  |
| 6.  | Central Village Pottery Institute, Belgaum                      | 65   |
| 7.  | Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalala, Malapally, Kerala                    | 870  |
| 8.  | Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalala, Nanthiattukunnam                     | 1475 |
| 9.  | Dr. JC Kumarappa Institute, T Kallupatti                        | 650  |
| 10. | Khadi Gramodyog Maha Vidyalala, Hyderabad                       | 860  |
| 11. | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Dahanu                      | 340  |
| 12. | Dr. BR Ambedkar Institute, Nashik                               | 605  |
| 13. | CB Kora Institute of Village Industries, Borivali               | 270  |
| 14. | Central Bee Research Institute, Pune                            | 370  |
| 15. | Regional Pottery Training Centre, Badravathi                    | 90   |
| 16. | Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalala, Shivdaspur                           | 150  |
| 17. | Kasturba Mahila Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalala, Pune                 | 665  |
| 18. | Deen Dayal Research Institute, Chitrapur                        | 415  |
| 19. | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, New Delhi                   | 295  |
| 20. | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Dehradun                    | 805  |
| 21. | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Haldwani                    | 745  |
| 22. | Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalala, Patranga                             | 190  |
| 23. | Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalala, Varanasi                             | 210  |
| 24. | Jai Prakash Narayan Centre, Balia                               | 320  |
| 25. | TS Gokale Khadi Gramodyog Training Centre, Indore               | 310  |
| 26. | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre,, Panjokhera                 | 525  |
| 27. | Intensive Khadi and Rural Development Centre, Kimahar           | 145  |
| 28. | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Birati                      | 280  |
| 29. | Thakkarbappa Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalala, Gumla                   | 350  |
| 30. | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Bhuvaneshwar                | 350  |
| 31. | National Rural Research Education and Training Centre, Thanesar | 350  |

| 1   | 2   | 3    |
|-----|---|------|
| 32. | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Patna     | 825  |
| 33. | Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalala, Kumarikatta        | 140  |
| 34. | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Doimukh   | 249  |
| 35. | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Zernabawk | 560  |
| 36. | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Dimapur   | 445  |
| 37. | Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Roha      | 1427 |
| 38. | Hand Made Paper Institute, Pune               | 125  |

*[English]***Expenditure on Education**

2580. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "per child" expenditure on education under both primary and secondary schools has increased during the Tenth Plan period;

(b) if so, the detail thereof; and

(c) the target fixed for the Eleventh Plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) "Per child" expenditure on education is not available. However, the 'Plan' expenditure on Elementary and Secondary Education by Ministry of Human Resource Development during the Tenth Five Year Plan has increased sharply as compared to Ninth Five Year Plan as shown in the table below:-

(Rs. in crore)

| Year                                 | Elementary | Secondary |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 2002-03                              | 4257.57    | 574.51    |
| 2003-04                              | 5201.01    | 637.99    |
| 2004-05                              | 7710.18    | 652.29    |
| 2005-06                              | 11749.33   | 874.88    |
| 2006-07                              | 16559.95   | 1027.23   |
| Total Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 | 45478.04   | 3766.90   |
| Total Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 | 14523.29   | 2322.68   |

**Subsidy to Amarnath Pilgrims**

2581. SHRI K. C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing subsidy to the Amarnath pilgrims;

(b) if so, the existing rate of subsidy provided by the Government to the Amarnath pilgrims;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the subsidy for these pilgrims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

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

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

*[Translation]***Collaboration of KVIC with Big Industrial Houses**

2582. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN"

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

(a) whether KVIC proposes to collaborate with the big industrial houses active in the organised retail market to economically empower the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

[English]

(c) the names of the industrial houses working in the organised retail market selected so far for this purpose; and

(d) the criteria adopted for selection of the industrial houses?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Violation of Human Rights by Police Personnel**

2583. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Human Rights Commission has received any complaints regarding violation of Human Rights including involvement of the personnel of military, para-military forces and police in terrorists activities during each of the last three years till date, separately;

(b) if so, the total number of cases received during the above period, State-wise;

(c) the total number of such cases pending/disposed of during the above period, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the speedy disposal of such cases;

(e) the time by when all the pending cases are likely to be disposed of;

(f) whether the US State Department's report has expressed concern over human rights abuse in India; and

(g) if so, the details and reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### **T.V. Coverage in Tribal Areas**

2584. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government to extend good quality TV coverage in all the tribal and inaccessible areas of the country;

(b) the details of areas still left out of TV coverage;

(c) whether the quality of the TV telecast is quite poor in several areas of the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government has received any complaints representations in this regard;

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

(f) the action taken by the Government to improve the quality of TV telecasting in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Doordarshan has been assigning priority to provision of TV coverage in tribal and inaccessible areas of the country in the various expansion plans formulated from time to time. In terrestrial mode, TV coverage is estimated to be available to about 91% population, including a large segment of population in tribal and inaccessible areas. The areas uncovered by terrestrial transmission, along with rest of the country, have been provided with multi channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service, signals of which can be received all over the country (except A&N Islands). Project for DTH service (in C-Band) in A&N Islands is under implementation. For expansion and improvement of terrestrial coverage, 155 transmitter projects in various parts of the country are presently under implementation.

(c) to (f) Performance of TV transmitters in Doordarshan network is satisfactory, though complaints of malfunctioning of some transmitters are received from time to time. No centralized data is maintained in this regard.

All efforts are made by Doordarshan to attend to the complaints promptly. However, in the case of VLPTs, which

are unmanned installations, it takes some time to attend to the complaints, as maintenance staff has to be sent from the designated Maintenance Centre.

#### **Shifting Base of Militant to South India**

2585. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Laskhar-e-Tayba has shifted its terror base to South India as part of its strategy to gain publicity and create discord;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Inputs about the activities of terrorist outfits such as Laskhar-e-Tayba (LeT) etc. are received from time to time and necessary action is taken whenever required.

(c) The policy of the Government is to counter the challenge posed by terrorism by way of a multi-pronged strategy. In pursuance of this strategy, the Government has taken various measures on political, security and development fronts. The Government is willing to talk to all those groups who agree to abjure violence. On the security front, the counter terrorism measures include effective border management to check infiltration across the borders, deployment of Central Forces to aid the State Police Forces in areas prone to terrorist violence, heightened vigil and security arrangements and around vital installations, strengthening of intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities, particularly at the cutting edge level, augmentation and modernization of police forces and raising of India Reserve Battalions, ensuring improved technology, weaponry and equipment with the Central and State Police Forces and steps taken to achieve bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation to deal with the global imperatives of terrorism. On the development front, a variety of measures have been taken to accelerate developmental activities in the areas affected by terrorism/ extremism.

*[Translation]*

#### **Publication of Books**

2586. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Publications Division has published books in Indian Languages including Hindi, Marathi, English, Urdu, etc. during the last three years, till date;

(b) if so, the number of books published alongwith the titles of these books separately;

(c) the amount spent thereon during the said period language-wise; and

(d) the efforts made/being made by the Government to publish more books in Indian Languages instead of English Language?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of books published in various Indian Languages and their titles is attached as statement-I

(c) The amount spent thereon during the last three years language-wise is attached as statement-II

(d) The books are published in various Indian languages such as Sanskrit, Urdu, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu, Oriya, Gujarati, Punjabi, Bengali, etc. Biographies of eminent personalities are published in Hindi and English languages. In addition, popular titles in any language are also translated in regional languages depending upon their demand in market.

#### **Statement-I**

#### ***Publications Produced During the Year 2004-05***

#### **English**

1. India's Foreign Policy (Rep.)
2. India-2004 - A Reference Annual (Rep.)
3. Mother Teresa
4. Press In India 2002-2003 (Vol. I & II)
5. Report of The Radio Broadcast Policy Committee
6. India's Struggle for Freedom (Rep.)
7. Mahatma Gandhi by Romain Rolland (Rep.)
8. The Blessing and Other Stories
9. Culture & Religious Traditions in Temples of Goa

10. Hide & Seek (Rep.)
11. The Talking Drum and Other Stories
12. Mother Teresa—Inspiring Incidents (Rep.)
13. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel (BMI) (Rep.)
14. Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay (BMI)
15. Art And Culture of Orissa
16. India—2005
17. Annual Report M/o I&B 2003-04 Vol.1
18. Annual Report M/o I&B 2003-04 Vol. II
19. The Bhuj Story—After the Quake
20. Gandhi—A Pictorial Biography (Rep.)Del.
21. The Message of Mahatma Gandhi (Rep.) Del.
22. A Rope of Sand & Other Stories
23. The World of Ezra Mir
24. Homage to Mahatma (Rep.)
25. The North East Saga (Del.)
26. Mass Media In India - 2004
27. M/o I&B Annual Report 2004-05 (Vol.1)
28. M/o I&B Annual Report 2004-05 (Vol.II)
29. Jawaharlal Nehru—A Pictorial Biography (Rep.) Del.
30. Performance Budget 2005-06
31. Indian Heritage (Del.)
32. *Media Ethics*

**Hindi**

1. Annual Report M/O I&B, 2003-94 (Vol. II)
2. Annual Report M/o I&B. 2003-04 (Vol. I)
3. Jan Kavi Nagarjun
4. Kavita Aajkal
5. Bharat-2004 (Rep.)
6. Yugpurush Ambedkar (Rep.)
7. Bhim Rao Ambedkar, BMI

8. Vishwa Ki Shresth Lok Kathain (Part-I)
9. Sanskritik Ekta Ka Guldasta
10. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
11. Antriksh Mein Bharat
12. Pauranik Bal Kathaein
13. Sukumaliya Ka Tyag
14. Videshi Yatriyon Ki Nazar Mein Bharat
15. Ekta Ki Bolti Tasvirein
16. Lakshadweep Ki Samudri Kathaein
17. Lakashgrah
18. Bal Bodh Kathaein
19. Bagwani Kaise Karein
20. Apni Hindi Sudharein
21. Kheer Ki Gudiya
22. Ek Desh Ek Hriday
23. Kabutar Ud Gaya
24. Rockak Aithihasik Kahanian (Part II)
25. Nobel Puruskar Vijeta Mahilayein
26. Chetak Aur Pratap
27. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
28. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay
29. Hamare Aaj Ke Cricket Sirara
30. Safar Ke Saathi
31. Report of the Radio Broadcast Policy
32. Chhupam Chhupai
33. Desh Bhagti Ke Natak
34. Lo Gubbara
35. Vikangta Karan,Bachav V Nidan
36. Kahani Aajkal (Vol.11)
37. Samay Ka Safar

38. Hamare Bahadur Bachhe
39. Jawaharlal Nehru
40. Ved Gaatha
41. Taraon Bhara Aakash
42. Bharat Ke Samachar Patra 2002-2003
43. C. Subramanya Bharati
44. San Sattawan Ke Bhule Biera Shaheed
45. Andhra Kesri T. Prakashan
46. Bharat Ke Pracheen Smerak
47. Andhra Kesri T. Prakashan
48. Umar Ke is Daur Mein
49. Bharat—2005
50. Bharat Ke Samachar Patra 2002-03
51. Hamari Jheelay Aur Nadiyan
52. Gandhi-Sachitra Jeevan Gatha
53. Bal Shiksha Aur Bal Swasthya
54. Sari Panchtantra
55. Choti Ankhon Ka Bada Sapna
56. Lal Phoolo Wala ped
57. Qurbani Anjan Shahidon Ki
58. Sanskratik Ekta Ka Guldasta
59. Videshi Yatriyon Ki Nazar Mein Bharat
60. Aallaha-Udal
61. Haveli
62. Aadikavi Maharishi Valmiki
63. Saras Kahaniyan
64. Gujarat Ki Lok Kathain
65. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
66. V.K. Krishnamenon
67. Bharat Ki Sanskratik Ekta
68. Annual Report M/o I&B (2004-05)

69. Annual Report M/o I&B (2004 -05) Vol.11
70. Performance Budget 2005-06
71. Mahadev Govind Ranade
72. Jawaharlal Nehru Sachitra Jeevan
73. Hare Krishna Mehtab
74. C.N. Annadurai
75. Nagaland Ke Rang Birange Utsav
76. Guru Nanak Se Guru Granth Saheb Tak
77. Chintan Aikal
78. P.S. Shivswami Aiyer

#### Regional Languages

1. Dr. K.B. Hedgewar (Sanskrit)
2. Dr. K.B. Hedgewar (Telugu)
3. Scientists (Telugu)
4. Poets, Dramatists and Story Tellers (Telugu)
5. Devotional Poets and Mystics (Part I) Telugu
6. Devotional Poets and Mystics (Part II) Telugu
7. Freedom Movement in Andhra Pradesh (Telugu)
8. Glory of Vijay Nagar Prabhavam (Telugu)
9. Composers (Telugu)
10. Glory of Kakatiyas (Telugu)
11. A.P. Geography & Resources (Telugu)
12. Seers and Thinkers (Gujarati)
13. Poets, Dramatists and Story Tellers (Gujarati)
14. Tribal Dances of Gujarat (Gujarati)
15. Lal Bahadur Shastri (Gujarati)
16. An Outline History of Indian People (Kannada)
17. Afsana Aajkal (Urdu)
18. Hum Ek Hain (Urdu)
19. Hare Krishna Mehtab (Oriya)
20. Great Men Great Deeds (Marathi)
21. Lal Bahadur Shastri ( Marathi)

*Publications Produced During the Year 2005-2006***English**

1. Citizen Charter
2. Indian Railways Glorious 150 Years
3. Indian Classics (Gujarati)
4. Press Freedom—The Inside Story
5. Press in India 2003-04
6. Selected Speeches of Dr. Manmohan Singh (Vol. I)
7. Catalogue—Bilingual
8. History of The Freedom Movement in India Vol. III (Rep.)
9. Kalpna Chawla
10. Outcome Budget 2005-06 M/o. Finance Deptt.
11. Mahatma Gandhi—A Great Life in Brief
12. Sardar Patel Memorial Lectures (Combined 1995-2002)
13. Bhartiya Vigyan Manjusha
14. Common Bird of India
15. Let Us Know Gandhiji
16. Mahatma Gandhi and One World
17. Lal Bahadur Shastri (BMI)
18. History of The Freedom Movement in India Vol.11
19. Gandhiji a Patriot in South Africa
20. Epigrams From Gandhiji
21. Significance of Gandhi As A Man and Thinder
22. Quotes of Sardar Patel
23. Gandhi—His Life and Thoughts (BMI)
24. Mahatma Gandhi As Student
25. Gandhi in Champaran
26. Gandhi—The Man and His Thoughts
27. All Are Equal In the Eyes of God
28. Culture and Folklore of Mizoram
29. Conscience of The Race—India's Offbeat Cinema
30. History of The Freedom Movement in India Vol.1
31. India—A Reference Annual-2006
32. K. Kamraj (BMI)
33. History of The Freedom Movement in India Vol. IV
34. Growing Fruits and Vegetables
35. Common Flowers of India
36. The Gita Govinda
37. Birsa Munda (BMI)
38. A Thought for The Day
39. Indian Calendric System
40. The Story of Sardar Patel
41. Annual Report 2005-06 Vol. I
42. Annual Report 2005-06 Vol. II
43. District Administration Theory & Practice
44. Folk Tales of Rajasthan
45. Performance Budget 2006-07
46. Outcome Budget 2006-07
47. Folk Legend Bhagban Sahu
48. Delhi—History and Places of Interests
49. The Gospel of Buddha
50. Men Who Built Computers
51. Sikh Shrines in India
52. Great Men Great Deeds

**HINDI**

1. Nagrik Charter
2. Deshbhakti Ki Kavitaen
3. Katah Samrath Premchand
4. Sakshatkar Aikal

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 5. Vishw Kavi Vidhyapati                                    | 34. Bharat-2006                                     |
| 6. Aaiye Avishkarak Bane                                    | 35. Sookshami Poshak Tatva Avam Hamara Swasthya     |
| 7. Kalpana Chawla   | 36. Uttranchal Ke Lok Gataha Geet                   |
| 8. Uttranchal Ke Aadiwasi                                   | 37. Thirakte Pankh                                  |
| 9. Bharat Ke Samachar Patra 2003-2004                       | 38. Dalit Devo Bhava                                |
| 10. Lal Bahadur Shastri                                     | 39. Gandhiji Ek Mahatma Ki Sankshipt Jeevani        |
| 11. Devyani   | 40. Hey Vasudha                                     |
| 12. Safar Vapsi Ka Avam Anya Kahaniyan                      | 41. Sardar Patel Ki Anmol Vaani                     |
| 13. Bunt Ka Computer  | 42. Phir Se Haseo Dharti Maa                        |
| 14. Pradhan Mantri Manmohan Singh Ke Chune Hue Bhashan      | 43. Jungle Ke Rang                                  |
| 15. Hamare Tyohar   | 44. Vidhyapati Knit Purush Pariksha                 |
| 16. Dilli Ki Khoj   | 45. Annual Report 2005-2006 Vol. I                  |
| 17. Parinam Budget: 2005-2006 Viti Matralaya (Vyaya Vibhag) | 46. Annual Report 2005-2006 Vol. II                 |
| 18. Soochna Bharti  | 47. Surendranath Banerjee (BMI)                     |
| 19. Bapu Ki Aitihasik Yatra                                 | 48. Performance Budget 2006-2007 (Nishpadan Budget) |
| 20. Aryabhata   | 49. Outcome Budget 2006-2007 (Parinam Budget)       |
| 21. Prakash Bharti  | 50. Kranti Jyoti Savitri Bai Phule                  |
| 22. Aise The Bapu   | 51. Bas Paanch Minute                               |
| 23. Lal Bahadur Shastri (BMI)                               | 52. Koyle Ki Kahani                                 |
| 24. Lok Natya Swang   | 53. Bhartiya Dak Ticketon Ka Itihaas                |
| 25. Grah Nakshatron Ki Atma Katah                           | 54. 1857 Ka Swatantrata Sangram                     |
| 26. Aththarh Sau Sattavan                                   | 55. Mahatma Gandhi Ka Sandesh                       |
| 27. Nanhe Bahadur   | 56. Mohan Kas Karam Chand Gandhi                    |
| 28. Harat Ka Swadhinta Sangram                              | 57. Khel Niyam Aur Prashikshan                      |
| 29. Bapu Ke Saath   | <b>REGIONAL LANGUAGES ORIYA</b>                     |
| 30. C.V. Raman  | 1. Lal Bahadur Shastri                              |
| 31. Police Jaanch Mein Vigyaan                              | 2. Saral Panchtantra (Part I)                       |
| 32. Manav Fam Machine                                       | 3. Saral Panchtantra (Part II)                      |
| 33. Bal Adhikar Aur Bal Sanrakshan                          | 4. Subhas Chandra Bose (BMI)                        |
|   | 5. Hide and Seek                                    |
|   | 6. Children's History of India                      |



7. Our Birds

8. Our Trees

#### **TAMIL**

1. Lal Bahadur Shastri

2. Gandhi—A Pictorial Biography

3. C. Rajagopalachari (BMI)

#### **TELUGU**

1. Lal Bahadur Shastri

2. Nobel Puraskar Vijeta Mahilayein

3. Freedom Movement in Andhra Pradesh

4. Glory of Vijay Nagar

5. Panna Dhay

6. Haadi Rani

7. Yugpurush Ambedkar

8. Children's Panchtantra

9. Rani Durgawati

10. Ganit Ka Jadugar

11. Scientist

12. Bapu Ke Saath

13. Ankahi Shourya Gaathaein

14. Glory of Kakatiyas

15. Vishwa Ki Shreshtha Lok Kathaein

16. Begum Hazrat Mahal

17. A.P.—Geography and Resources

18. Riddles

19. Freedom Struggle

20. Our National Flag

21. Shaheedon Ke Khat

22. R.N. Tagore Ki Bal Kahaniyan

23. Children's History of India

24. Great Men Great Deeds

25. The Mighty and Mystical Rivers of India

26. N.G. Ranga (BMI)

#### **GUJARATI**

1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

2. Quotable Quotes of Sardar Patel

3. Selected Speeches of Sardar Patel

#### **MARATHI**

1. Geet Ramayana

2. Jawaharlal Nehru Pictorial Biography

3. Sulabh Panchtantra (Part II)

4. Telo De Mascarenhas (BMI)

5. Bhukamp

#### **URDU**

1. Gandhi—A Pictorial Biography

2. Dr. Zakir Hussain (BMI)

#### **MALAYALAM**

1. Mother Teresa

#### **Punjabi**

1. Bharat Ke Pakshi

#### **BENGALI**

1. S.C. Bose (BMI)

*Publications Produced During the Year 2006-2007*

#### **LANGUAGE ENGLISH**

1. Valmiki & Vyas

2. Children's Ramayana

3. Press in India

4. Great Masters of Indian Cinema—Dadasaheb Phalke -Award Winners

5. A Career For You

6. Dr. Zakir Hussain (BMI) (Dix.)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>7. Speeches of President Rajendra Prasad (BMI) (Dlx.) (Rep.)</p> <p>8. Folk Tales of Kashmir</p> <p>9. Catalogue 2006 (bilingual)</p> <p>10. 5000 Years of Indian Architecture (Rep.)</p> <p>11. Sectional Catalogue—2006 (Five Items)</p> <p>12. The Story of India's Struggle For Freedom (Dlx.) (Or.)</p> <p>13. Indian Embroidery (Rep.)</p> <p>14. Selected Speeches of Subhash Chandra Bose (Dlx.) (Or.)</p> <p>15. Selected Speeches of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh (Vol.11) (Dlx.)</p> <p>16. Aspects of Indian Music (Rep.)</p> <p>17. History of Indian Railway (Rep.) (Dlx.)</p> <p>18. Folk Arts and Social Communication (Rep.) (Dlx.)</p> <p>19. Economic History of India Vol. I (Rep.) (Dlx.)</p> <p>20. Economic History of India Vol. II (Rep.) (Dlx.)</p> <p>21. Gopal Bhand (Rep.)</p> <p>22. Amir Khusrau (Rep.) (Dlx.)</p> <p>23. India—2007 (Annual Reference)</p> <p>24. Tales From India &amp; Abroad</p> <p>25. Castles in The Air—Tales From Rajasthan</p> <p>26. Indian Navy—A Perspective (Dlx.)</p> <p>27. Press in India 2005-2006</p> <p>28. Annual Report Vol. I (M/o I &amp; B) 2006-07</p> <p>29. Annual Report Vol. II (M/o I &amp; B) 2006-07</p> <p>30. Outcome Budget 2007-08</p> <p>31. Speeches of Rajendra Prasad Vol. II (Rep.) (Dlx.)</p> <p>32. Tales From Tavi</p> <p>33. 100 Years of Satyagraha (Dlx.)</p> | <p><b>HINDI</b></p> <p>1. Press In India 2004-2005</p> <p>2. Kahavaton Ki Kahaniyan</p> <p>3. Bharat Chodo Andolan</p> <p>4. Hamare Pakshi (Dlx.)</p> <p>5. Paridhi Se Bahar</p> <p>6. Sangeet Bachhon Ke Liye</p> <p>7. Char Baatein</p> <p>8. Jalianwala Bagh (Rep.)</p> <p>9. Hindi Cinema Ka Itihas (Dlx.)</p> <p>10. Jabtshuda Geet</p> <p>11. Upgrah Ke Bahar Bhitari (Dlx.)</p> <p>12. Anokhi Duniya Anokhe Log</p> <p>13. Kahaniyan Balidan Ki (Rep.)</p> <p>14. Upbohka Sanarakshan Abhiyan Aur Upbhogta Adhikar</p> <p>15. Indonesia Ke Sanskritik Shilalekh (Dlx.)</p> <p>16. Lahron Ka Kehar (Dlx.)</p> <p>17. Krantikari Mahilayen (Rep.)</p> <p>18. Maitrayi (Rep.)</p> <p>19. Panna Dhay (Rep.)</p> <p>20. Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay (Rep.)</p> <p>21. Annie Besant (Rep.)</p> <p>22. Prakash Bharti</p> <p>23. Chhatrapati Shivaji</p> <p>24. Nanddas (Dlx.) (Or.)</p> <p>25. Tulsidas (Dlx.) (Rep.)</p> <p>26. Bhule Bisre Krantikari (Dlx.) (Rep.)</p> <p>27. Bharat Ke Gaurav (Vol. III) (Dlx.) (Rep.)</p> <p>28. Ayurved—Samanaya Rog Aur Upchar (Dlx.) (Or.)</p> <p>29. Vigyaan Hamare Aas Pas</p> <p>30. Vivekananda Chitravali</p> |
|---|--|

31. Bharat Ke Gaurav—Part I (Dlx.)
32. Sanskriti Ke Padav
33. C. Rajgopalachari (BMI) (Dlx.)
34. Bharat Ke Gaurav—Part II (Dlx.)
35. Bhartiya Kala Ke Hastakshar (Dlx.)
36. Sardar Panikkar (BMI)
37. Bharat—2007 (Annual Reference)
38. Bharat Ki Veerangni (Rep.)
39. Desh Videsh Ke Mahapurush (Rep.)
40. Bhartiya Vesh Bhusha
41. Akbar (Rep.)
42. R.N. Thakur Chitrakatha (Rep.)
43. Ye Gatha Veer Jawahar Ki (Rep.)
44. Outcome Budget 2007-08
45. Varshik Report 2006-07 Part I
46. Varshik Report 2006-07 Part II
47. Vigyan Mein Mahanta Ki Or.

**REGIONAL LANGUAGES URDU**

1. Bhartendu Harishchandra
2. An Approach to 11th Five Year Plan
3. Aikal Aur Premchand
4. Significance of Gandhi as a Man and Thinker

**PUNJABI**

1. Kalpana Chawla
2. An Approach to 11th Five Year Plan
3. Guru Nanak Se Guru Granth Sahib Tak

**ASSAMESE**

1. An Approach to 11th Five-Year Plan

**MARATHI**

1. An Approach to 11th Five Year Plan
2. Sulabh Pachtantra
3. Geet Ramayana

**KANNADA**

1. Lal Bahadur Shastri
2. An Approach to 11th Five Year Plan

**TAMIL**

1. An Approach to 11th Five Year Plan
2. C. N. Annadurai
3. The Story of Telecommunications
4. Rochak Atithasik Kahaniyan (Part II)

**MALYALAM**

1. An Approach to 11th Five-Year Plan
2. Indian Costumes

**ORIYA**

1. Gandhi—A Pictorial Biography
2. Kalpana Chawla
3. An Approach to 11th Five Year Plan

**GUJARATI**

1. An Approach to 11th Five-Year Plan

**TELUGU**

1. An Approach to 11th Five Year Plan
2. Great Men & Women of India
3. Ancient India
4. Desh Videsh Ki Kahaniyan

**BENGALI**

1. An Approach to 11th Five-Year Plan

*Publications Produced During the Year 2007-08  
(Upto October 2007)*

**ENGLISH**

1. Selected Speeches of Lal Bahadur Shastri
2. United Nations in the Service of Common Man
3. Speeches of President Dr. Abdul Kalam Azad

4. Satyagrah
5. How to Age Gracefully & Be Happy
6. Legends and Folk Tales from And Around Asia

**HINDI**

1. Safalta Ka Mantra
2. Bhartiye Swatantrata Andolan Ka Itihas—Vol. I
3. Ahilyabai Holkar
4. Bhojpur Ki Lok Sanskriti Evam Paramparain
5. Jharkhand Ki Lok Kathain
6. Bhartendu Harishchandra Awards 2004-05
7. Kahavaton Ki Kahanian
8. Vaibhav Aur Vairagya
9. Qile Ka Rahasya
10. Ashtachhap Ke Kavi—Soordas
11. Mayamrig
12. Marian Ganitagya Aryabhat
13. Bhartiye Swatantrata Andolan Ka Itihas—Vol. IV
14. Ye Karvan Hamara
15. 1857—Swalantrata Sangram

16. Uttarakhand Ke Adivasi
17. Shaheed Bachchon Ki Gaurav Gatha
18. Thirakte Pankh
19. Ayurveda—Samanya Rog Aur Upchar
20. Kala Pani
21. Veer Kunwar Singh
22. Taty Tope

**REGIONAL LANGUAGES**

1. 1857 (Punjabi)
2. S. Srinivasa Iyengar—BMI (Tamil)
3. Ramananda Chattopadhyaya—BMI (Bengali)
4. Eminent Broadcasting (Telugu)
5. Nehru—A Pictorial Biography (Oriya)
6. 1857 Ki Junge Azadi (Urdu)
7. 1857 Revolt (Urdu)
8. Great Men Great Deeds (Malayalam)
9. R.N. Thakur Ki Bal Kahanian (Malayalam)

Abbreviation used: Rep. - Reprint, Or. - Original, Del. - Deluxe

**Statement-II**

*Break-up of expenditure incurred on the publishing of books*

*During the years 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 (October)*

| Sl.No. | Language | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1      | 2        | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       |
| 1.     | English  | 3863088 | 5724628 | 7024912 | 462635  |
| 2.     | Hindi    | 5308444 | 4262911 | 4907606 | 1122499 |
| 3.     | Urdu     | 64023   | 66077   | 113479  | 75527   |
| 4.     | Punjabi  | 6455    | 57380   | 105340  | 53820   |
| 5.     | Assamese | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 6.     | Marathi  | 67937   | 225543  | 212940  | 39232   |

| 1   | 2         | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6     |
|-----|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 7.  | Kannada   | 30000  | 3393   | 16660  | -     |
| 8.  | Tamil     | 22321  | 124915 | 110633 | 24131 |
| 9.  | Malayalam | 22663  | 79439  | 41398  | 53031 |
| 10. | Oriya     | 40335  | 275676 | 85161  | 42468 |
| 11. | Sanskrit  | 46283  | -      | -      | -     |
| 12. | Gujarati  | 102385 | 91807  | -      | 6420  |
| 13. | Telugu    | 226276 | 757062 | 121812 | 87415 |
| 14. | Bengali   | 19267  | 28059  | 1425   | 17878 |

**Note:** Certain expenses like professional charges for translation, proof reading etc. prior to the publishing of the book, which may not come out in the same financial year.

*[English]*

#### Setting up of Institutes of Science Education

2587. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved the proposal of setting up of two Institutes of Science Education to make education and careers in basic science attractive as reported in the *Hindu* dated October 26, 2007;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Institutes of Science Education approved by the Government so far alongwith the site selected therefor; and

(d) the time by when the Institutes are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Government has approved the setting up of two Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) at Bhopal & Thiruvananthapuram, in addition to the three IISERs

already set up at Pune, Kolkata & Mohali. The total estimated project cost of each IISER is Rs. 500.00 crores which includes Rs.241.00 crores for construction of buildings and other infrastructure facilities and Rs.259.00 crores as recurring expenditure, spread over a period of 7 years. The academic sessions at Pune, Kolkata and Mohali have already commenced. It is proposed to start the academic session in IISERs, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram from 2008-09.

#### Cases Registered Against Blue-line Buses

2588. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of buses including blue-line buses in NCT of Delhi are plying on the roads without proper fitness certificate/Electronic Speed Governors;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered by the transport authority of the Government of NCT of Delhi and Delhi Police during each of the last three years;

(c) the action taken by the Government against the owners of the such buses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Transport

Department, Government of NCT of Delhi, action was taken against 6583 buses for violation of provision of Certificate of Fitness and violation of provision of Electronic Speed Governor as per details given below;

| Year                        | No. of Buses |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 2004-2005                   | 1074         |
| 2005-2006                   | 1999         |
| 2006-2007                   | 2100         |
| 2007-08 (upto 31st October) | 1410         |

In addition, Delhi Police has also prosecuted buses which were found plying without speed governor or a defective speed governor as per details given below:

| Year                      | No. of vehicles |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 2004                      | 1369            |
| 2005                      | 2796            |
| 2006                      | 2633            |
| 2007 (upto 15th November) | 1647            |

(c) and (d) Transport Department, Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that proceedings under section 86 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 are initiated against the permit holders of buses found over speeding and plying without Speed Governor or with a defective Speed Governor. During 2007, permits of those 120 buses were cancelled. 28 permits of transport vehicles including buses involved in fatal accidents have also been cancelled during 2007.

[*Translation*]

#### **Task Force to Fight Extremism**

2589. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a separate task force in extremist, terrorist and naxal affected States;

(b) if so, the time by when it is likely to be set up and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to equip the Police Force of the affected States with modern weapons and impart them necessary technical training in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal. However, States affected by such activities have set up Special Police Units to deal with such elements.

(c) and (d) The Government has been implementing the Modernization of Police Scheme which focuses on capacity building on the State Police Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism, etc. All major items of police infrastructure, including construction of secure police stations/outposts, police lines, mobility, modern weaponry, security, surveillance, communication and forensic equipments, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing, computerization etc. are covered under the Scheme.

[*English*]

#### **NHRC Directions to CBI on Missing Children**

2590. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has given directions to the CBI regarding increasing cases of missing children; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women & Child Development on 13.8.2007 forwarded the recommendations/guidelines compiled by the National Human Rights Commission's Committee set up on the question of missing children, to all Ministries/Departments of Government of India including CBI for implementing the same. The broad features of the recommendations/guidelines include *inter-alia*, to consider the problem of missing children as 'priority issue', setting up of missing persons squad/desk in police stations, implementation of the directions given by the

Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Crl.) No. 610 of 1996 filed by Horilal Vs. Commissioner of Police, Delhi & Ors., involvement of NGOs, mandatory reporting, involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions, issuing of I-Card for children, strengthening of vigilance cell at transit points of trafficking etc.

### **Revival of Sanskrit Language**

2591. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote the scientific essence of Sanskrit through textbooks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to revive Sanskrit and project it as a scientific language;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith with reasons therefor, and

(e) the fund allotted for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, a Deemed University under this Ministry, promotes a systematic teaching of Sanskrit, highlighting therein the scientific nature of Sanskrit Language, construction and its grammar. Several text books on this have been published. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati also runs a Masters programme in Natural Language Processing (NLP).

(c) and (d) Sanskrit was declared as a Classical Language vide Ministry of Home Affairs Order No. 14014/7/2004-NI-II dated 25th November, 2005. The Government is actively promoting teaching and research in Sanskrit throughout the country.

(e) The Xth Plan allocation for the promotion of Sanskrit was Rs. 153.08 crores, the current year's (2007-08) Plan allocation is Rs. 36.00 crore.

*[Translation]*

### **Private Dish Operator**

2592. SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines framed by the Government for telecasting news and local Advertisements by the private dish operators in the country;

(b) the authority by whose permission the news and local advertisements are being telecasted on news channels, operated by private dish operators in the country, particularly in metropolitan cities;

(c) whether the Government is aware that private dish operators are violating the guidelines followed by the Government in this matter;

(d) if so, the details of rights given to State Governments and local administration to put a check on the telecasting of such news and advertisements;

(e) whether the Government is taking any action to ensure fairness in telecasting of news by private news operators; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) The private dish operators more commonly known as cable operator are regulated per the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 as amended and rules made thereunder. All programmes including news are bound to follow the programme code as prescribed under Rule 6 and all advertisements are bound to follow the advertisement code as prescribed under Rule of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 as amended.

(b) A cable operator does not need separate permission for telecasting of news or local advertisements and can do so as per the provisions of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. Complaints received in the Ministry generally pertain to violation of programme and advertisement codes. Authorised officers are responsible for enforcement of the provisions of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act and rules made there under. The DM or SDM or Commissioner of Police are authorized officer as per section 2(a) of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. State Governments are empowered under Section 2(a) of the said Act to notify any other officer as authorized officer by official Gazette notification for such local limits of jurisdiction as

determined by that Government. The authorized officers are empowered to seizure and confiscation of certain equipment used for operating the cable television networks, filing written complaint before court for taking cognizance of offence, prohibit transmission of certain programmes in public interest and prohibit operation of Cable TV Network in public interest. As such complaints received are referred to concerned authorized officers for taking appropriate action under the provisions of Act/Rules.

*[English]*

#### **Chilli Development Board**

2593. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a Chilli Development Board to assist the chilli farmers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Ministry has set up an any Expert Committee to study the various problems being faced by the farmers cultivating chillies; 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 (c) There is no proposal to set up a Chilli Development Board by the Government as it is felt through the existing mechanism of the Central and State Governments the issues concerning chilli are being take care of. For enhancing horticulture production including chilli, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely National Horticulture Mission and Horticulture Technology Mission for North Eastern and Himalayan States, are being implemented in the country. The mission programmes are aimed at increasing production, productivity and quality of chillies produced in the country to meet the growing demand in the domestic and export markets.

The Ministry of Agriculture is also implementing a Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agriculture and horticulture commodities which are perishable in nature and not covered under Price Support

Scheme. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme has also been extended to chilli sector.

(d) No, sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Recommendation of NHRC on Jail Conditions**

2594. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has expressed concern over the pathetic condition of women prisoners in various jails of the country;

(b) if so, the details and reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the NHRC has made any recommendation/observation on the security aspect and death of prisoners in various jails including Tihar Jail;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the condition of prisoners particularly women in various jails of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) As reported by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), they are monitoring the condition of all the prisoners including women prisoners and infrastructure in jails all over the country. The members of the Commission visit the jail under the control of the State Governments, and make suitable recommendations to the State Governments. The State Governments send a compliance report to NHRC directly which are examined by the Commission and if necessary the commission issues further instructions/directions to the State Governments.

The National Human Rights Commission has observed that there is an all round increase in the percentage of the undertrial prisoners. The NHRC has taken up the issue with the States and has also requested the Chief Justices of High Courts to give appropriate instruction to take necessary steps to resolve the acute problem of overcrowding in jails in the country.



(c) and (d) As reported by the National Human Rights Commission, an unusually large number of undertrial prisoners in jails have been considered as the main cause for deteriorating condition and their deaths in jails. The Commission has from time to time been addressing the Chief Justices of the High Courts with the request that the cases of undertrial prisoners and also a prisoner seeking premature release are expedited.

National Human Rights Commission has submitted its report on 7 deaths in Judicial custody in Tihar jail in May-June 2007 and made several recommendations regarding filing of FIRs to guilty officials, continuous monitoring of the jail authorities to prevent future mishaps, chronic patients should be given extra care, sensitization of the jail hospital doctors and the staff regarding human rights of the prisoner, disciplinary action against corrupt jail officials etc. Government of NCT of Delhi is taking appropriate action on the recommendations of the NHRC.

(e) To improve the condition of the prisoners, following measures have been taken by the Government of India:

- (i) Model Prison Manual prepared by the Government of India has a specific chapter which deals with the issues relating to improving the condition of the women prisoners.
- (ii) Financial assistance is being provided to the State Governments under the Scheme of Modernization of Prisons for construction of new prisons, repair and renovation of existing prisons and providing water and sanitation facilities in prisons to reduce overcrowding and improving the condition of prisoners.
- (iii) A new section viz 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has been inserted in the Code to provide that where an undertrial prisoner other than the one accused of an offence for which death has been prescribed as one of the punishments, has been under detention for a period extending to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment, provided for the alleged offence, he should be released on his personal bond, with or without sureties. It also provides that in no case will an undertrial prisoner be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment for which he can be convicted for the alleged offence. Further, Section 436 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has also been amended to make a mandatory provision

that if the arrested person is accused for a bailable offence and he is an indigent and cannot furnish surety, the Court shall release him on his execution of a bond without sureties.

- (iv) The Government of India has introduced the system of plea bargaining in 2006 primarily to reduce pendency of cases in trial courts and overcrowding in prisons.
- (v) For disposal of long pending sessions and other cases, the Government of India has also set up 1562 Fast Track Courts.

#### **Universalisation of Elementary Education Programme**

2595. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has shown dissatisfaction over the dismal performance by some State Governments in implementation of the universalisation of elementary education programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to streamline their education machinery and set a time bound implementation programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is being implemented in partnership with the State Governments whose performance in the implementation of the programme is reviewed on ongoing basis.

A rigorous system of monitoring of the SSA for tracking the performance of States, is in place which includes, *inter alia*, monthly and quarterly progress reports and review meetings, furnishing of annual elementary school statistics, field monitoring by 40 independent monitoring institutions and six monthly independent Review Missions. In addition, annual statutory audit of the State/UT SSA programmes are in place and concurrent financial reviews are also carried out.

Wherever deficiencies in the implementation of the programme are noticed, such deficiencies are pointed to the State Governments for corrective action.

#### **ISI Activities In India**

2596. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has failed to contain the activities of ISI in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is aware that ISI has made intrusion into the Government establishments particularly in defence forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive action plan to deal with the ISI activities in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the further strategy proposed to be adopted to check the activities of ISI in the country and instructions issued to the Government and private establishments in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) There are no such reports. However, Security and Intelligence agencies have been keeping a close watch on espionage activities including that of Pak ISI agents. As per available information, since 2006 and upto 31st October 2007, a total number of 36 ISI backed espionage modules have been neutralized in the country resulting in the arrest of espionage agents.

(e) to (g) In order to deal with the situation, Government have adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of ISI which includes strengthening the border management, galvanizing the intelligence machinery, neutralizing plans of ISI by well coordinated intelligence based operations, setting up of a out-posts of security forces in vulnerable

areas and modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system etc.

The Central Government has also been sensitizing the State Governments about the threat perception and activities of ISI in the country. Periodic coordination meetings are also held with the State Governments for sharing the inputs from various quarters as well as for devising strategies to counter such activities. Various security agencies belonging to the Union and States have been working together to check the activities of ISI.

#### **Introduction of Nano-Technology Courses**

2597. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce Nano-Technology courses in all the Universities functioning in the country particularly in the North-East Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when these courses are likely to be introduced in all the universities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Universities being autonomous and competent to introduce disciplines and courses of study as per their Acts, Statutes and Ordinances in this regard, the Central Government has no role in prescribing any particular discipline. In order to encourage universities to take up emerging areas of knowledge (including Nanotechnology), the University Grants Commission (UGC) provides development assistance to them.

#### **ASIDE Scheme for Promotion of Coir Products**

2598. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented ASIDE Scheme for the promotion of export of Coir products from the Towns declared as "Town of Export Excellence";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal under ASIDE Scheme for the upgradation and promotion of Coir industry in Alappuzha, "the Town of Export Excellence"; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Financial assistance under the ASIDE Scheme is extended to States/UTs for promotion of exports in general and is not product specific. The scheme provides for constitution of the State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the respective State/UT Administration to allocate funds and approve the projects aimed to boost the exports. Town of Export Excellence receive priority for assistance under ASIDE Scheme.

(c) and (d) Coir Board submitted a proposal for financial assistance of Rs. 150 lac under Central Component of ASIDE scheme for setting up Inland Container Depot and building jetties adjacent to the canal in Alleppey for sending export based cargo from Alleppey to Kochi port. However, it could not be considered for financial sanction for want of detailed project components from Coir Board.

#### **Relief to Rape Victims**

2599. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to introduce a scheme to provide financial relief to the rape victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts made/proposed to be made to make awareness in this regard in the backward, rural and tribal dominated areas?

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

(b) to(d) A scheme for relief and rehabilitation of rape victims is under consideration of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. That Ministry has suggested an outlay of Rs. 201 crore for the scheme in the Eleventh Plan (2007-2012).

Once the scheme is approved, the same will be disseminated widely, including rural and tribal areas.

#### **Proactive Measures for Disaster Management**

2600. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce proactive measures in connection with disaster management;

(b) if so, the areas that these proactive measures are likely to cover; and

(c) the time by when these measures are likely to be put in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) Government has brought a paradigm shift in approach to Disaster Management from relief-centric to a holistic, integrated approach involving diverse scientific, engineering, social and financial processes, covering the different phases of disaster management cycle encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation.

In line with the change in orientation, the following proactive measures have been put in place:

(i) The Disaster Management Act (DM Act), 2005 has been enacted to facilitate effective steps for the mitigation of disasters, prepare for and coordinate emergency response to disasters and other related matters.

(ii) Under the provisions of the DM Act, 2005, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been established under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister. NDMA is responsible for formulating policies, plans and guidelines on disaster management. The Act, provides for constitution of Disaster Management Authorities at State and District level also.

- (iii) Model building bye-laws, town and country planning legislation, zoning and development control regulations to ensure hazard resistant construction have been formulated by different Expert Committees and shared with the State Governments.
- (iv) National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has been established under the provisions of the DM Act, 2005, to undertake training and capacity building.
- (v) Disaster Management has been introduced in the school curricula through the Central Board of Secondary Education and respective School Board of Education of different States have been advised to adopt the curricula.
- (vi) A Community based Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) is under implementation in 169 multi-hazard prone districts of the country. This programme aims at constitution and sensitization of Disaster Management Committees and establishment and training of Disaster Management Teams (DMTs) at various levels for effective search and rescue, first-aid, relief coordination etc.
- (vii) A National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been set up to provide specialized response.
- (viii) The concerned Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have drawn up Emergency Support Function Plans.
- (ix) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for dealing with aftermath of a nuclear attack, for responding to terrorist attack using chemical weapons/radioactive material/biological agents have been formulated.
- (x) A Tsunami Early Warning System (TEWS) has been established to forewarn about the occurrence of tsunamis and storm surges in the Indian Ocean.

#### **India-China Bilateral Trade**

2601. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India-China bilateral trade is set to cross the limit in the current financial year;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the details of the targets fixed for trade by both the countries and the achievement in the current financial year till date; and

- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to boost trade between both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) There are no yearly trade targets set between the two countries. During Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao's visit to India both sides had set the bilateral trade target of US\$ 20 billion or more by 2008. This target has already been achieved in the year 2006-07. During the year 2006-07 the bilateral trade was of the volume of US\$ 25.75 billion. Subsequently, during the visit of Chinese President to India in November 2006 the two sides also set the bilateral trade target of US\$ 40 billion by 2010. In the current financial year from April to June 2007, the bilateral trade between India and China has reached to the volume of US\$ 8 billion. To boost trade between both the countries the Government encourages trade delegations from India to participate in fairs and exhibitions in China. Seminars and buyer-seller meets are also being arranged.

#### **Trade with South West Asian Countries**

2602. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish bilateral trade with South West Asian countries;

- (b) if so, whether the Government proposes to sign trade agreement with these countries;

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

- (d) if not, 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 (d) The West Asian Countries comprise of Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE and Yemen. Our bilateral trade (including oil) with the West Asian Countries amounted to US \$68,986.33 Million in 2006-07 (Exports US \$ 21, 165.04 Million and

Imports US \$ 47,821.29 Million). In the 4th meeting of the Trade and Economic Relations Committee (TERC), it was decided that the Department of Commerce may move forward negotiating an Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) comprising of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, UAE, Bahrain, Oman and Kuwait. The first round of negotiations was held in Riyadh on 21-22nd March, 2006.

### **Denial of Central Freedom Fighter Pension**

2603. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding denial of Central Freedom Fighter Pension to freedom fighters;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension is granted to such freedom fighters who fulfill the eligibility criteria and evidentiary requirements prescribed under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 and the instructions issued by the Government from time to time. In cases where the applicants do not fulfill the eligibility criteria or fail to meet the evidentiary requirements, the claims are rejected under intimation to the applicants through speaking orders.

The Government has been receiving representations, complaints, appeals and review petitions from time to time against the orders of rejection of claims for grant of Samman Pension. Such representations, complaints, appeals and review petitions are considered and disposed of as per the provisions of the Scheme and the instructions issued by the Government. State-wise data of such representation, complaints appeals and review petitions etc. is not maintained.

### **Vocationalisation of Education**

2604. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to

state the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the University Grants Commissions (U.G.C.) for vocationalisation of under graduate education in the country particularly in backward States, State-wise?

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

The University Grants Commission (UGC), which had a major programme of vocationalisation of education at undergraduate level for imparting knowledge, skills and aptitude for gainful employment in the wage sector in general and self-employment in particular, has recast the programme as a Career Oriented Programme during 2003-04 and introduced a flexible system of certificate /diploma/ advance diploma programme parallel to the conventional B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc. degrees. Universities/ Colleges have the freedom to formulate their own 'need-based' career-oriented courses, based on the guidelines suggested by the UGC. The course content of the identified subjects has to be framed by the Universities themselves.

### **Gold Deposit in Orissa**

2605. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold deposits have recently been discovered in various parts of the country particularly in Orissa during the survey conducted by the Geological Survey of India (GSI);

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

(c) whether some companies have sought licenses for exploration of the gold mines;

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

(e) the total quantity of gold likely to be explored from these mines, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) Geological Survey of India has discovered Gold deposits in the country during last five years in Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, but no Gold deposits has been discovered in Orissa. The State-wise details of Gold deposits discovered in the country are given in the enclosed statement.



(c) and (d) Prior approval of Central Government has been conveyed for grant of two Prospecting Licences in the State of Karnataka, two Reconnaissance Permits [RP] in Orissa and one RP in Madhya Pradesh for exploration of Gold to private companies in the period

from 1.4.2006 to 31.3.2007.

(e) The total quantity of Gold likely to be available from Gold mines depends on various factors like type and grade of ore, technology used for extraction, etc.

### Statement

*The State-wise details of Gold deposits discovered in the country*

| State            | Area  | Resource<br>(million tonnes) | Grade<br>[g/t] |
|------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Rajasthan      | Bhukia Gold Prospect, Banswara district                   | 55.22                        | 1.87           |
|                  | Dugocha Main Block, Udaipur district                      | 0.48                         | 2.24           |
|                  | Dugocha North Block, Udaipur district                     | 0.25                         | 1.91           |
|                  | Dhani Basri area, Dausa district                          | 3.80                         | 1.53           |
| 2 Jharkhand      | Parasi, Ranchi district                                   | 1.51                         | 2.47           |
|                  | Pahardia, West Singhbhum district                         | 0.58                         | 3.73           |
| 3 Andhra Pradesh | Dona South Block, Kurnool district                        | 1.11                         | 1.16-6.28      |
|                  | Dona North Block, Kurnool district                        | 0.09                         | 3.85           |
| 4 Karnataka      | Ajjanahalli East Block, Tumkur district                   | 0.29                         | 2.00           |
|                  | Ajjanahalli Central Sector,<br>Tumkur district            | 0.10                         | 1.65           |
|                  | Ajjanahalli East Block (North Sector),<br>Tumkur district | 0.38                         | 1.70           |
|                  |   |                              |                |

### Indo-Pak Trade

2606. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:

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

(a) whether Indo-Pak trade has grown at an impressive rate during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the foreign exchange earned during the current year;

(c) whether India and Pakistan propose to develop strong manufacturing bases together; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. India-Pakistan trade increased from US\$ 868.79 in 2005-2006 to US\$ 1671.51 during 2006-2007 showing an increase of 92%. Earlier, in 2005-06, trade had increased by 41% over 2004-2005. As per the provisional figure available, India's export to Pakistan during the period April-June 2007 was to the tune of US \$ 406.49 million. The details are given below:

*Statement of Bilateral Trade between India and Pakistan*(Value: in US \$ Million; source DGCIS  
Kolkata through nic, doc)

| Year                          | Exports<br>to Pak | Imports<br>from<br>Pak | Total<br>Trade | %Age<br>Growth<br>in Export<br>to Pakistan | %Age<br>Growth<br>in<br>Import | %Growth<br>in<br>Bilateral<br>Trade |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2002-03                       | 206.16            | 44.85                  | 251.01         |  |                                |                                     |
| 2003-04                       | 286.94            | 57.74                  | 344.68         | 39   | 29                             | 37                                  |
| 2004-05                       | 521.05<br>(0.62)  | 94.97<br>(0.09)        | 616.02         | 82   | 64                             | 79                                  |
| 2005-06                       | 689.23<br>(0.67)  | 179.56<br>(0.12)       | 868.79         | 32   | 89                             | 41                                  |
| 2006-07                       | 1348.32<br>(1.07) | 323.19<br>(0.17)       | 1671.51        | 96   | 80                             | 92                                  |
| 2007-08<br>April-June<br>2007 | 406.49            | 68.17                  | 474.66         |  |                                |                                     |

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Terrorist Threat to Karnataka**

2607. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terror has gained a strong foothold not only in Bangalore but also in about seven places across the State;

(b) if so, the whether security at the HAL airport has been beefed up following the recent failed terror plot at the Glasgow airport;

(c) if so, whether the State Government has sought any Central assistance from the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the Union Government has agreed to provide technical help and Central assistance to the State to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per available information, there are no inputs to suggest that terror has gained strong foothold in Bangalore or in any other place in the State. However, 3 terrorist modules have been neutralized from some places in the State in the last couple of years.

(b) The cityside security arrangements at HAL airport, Bangalore are the responsibility of the State police. However, CISF supplements the same with its own arrangements.

(c) and (d) As per available information, no such assistance has been sought by the State Government.

[Translation]

**Trade with Pakistan**

2608. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to start trade with Pakistan through road;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the number of commodities identified for trade;

(c) whether any trade/agreement has been signed by India and Pakistan in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) For India-Pakistan trade through road, Attari Land Custom Station LCS (Wagah border on Indian side) has already been a notified route since November 1994 for trade for all goods on a permanent basis. However, Pakistan is yet to notify the same for all goods and on a permanent basis. In May 2005, Pakistan did notify this LCS for trade on a temporary basis for selected commodities like live animals, halal meats, onion, potato, tomato and garlic, which is still operative.

During the Third India-Pakistan Composite Dialogue at Commerce Secretary-level held in New Delhi in August 2005, the Indian side requested to open this land route on a permanent basis for enhancing the bilateral trade. Pakistan noted the request and stated that they were studying the infrastructural and administrative implications of opening of land route on permanent basis.

During the fourth round of Composite Dialogue at Commerce Secretary-level held in New Delhi on 31 July-1 August 2007, both sides briefed on the proposed plan for development of Integrated Check-Post (ICP) at this border and agreed to continue the exchange of information on the development of ICPs on either side.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Compulsory Education**

2609. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved with regard to the constitutional commitment of providing free and compulsory education to all children between the age group of 6-14 years in the country, State and UT-wise;

(b) whether private and non-government schools are free from this commitment;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether, the Government proposes to associate private and non-government schools with the system of providing free and compulsory education to all the said children by enacting a legislation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act inserted Article 21A 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". Pending enactment of a suitable follow-up legislation envisaged in Article 21A, the above mentioned Constitutional Amendment Act has not yet been enforced.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Loss Suffered by National Film Development Corporation**

2610. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) is suffering financial loss due to non-realization of outstanding dues from the advertisement agents;

(b) if so, the names of the advertisement agents and the amount to be recovered from them; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government for the recovery of the outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir



(b) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) NFDC has taken the following steps for recovery of outstandings:

- (i) Legal action has been initiated against principal debtors for recovery of outstandings.
- (ii) Demand notices have been sent to various

debtors for repayment of dues.

- (iii) Information has been sought from Government agencies such as Income Tax Department and Registrar of Companies for obtaining details of outstanding dues towards NFDC in the Books of Accounts of defaulting parties and particulars of their Directors to support legal action taken for recovery.

#### **Statement**

#### *Details of TV Marketing Debtors as on 31st March 2007*

| S.No. | Name of the Party         | Total Amount due from Debtors as per NFDC's Books as on 31 -March-2007 (Fig. In Rupees) |
|-------|---------------------------|---|
| 1     | 2                         | 3   |
| 1.    | ABCL                      | 4,440,715.90  |
| 2.    | ADBUR                     | 1,655,860.00  |
| 3.    | ADROIT                    | 22,312.50   |
| 4.    | AMBIENCE                  | 103,062.50  |
| 5.    | ART ADVT                  | 228,995.00  |
| 6.    | APEX                      | 123,952.00  |
| 7.    | ADVERTISING AVENUES       | 25,500.00   |
| 8.    | AD VISION—DELHI           | 153,875.00  |
| 9.    | ALLIANCE MRKT             | 60,190.00   |
| 10.   | ADITYA ENTERPRISES—INDORE | 3,558,412.83  |
| 11.   | A & A FILMS—DELHI         | 9,430,775.39  |
| 12.   | BMA—DELHI                 | 442,000.00  |
| 13.   | BRAHMA VISION             | 1,077,679.00  |
| 14.   | BATES INDIA               | 33,939.38   |
| 15.   | BISAWA CREATION           | 9,575,000.00  |
| 16.   | CINE PENTA (DELHI)        | 49,310,586.50   |
| 17.   | CADILA LTD—AHMEDABAD      | 211,394.00  |
| 18..  | CONTRACT ADVT. PVT. LTD   | 808,585.00  |

| 1   | 2                              | 3              |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 19. | CREATIVE CHANNEL               | 31,471,489.46  |
| 20. | CARAT INDIA SERVICE            | 935,371.50     |
| 21. | DABUR                          | 382,500.00     |
| 22. | DATABASICS                     | 3,013.75       |
| 23. | DRISHTI INDIA LTD.             | 2,959,125.00   |
| 24. | DESIGNS OUTLOOK                | 37,876.00      |
| 25. | EMAMI—CALCUTTA                 | 1,645.00       |
| 26. | ELEGANT PUBLICITY              | 59,500.00      |
| 27. | EVEREST—BOMBAY                 | 631,537.00     |
| 28. | EURO RSCG ADVT. PVT. LTD.      | 41,551.75      |
| 29. | FILM CENTRE—DELHI              | 2,213,844.50   |
| 30. | GOLDEN COMMUNICATION           | 106,620.00     |
| 31. | GROUP ADVERTISING              | 29,,750.00     |
| 32. | HINDUSTAN THOMPSONS ASSOCIATES | 87,386,,470.88 |
| 33. | HARMONEY ADVERTISING—SURAT     | 19,948.00      |
| 34. | HUXLEY & CO.                   | 255,000.00     |
| 35. | HERO PUBLICITY                 | 10,625.00      |
| 36. | IB"W                           | 65,179.00      |
| 37. | INCA CREATION—CHENNAI          | 95,625.00      |
| 38. | INDRADHANUSH                   | 10,441,538.00  |
| 39. | IPSEM HEALTHCARE LTD. (INDORE) | 9,586,196.46   |
| 40. | KARAMCHAND                     | 103,959.00     |
| 41. | KARE ADVT.                     | 155,199.00     |
| 42. | KUNAL ADVERTISING              | 76,500.00      |
| 43. | L.R.SWAMY                      | 173,734.74     |
| 44. | LINTAS                         | 5,207,099.96   |
| 45. | MADISON                        | 5,873,287.45   |
| 46. | MOVIE CANS                     | 763,812.50     |
| 47. | MARKET PULSE                   | 440,408.00     |

| 1    | 2                               | 3             |
|------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 48.  | MC-CANN ERIKSON                 | 1,618,730.94  |
| 49.  | M.C.A-BANGALORE                 | 230,180.00    |
| *50. | MODERN                          | 459,000.00    |
| 51.  | MUDRA COMMUNICATION PVT. LTD.   | 5,549,156.90  |
| 52.  | MAA BOZELL—BANGALORE            | 529,923.50    |
| 53.  | NETRA ADVERTISING               | 14,380,638.19 |
| 54.  | NEXSUS EQUITY ADVT P.LTD.       | 596,727.00    |
| 55.  | NIMBUS COMMUNICATION            | 4,254,947.89  |
| *56. | NEEDWISE ADVT. P. LTD. (AMD.)   | 364,290.01    |
| 57.  | NOVA ADVERTISING                | 1,842,843.50  |
| 58.  | OGILVY & MATHER ADVT.           | 3,714,112.17  |
| 59.  | OUTLOOK SERVICES                | 195,500.00    |
| 60.  | PARAS PHARMACEUTICALS           | 331,500.00    |
| 61.  | PANJON                          | 121,181.00    |
| 62.  | POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT NETWORK   | 6,060,165.58  |
| 63.  | PRIME TIME COMMUNICATION (DEL.) | 13,177.00     |
| 64.  | PRACHAR COMMUNICATION LTD.      | 22,851,294.21 |
| 65.  | PROMINENT—DELHI                 | 306,903.00    |
| 66.  | PASSION—DELHI                   | 63,750.00     |
| 67.  | PLUS CHANNEL—MUMBAI             | 28,467,209.50 |
| 68.  | PURNIMA ADVERTISING AGENCY PVT. | 1,947,862.50  |
| 69.  | PREMIER ADVTG.                  | 3,193.00      |
| 70.  | PUBLICS ZEN                     | 10,625.00     |
| 71.  | R.K. SWAMY/BBDO ADVT.PVT. LTD.  | 1,429,391.75  |
| 72.  | RASHTRIYA ADVERTISING           | 646,999.94    |
| 73.  | REDIFFUSION—DY&R                | 2,467,212.40  |
| 74.  | RESPONSE—KOLKATA                | 127,500.00    |
| 75.  | SHIVAM MEDIA                    | 54,824.00     |
| 76.  | SENTHUR CREATION-CHENNAI        | 5,621.20      |

| 1                  | 2                              | 3                     |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 77.                | SWEET SOUND                    | 87,500.00             |
| 78.                | SWAR SUDHA                     | 8,925.00              |
| 79.                | SPECTRA                        | 293,250.00            |
| 80.                | SHARP FOCUS                    | 126,547.00            |
| 81.                | SITUATION ADVT.                | 55,715.30             |
| 82.                | SISTA SAATC HI & SAATCHI ADVT. | 648,467.50            |
| 83.                | SASI ADVERTISING               | 21,285.50             |
| 84.                | SANITEX CHEMICALS LTD.-INDORE  | 4,324,375.05          |
| 85.                | TRIKAYA GREY                   | 1,819,251.80          |
| 86.                | TANDEM COMMUNICATION           | 12,750.00             |
| 87.                | T.SARKAR                       | 1,253,800.00          |
| 88.                | TIME & SPACE MEDIA ENTN.       | 318,750.00            |
| 89.                | TARA SINHA                     | 2,568,248.50          |
| 90.                | TIME SHOP.                     | 1,333,091.87          |
| 91.                | TLG INDIA P.LTD.               | 92,990.19             |
| 92.                | ULKA ADVERTISING               | 1,887,052.00          |
| 93.                | UBIQUITAS MKTG & ADVTG.        | 57,800.00             |
| 94.                | VISION TIMES ADVT.             | 38,000.00             |
| 95.                | VISION ADVT. & MKTG. SER.      | 13,212,893.75         |
| 96.                | VISUAL ADVERTISING-DEL.        | 7,983,187.50          |
| 97.                | VENART ADVT. P.LTD.            | 578,817.00            |
| 98.                | VIBRANT MEDIA P.LTD.           | 2,742,063.36          |
| 99.                | WORLD CUM MULTI MEDIA (DEL.)   | 736,017.25            |
| *100.              | WAVES COMMUNICATION (AMD.)     | 1,067,654.50          |
| 101.               | WPP MARKETING (MUMBAI)         | 2,377,880.00          |
| 102.               | ZEN COMMUNICATION—BOMBAY       | 360,303.00            |
| <b>Grand Total</b> |                                | <b>383,422,298.60</b> |

\*Statement given in Part (b) of the reply was subsequently corrected through a Correcting Statement made in the House on 16.04.2008. Accordingly entries against SI No. 1, 15, 50, 56 and 100 in the ^Statement are treated as deleted:

|      |                           |         |
|------|---------------------------|---------|
| 1.   | ABCL                      | Deleted |
| 15.  | Bisawa Creation           | Deleted |
| 50.  | Modern                    | Deleted |
| 56.  | Need wise P. Ltd (AMD)    | Deleted |
| 100. | Waves Communication (AMD) | Deleted |

**Extension of Mid-day Meal Scheme**

2611. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of additional children likely to be covered under the Mid-day Meal Scheme after its extension to the upper primary classes;

(b) the additional amount required, earmarked and allocated to each State and UT for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 after extending the Scheme to upper primary classes; and

(c) the extent to which Mid-day Meal Scheme has been successful in decreasing the drop out rate and increasing the enrolment, State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) As per proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, an additional 1,66,96,676 children are likely to be covered in 3479 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in 2007-08 under the Mid-day Meal Scheme after its extension to the upper primary stage.

(b) The additional amount allocated and released to States/UTs towards extension of Mid Day Meal Scheme to upper primary classes in 3479 EBBs for 2007-08 is given in the Enclosed Statement-I. Funds are allocated to States/UTs on the basis of the State proposals approved by the Mid Day Meal Programme Approval Board (MDM-PAB) every year.

(c) Enrolment in primary schools (classes I - V) has steadily increased from 107.1 million in 1995-96, the year in which Mid Day Meal Scheme was introduced, to 130.8 million in 2004-05. Similarly, drop out rate (Primary) is also decreased from 42.07 in 1995-96 to 29.00 in 2004-05. State wise details of enrolment and drop out rate (primary) for the years 1995-96 and 2004-05 given in the enclosed statement-II. This progress is due to Mid Day Meal Scheme in combination with various interventions provided under different Schemes of the Central and state Governments for universalisation of Elementary education.

**Statement-I**

*Allocation and Releases of Central Assistance for Upper Primary Stage under Mid Day Meal Scheme for the year 2007-08 (1.10.2007 to 31.3.2008)*

| Sl.No.                | States/UTs        | Allocation              |  |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--|
|                       |                   | Foodgrains<br>(In MTs.) | Funds<br>(Cooking<br>cost +M ME*)<br>[Rs.in Lakhs] |
| 1                     | 2                 | 3                       | 4  |
| <b>Non-NER States</b> |                   |                         |  |
| 1.                    | Andhra Pradesh    | 27649.93                | 3780.66  |
| 2.                    | Bihar             | 36238.83                | 4955.84  |
| 3.                    | Chhattisgarh      | 8728.69                 | 1193.83  |
| 4.                    | Goa               | 0.00                    | 0.00   |
| 5.                    | Gujarat           | 8028.29                 | 1097.44  |
| 6.                    | Haryana           | 3259.08                 | 445.54   |
| 7.                    | Himachal Pradesh  | 853.23                  | 116.76   |
| 8.                    | Jammu and Kashmir | 4822.75                 | 632.37   |
| 9.                    | Jharkhand         | 16348.69                | 2235.83  |
| 10.                   | Karnataka         | 20246.94                | 2768.59  |
| 11.                   | Kerala            | 95.40                   | 12.72  |
| 12.                   | Madhya Pradesh    | 35191.57                | 4812.21  |
| 13.                   | Maharashtra       | 8016.84                 | 1096.91  |
| 14.                   | Orissa            | 10339.16                | 1413.55  |
| 15.                   | Punjab            | 2364.77                 | 323.30   |
| 16.                   | Rajasthan         | 32004.18                | 4376.22  |
| 17.                   | Tamil Nadu        | 1983.35                 | 271.45   |
| 18.                   | Uttaranchal       | 2269.52                 | 310.60   |
| 19.                   | Uttar Pradesh     | 75453.93                | 10318.52   |
| 20.                   | West Bengal       | 14327.33                | 1959.27  |
| <b>Total</b>          |                   | <b>308022.48</b>        | <b>42120.61</b>                                    |

| 1                              | 2                           | 3      | 4     |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|
| <b>UTs with legislature</b>    |                             |        |       |
| 21.                            | Delhi                       | 0.00   | 0.00  |
| 22.                            | Pondicherry                 | 0.00   | 0.00  |
|                                | Total                       | 0.00   | 0.00  |
| <b>UTs without legislature</b> |                             |        |       |
| 23.                            | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00   | 0.00  |
| 24.                            | Chandigarh                  | 0.00   | 0.00  |
| 25.                            | D&N Haveli                  | 213.14 | 29.42 |
| 26.                            | Daman & Diu                 | 0.00   | 0.00  |
| 27.                            | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00   | 0.00  |
|                                | Total                       | 213.14 | 29.42 |

| 1                 | 2                 | 3         | 4        |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| <b>NER STATES</b> |                   |           |          |
| 28.               | Arunachal Pradesh | 725.33    | 114.22   |
| 29.               | Assam             | 12740.07  | 2001.60  |
| 30.               | Manipur           | 56.00     | 8.59     |
| 31.               | Meghalaya         | 625.30    | 97.88    |
| 32.               | Mizoram           | 21.01     | 3.22     |
| 33.               | Nagaland          | 28.90     | 3.85     |
| 34.               | Sikkim            | 0.00      | 0.00     |
| 35.               | Tripura           | 353.08    | 55.14    |
|                   | Total             | 14549.69  | 2284.50  |
|                   | Grand Total       | 322785.31 | 44434.53 |

\*MME: Central assistance towards Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.

**Statement-II**

| Sl.No. | State/IT          | Enrolment (Class I-V) |             | Drop Out Rate (Class I-V) |         |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------|
|        |                   | 1995-96               | 2004-05     | 1995-96                   | 2004-05 |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                     | 4           | 5                         | 6       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 76,40,402             | 76,92,411   | 55.44                     | 31.95   |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 1,41,904              | 1,84,673    | 54.19                     | 46.85   |
| 3.     | Assam             | 33,52,604             | 35,10,685   | 55.12                     | 50.07   |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 99,61,032             | 1,00,42,119 | 60.30                     | 51.59   |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | -                     | 34,05,502   | -                         | -       |
| 6.     | Goa               | 1,27,009              | 1,06,828    | 5.39                      | 2.43    |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 58,79,030             | 65,53,022   | 41.20                     | 35.09   |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 18,95,897             | 20,73,939   | 12.79                     | 4.81    |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 6,80,709              | 6,70,807    | 24.52                     | 7.74    |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 8,65,022              | 9,69,479    | 31.28                     | 36.92   |
| 11.    | Jharkhand         | -                     | 34,46,984   | -                         | -       |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 65,05,828             | 58,83,907   | 42.01                     | 15.88   |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 28,65,066             | 25,43,422   | -4.00                     | 0.00    |

| 1     | 2                           | 3            | 4            | 5      | 6     |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh              | 93,28,672    | 1,03,51,093  | 28.22  | 10.21 |
| 15.   | Maharashtra                 | 1,14,56,469  | 1,13,85,483  | 23.81  | 6.70  |
| 16.   | Manipur                     | 2,32,179     | 3,48,897     | 42.80  | 31.18 |
| 17.   | Meghalaya                   | 2,91,980     | 4,67,955     | 62.12  | 49.97 |
| 18.   | Mizoram                     | 1,17,081     | 1,23,705     | 57.20  | 49.84 |
| 19.   | Nagaland                    | 1,61,364     | 2,24,246     | 38.29  | 42.69 |
| 20.   | Orissa                      | 41,46,193    | 52,18,568    | 52.62  | 39.34 |
| 21.   | Punjab                      | 20,78,524    | 19,01,408    | 22.71  | 23.96 |
| 22.   | Rajasthan                   | 59,28,559    | 93,29,792    | 55.99  | 56.59 |
| 23.   | Sikkim                      | 82,561       | 86,149       | -58.17 | 49.44 |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 81,95,672    | 64,03,416    | 15.85  | 0.94  |
| 25.   | Tripura                     | 4,31,884     | 4,61,209     | 56.09  | 43.20 |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 1,33,95,321  | 2,45,79,838  | 39.27  | 12.06 |
| 27.   | Uttaranchal                 | -            | 11,91,505    | -      | -     |
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 97,06,543    | 98,81,352    | 59.45  | 43.65 |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 43,035       | 40,274       | 10.56  | 3.72  |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 60,248       | 62,908       | -1.48  | 2.59  |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 22,010       | 33,624       | 40.62  | 32 33 |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 13,903       | 16,321       | -10.96 | 0.84  |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 13,75,343    | 14,60,714    | 0.83   | 0.00  |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 8,658        | 7,053        | 14.46  | 7.62  |
| 35.   | Pondicherry                 | 1,02,347     | 1,03,999     | -5.49  | 0.00  |
| India |                             | 10,70,95,049 | 13,07,63,067 | 42.07  | 29.00 |

\*Source: Selected Educational Statistics 1995-96 & 2004-05, MHRD, Govt of India.

### Recognition of Institutions

2612. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of requests pending with the University Grant Commission (UGC) for the recognition of institutions of higher education/colleges in the country, State-wise;

(b) the date of pendency, institution -wise and State-wise; and

(c) the time by when these pending cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Based on the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC) a list showing the number of proposals for recognition of universities/colleges State-wise is enclosed as statements-I and II. Every proposal for recognition and financial assistance received from colleges/universities in the UGC is examined as per the provisions of the UGC guidelines

that include *inter-alia*, spot assessment, of infrastructure and academic facilities available in such colleges/universities, by an Expert Committee of the UGC. Decision to grant recognition or otherwise is taken upon consideration of the Committee's recommendations on the merits of each case and therefore, no time limit can be prescribed.

**Statement-I**

*List of proposal of the Universities for inclusion under SEction 2(f) of UGC Act, (November, 2007)*

| States                |  | Date       |
|-----------------------|--|------------|
| 1                     |  | 2          |
| <b>Andhra Pradesh</b> |  |            |
| 1.                    | Adikavi Nannaya University, Jaya Krishnapuram, Rajahmundry-533105 (Andhra Pradesh)                             | 08.08.2007 |
| 2.                    | Telangana University, Nimzambabad, Andhra Pradesh  | 19.11.2007 |
| 3.                    | Nalgonda University, Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh  | 22.11.2007 |
| 4.                    | Yogi Vemana University, Venanapuram, Kadapa-5 16003  | 23.07.2007 |
| <b>Gujarat</b>        |  |            |
| 5.                    | Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya, Sarva Vidyalaya Campus, Sector 15/23, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.                        | 10.6.2007  |
| <b>Assam</b>          |  |            |
| 6.                    | Krishna Kanta Handique State Open University, Last Gate, Dispur, Guwahati 781006                               | June, 2007 |
| <b>Haryana</b>        |  |            |
| 7.                    | Deen Bandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science & Technology, Murthal, Harayana                                   | 23.07.2007 |
| <b>Mizoram</b>        |  |            |
| 8.                    | ICFAI University, Mizoram  | 17.10.2007 |
| <b>Nagaland</b>       |  |            |
| 9.                    | The Globle Open University, Nagaland (Private University)  | 24.10.2007 |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>      |  |            |
| 10.                   | Martin Luther Christian University, KJPA Conference Centre, Central Word, Shillong-793001 (Private University) | 20.09.2007 |



|     | 1  | 2          |
|-----|--|------------|
|     | <b>Sikkim</b>  |            |
| 11. | Eastern Institute of Integrated in Management University, Sikkim (Private University)  | 16.11.2007 |
|     | <b>Tamil Nadu</b>  |            |
| 12. | Anna University, CGT Campus, Thandagam Road, Coimbatore-641013. (Tamil Nadu)   | 30.07.2007 |
| 13. | Anna University, Thrichi, Tamil Nadu.  | 30.07.2007 |
| 14. | Anna University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu   | 30.07.2007 |
|     | <b>Uttanchal</b>   |            |
| 15. | Himgri Nabh Vishvadyalaya, Dehradun, Uttanchal (Private University)  | 24.05.2007 |
|     | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>   |            |
| 16. | Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh (Matter is subjudiced UGC has filed an appeal against the Judgment of Hon'ble Delhi High Court CWP No. 18188 of 2006) | 08.06.2005 |

**Statement-II**

*List showing number of proposals pending/under consideration/correspondence for inclusion in the list of Colleges prepared under Sections 2(f) & 12(B) of UGC Act, 1956 as on till date.*

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | Number of proposals/ Misc. correspondence pending |                     | Total |
|---------|-----------------------|---|---------------------|-------|
|         |                       | Proposal  | Under consideration |       |
| 1       | 2                     | 3   | 4                   | 5     |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh        | 1   | 1                   | 2     |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh     | -   | -                   | -     |
| 3.      | Assam                 | -   | 1                   | 1     |
| 4.      | Bihar                 | 1   | 1                   | 2     |
| 5.      | Chhattiegarh          | -   | 1                   | 1     |
| 6.      | Goa                   | -   | 1                   | 1     |
| 7.      | Gujarat               | -   | 6                   | 6     |
| 8.      | Haryana               | -   | -                   | -     |
| 9.      | Himachal Pradesh      | -   | -                   | -     |

| 1     | 2                           | 3  | 4  | 5  |
|-------|-----------------------------|----|----|----|
| 10.   | Jammu and Kashmir           | -  | 1  | 1  |
| 11.   | Jharkhand                   | -  | -  | -  |
| 12.   | Karnataka                   | -  | -  | -  |
| 13.   | Kerala                      | -  | 3  | 3  |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh              | 1  | -  | 1  |
| 15.   | Maharashtra                 | 1  | 20 | 21 |
| 16.   | Manipur                     | -  | -  | -  |
| 17.   | Meghalaya                   | -  | -  | -  |
| 18.   | Mizoram                     | -  | 1  | 1  |
| 19.   | Nagaland                    | -  | 2  | 2  |
| 20.   | Orissa                      | -  | -  | -  |
| 21.   | Punjab                      | -  | -  | -  |
| 22.   | Rajasthan                   | -  | 3  | 3  |
| 23.   | Sikkim                      | -  | -  | -  |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu                  | -  | 5  | 5  |
| 25.   | Tripura                     | -  | -  | -  |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh               | -  | 1  | 1  |
| 27.   | Uttanchal                   | -  | -  | -  |
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | -  | 1  | 1  |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | -  | -  | -  |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | -  | -  | -  |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | -  | -  | -  |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | -  | -  | -  |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | -  | -  | -  |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | -  | -  | -  |
| 35.   | Pondicherry                 | -  | -  | -  |
| Total |                             | 04 | 48 | 52 |

**Effects of Caste on Students**

2613. SHRI K.S. RAO Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of caste and its effect on the development of students in schools and colleges in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make it optional for students to disclose/ declare their caste, subject to their decision whether or not to avail free scholarships and other benefits attached to caste with a view to help eradicate caste system in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) It is recognized that caste has an impact on access to education and on such factors as enrolment, retention and successful completion of school. The National Policy on Education, 1986 as modified in 1992, aims at ensuring that, upto a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality.

In the field of higher Education also, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of students belonging to the weaker sections is low compared to the national GER. Article 15(5) of the Constitution introduced through the Constitution (93rd Amendment) Act, 2005 provides the broad national policy in this regard.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Vacant Post of Teachers**

2614. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are lacking adequate number of teachers of different streams;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether large number of trained teachers are available but the vacancies are not filled up;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) The category-wise number of posts of teachers lying vacant in schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, as reported by the UT Administration, is as follows:-

|                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Post Graduate Teachers           | 55  |
| Trained Graduate Teachers        | 124 |
| Primary School Teachers          | 22  |
| Physical Education Teachers      | 30  |
| Craft Instructors                | 25  |
| Primary School Resource Teachers | 3   |

These vacancies of teachers are mainly due to non-availability of suitable candidates. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration is taking all necessary steps to fill-up the vacant posts on priority basis.

[Translation]

**Law on Mob Control**

2615. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:  
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some recent incidents of violence have revealed that the tendency on the parts of mobs to take law in their hands are on the increase;

(b) if so, whether the Government has considered any structural changes in the laws with a view to provide expedient administration of justice in the wake of this tendency;

(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)

to (d) No, Sir. However, in the recent past, some incidents of mob violence have come to notice in the States of U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan, Haryana, W. Bengal, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. As per the Constitution 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Govts. to maintain law and order in their States and ensure safety and security of their people. However, in the wake of incidents of mob violence, all States/UTs have been advised by the Central Govt. on 19.9.2007 to adequately sensitize their police force so that the mob is not allowed to indulge in violence and the action taken by the police against the persons/perpetrators of such violence be given wide publicity so as to deter such mob fury and activity.

*[English]*

#### **Data on OBC**

2616. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of the latest census data of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) are available with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to obtain the current Statewise data of the OBCs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) No caste-based census of the population has been undertaken in post-independence period and there is no proposal for conducting the caste-based census. The information on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been collected at each of censuses since 1951, for meeting the Constitutional requirement. The Government in the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (SJ&E) had, however, separately sought district wise information on Other Backward Classes (OBCs) from the State Governments and UTs. Only 11 States/UTs have been able to provide the requisite details.

#### **Comprehensive Advertisement Policy**

2617. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that obscene advertisements in respect of liquor, tobacco and surrogates of certain intoxicating products are continuously telecast on cable channels;

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

(c) whether the Government has constituted a Committee to keep a vigil on such advertisements and programmes on cable channels;

(d) if so, whether the Committee has proved in effective in checking such advertisements and programmes on cable channels;

(e) if so, the steps taken/action taken by the Government in the recent past to ban such advertisements/programmes during each of the last three years till date, channel-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to draft a comprehensive Advertisement Policy for private channels; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by when the said policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) No specific instance of such obscene advertisements has been brought to the notice of the Government. As per Rule 7 (viii) (A) of the Cable TV Networks Rules, 1994, no advertisement shall be permitted to be telecast which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants and w.e.f. 9th August, 2006 all cases of advertisements relating to brand extension have to be certified by CBFC.

(c) and (d) with a view to look into the violation of the Programme/Advertising Codes, the Central

Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under Section 20 of the Cable TV Networks(Regulation) Act. The Committee either *suo-motu* or on receipt of complaint, examines cases of violation of the Codes. If any violation is noted by the Committee, action is taken against TV channel as per rules.

(e) As on date in all 229 show-cause notices have been issued against 94 TV channels for violation of Programme and Advertising Codes (out of which 62 channels have been issued orders/warnings/advisories).

(f) and (g) A Committee has been constituted for reviewing the Programme & Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks(Regulation) Act 1995 and rules framed thereunder. This Committee, *inter alia*, consists of representatives of broadcasting organisations, civil society groups, consumer forum and the Advertising Standards Council of India and the Code is under discussion with the stakeholders. A Draft of the proposed Code as prepared by the Committee has been posted on the website of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in)

[Translation]

#### **Involvement of Officials of MCD in Unauthorised Construction**

2618. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether unauthorised construction and encroachment is going on unabated in Delhi with the connivance of senior officers of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the total number of unauthorized constructions identified by the Government so far and the number of such constructions demolished out of the above;

(c) the action taken by the Government against the guilty officials; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop such cases in future?

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

#### **Constitution of Hindi Salahkar Samiti**

2619. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Ministries which have not Constituted Hindi Salahkar Samitis so far alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(b) the remedial action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) Hindi Salahkar Samitis have been constituted in all the Ministries excepting the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Ministry of Minority Affairs and Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises. These three Ministries are newly created ones. Department of Official Language have already taken up the matter with these Ministries, so that Hindi Salahkar Samitis are constituted in these Ministries at the earliest.

[English]

#### **NHRC Report on Nandigram**

2620. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has asked the Government of West Bengal to report on the ground situation in the State with regard to the current violence in Nandigram;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has submitted its report to NHRC;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Commission has found human rights violation in the State;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the action being taken by NHRC on such reports so far; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check violation of human rights in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Taking cognizance of complaints about the volatile conditions prevailing in and around Nandigram in West Bengal, the Commission on 12.11.2007 issued notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal to submit a factual report within 10 days.

(b) As per available information, the above report called for from the Govt. of West Bengal has not been received by NHRC.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

(g) As per the Constitution, 'police' and 'prison' are State subjects and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to maintain law and order in their States. However, the Government of India has set up a National Human Rights Commission in October, 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, to deal with complaints of human rights violations. The NHRC has also been sending various guidelines/recommendations/advisories to all State/UT Governments etc. concerning human rights issues from time to time. Besides, some of the State Governments have also set up Human Rights Commission to deal with complaints of human rights violations.

[*Translation*]

#### **Hotels Without Licence in Delhi**

2621. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the hotels, guest houses and hostels in Delhi are running without licences; and

(b) if so, the action taken against these illegal hotels, guest houses and hostels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Delhi Police, upto 15th November in the year 2007, total number of 384 hotels/guest houses/hostels are running without valid licenses. Delhi Police has challaned 840 times such hotels, guest houses and hostels under section 28/112 of Delhi Police Act during the same period.

[*English*]

#### **Leather Clusters**

2622. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to identify leather industries as a cluster, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to extend financial assistance to the leather clusters;

(d) If so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of artisans working in the leather clusters in the country;

(f) whether the Government has set up any training centre to provide training and encouragement to the workers in the leather sector; and

(g) 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) The major production clusters of leather industry already identified are Chennai, Ambur, Ranipet, Vaniyambadi (Tamil Nadu), Kanpur, Agra and Noida (UP), Kolkata (West Bengal), Jalandhar (Punjab), Bangalore (Karnataka), Gurgaon, Ambala and Faridabad (Haryana).

(c) and (d) Under IIUS scheme financial assistance of Rs. 9.75 lakh and 43.94 lakh was provided for upgradation of infrastructure of Leather clusters of Kanpur and Ambur respectively. During 10th Plan period under Infrastructural Strengthening of Leather Sector scheme, two production clusters Chennai and Kolkata were provided financial assistance of Rs. 14 crore and Rs. 10 crore for setting up of Footwear Complex and Footwear

Component Park at Chennai and Rs. 5 crore for Leather Goods Park at Kolkata. In the 11th Plan, Government proposed to set up Integrated Leather Parks in various leather clusters.

(e) It is estimated that about 0.90 million artisans are engaged in manufacture of footwear, footwear components and small leather goods in the cottage, household segments in the unorganized sector.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. The Government has set up training institute like Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI), Noida, Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Chennai, Central Footwear Training Institute at Agra and Chennai, International Institute for Saddlery Technology and Export Management (IISTEM) at Kanpur for training of professional for leather industry. A branch of FDDI is being set up at Fursatganj, to meet the requirement of trained personnel of leather cluster of Kanpur and Unnao. In addition, short term training courses are conducted in various parts of the country depending upon demand and feasibility.

*[Translation]*

#### **Misleading Advertisement by Media**

2623. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA  
DESHMUKH:  
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
SHRI KIREN RIJU:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of advertisements being telecast by Doordarshan and other media giving misleading, incomplete and wrong information to the consumers;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, till date, media-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to impose ban/take action against the companies responsible for such misleading advertisements;

(e) if so, the details thereof, media-wise; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Doordarshan adheres to its Code for Commercial Advertisements. However, some instances have been brought to the notice of the Government in respect of private TV channels viz. 'Roop Amrit' (in 2005), 'Hiko Good Height Increasing Device', 'Yoko Height increase device', 'Herbal slim tea', 'Dantpari Dantmanjan', 'Oka good height increasing device', 'D. Care Plus (ayurvedic)' (in 2006) 'Gamier Light Fairness' (in 2007), 'Panch Mukhi Rudraksh Mala' (in 2007), 'Shani Raksha Kavach' (in 2007), '7 Up' (in 2007).

(d) to (f) All advertisements of satellite TV channels transmitted or retransmitted through cable service are required to adhere to the provisions of Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. With a view to look into the violation of the Advertising Code, the Central Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under Section 20 of the Act. The Committee either *suo-motu* or on receipt of complaint, examines cases of violation of the Codes. If any violation is noted by the Committee, action is taken against the TV channel as per rules. Overall 229 show-cause notices have been issued against 94 TV channels for violation of Programme & Advertising Codes out of which 62 channels have been issued orders/warnings/ advisories, which includes 'AXN' for a capsule "World's Sexiest Advertisements".

*[English]*

#### **Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme**

2624. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme was launched in 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments particularly, Government of Gujarat under the said scheme during the last three years;

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

(e) whether the Government has cleared these proposals;

(f) if so, the details of proposals cleared so far;

(g) the number of proposals still pending with the Government, particularly from the Government of Gujarat, State-wise; and

(h) the time by when these 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme was launched in 2003 with a view to enhance competitiveness of domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure in select functional industrial clusters through public-private partnership. Central assistance up to 75% of the projects cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.50 crore is given to each project. The remaining 25% is financed by other stakeholders with a minimum industry contribution of 15% of the project cost. The project is implemented by a Special purpose vehicle registered under Companies/ Societies Act.

(c) and (d) 83 proposals were received from the State Governments, including 9 from Gujarat, during last three years as per details given in the enclosed statement-I.

(e) and (f) 3 proposals viz, Ispatbhumi Cluster, Raipur with a project cost of Rs.55.06 crore. Textile cluster, Ichalkaranji with a project cost of Rs.65.07 crore and Chemical cluster, Ahmedabad with a project cost of Rs.69.86 crore were sanctioned.

(g) 51 proposals, including 5 from Gujarat were received during last three years, are 1 pending as per State-wise details given in the enclosed statement-II.

(h) There is authorization for taking up six additional clusters this year.

#### *Statement-I*

*State-wise number of proposals received during last three years*

| Name of the State | No. of proposals received |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Andhara Pradesh   | 10                        |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1                         |
| Assam             | 2                         |
| Bihar             | 4                         |
| Chhattisgarh      | 1                         |
| Delhi             | 2                         |
| Gujarat           | 9                         |
| Haryana           | 1                         |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 1                         |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 3                         |
| Jharkhand         | 1                         |
| Karnataka         | 6                         |
| Kerala            | 3                         |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 5                         |
| Maharashtra       | 10                        |
| Mizoram           | 1                         |
| Punjab            | 4                         |
| Rajasthan         | 1                         |
| Tamil Nadu        | 7                         |
| Tripura           | 1                         |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 7                         |
| West Bengal       | 3                         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>83</b>                 |



**Statement-II*****State-wise number of pending proposals received during last three years***

| Name of the State | No. of proposals received |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Andhara Pradesh   | 7                         |
| Bihar             | 1                         |
| Delhi             | 2                         |
| Gujarat           | 5                         |
| Haryana           | 1                         |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 1                         |
| Jharkhand         | 1                         |
| Karnataka         | 2                         |
| Kerala            | 3                         |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 5                         |
| Maharashtra       | 4                         |
| Mizoram           | 1                         |
| Punjab            | 4                         |
| Rajasthan         | 1                         |
| Tamil Nadu        | 3                         |
| Tripura           | 1                         |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 7                         |
| West Bengal       | 2                         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>51</b>                 |

*[Translation]***Kidnapping Cases in Delhi**

2625. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:  
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of kidnapping of girls are increasing in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of cases reported during each of the last three years, till date alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of girls rescued and steps taken by the Government to rescue all the kidnapped girls separately, during the above period;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding non-registration of FIR of kidnapping cases;

(e) if so, the details alongwith the action taken against the accused officials of Delhi Police; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The details of the total number of cases registered during the year 2005, 2006 & 2007 (upto 15/11/07) are as under:

| Year                      | Kidnapping cases of girls |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2005                      | 829                       |
| 2006                      | 809                       |
| 2007 (upto 15th November) | 809                       |

The reasons for the increase of such cases include emphasis on free and fair registration of cases; proactive action taken by the police in these cases; registration of cases under substantive sections of law as soon as a girl is reported missing—treating it as a case of kidnapping; maladjustment at home on account of ideological gap between the generations resulting in many girls running away from home; high expectations of parents from their children leading to girls running away from home; luring of the girls by their relatives or known persons to elope or run away from home due to their easy accessibility to the victims.

(c) The number of girls recovered during the year 2005, 2006 & 2007 (upto 15th November) is given below:

| Year                      | Girls Recovered |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 2005                      | 511             |
| 2006                      | 608             |
| 2007 (upto 15th November) | 435             |

(d) and (e) The requisite information is given below:

| Year                      | No. of Complaints received by Delhi Police | No. of erring Police officers | Punishment Awarded |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2005                      | Nil  | Nil                           | Nil                |
| 2006                      | 2  | Inspector - 1 ASI-2           | Censured           |
| 2007 (upto IS*1 November) | 1  | SI-1                          | Censured           |

(f) The steps taken by Delhi Police to check such cases are given below:

- Kidnapping cases of minor girls are treated as special report cases and fortnightly report of investigation conducted is submitted before the concerned DCPs.
- Photographs alongwith the complete description of the kidnapped/missing minor girls are sent to Missing Persons Squad for telecasting these details on Doordarshan with the consent of parents.
- In the Missing Persons Squad a probable matching is prepared from the available data bank and the available information alongwith the photograph is provided to the general public through internet (ZIPNET) at the website [www.tempweb23.nic.in](http://www.tempweb23.nic.in) which is proving to be very useful.
- Wireless messages are sent to all the SSPs in India containing complete description of the kidnapped/missing minor girls.
- Information with relevant details of victims is also shared with the CBI.
- Photographs of the missing girl are published in the newspapers promptly.
- Photographs of missing girls are given wide publicity at all the prominent outlets of the city viz, railway station, inter-state bus stands, airports, regional passport office etc. with the written consent of the parents/guardians of the minor.
- Enquiries are conducted in the neighbourhood, the place of work/study of the missing minor, from friends, colleagues, acquaintances, relatives, etc. immediately. Papers and belongings of the missing persons are also promptly investigated.
- Principal, Class-teacher and classmates of the missing minors are contacted.
- Hospitals and mortuaries are searched immediately after receiving the complaint.
- Rewards for furnishing clues about missing girls are announced promptly.
- Hue and cry notices are given promptly.
- Two Sub-Inspectors in each Police station have been designated as Juvenile Welfare Officers to deal with these cases. These officers are being given special sensitization training at the Police Training College, Delhi.
- Red-light areas are also checked to trace minor girls.

[English]

#### Improvement of Standards in Schools

2626. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to improve the standard of all schools to the level of Kendriya Vidyalayas in terms of infrastructure and quality of education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) No, Sir, However the CABE Committee on "Universalisation of Secondary Education" in its report of June 2005 has suggested certain norms for secondary schools, which are broadly based on the facilities existing in many of the Kendriya Vidyalayas. CABE Committee

on "Girls' Education and Common School System" in its report of June, 2005, has also, *inter-alia*, recommended that "State should invest in public schools system with standards, norms, buildings etc. with the same standards as that of Kendriya Vidyalaya". Improvement of the standard of the schools is a continuous process.

#### **Increase in School Enrolment**

2627. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

the percentage of increase in the enrolment rate in each State and UT including Andhra Pradesh under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is being implemented in all 35 States/UTs. A statement giving the details of Gross Enrolment Ratios for the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

##### **Gross Enrolment Ratios**

| Sl.No. | STATES/UTs        | 2002-03                    |        |        | 2003-04                    |        |        | 2004-05                    |        |        |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------------|--------|--------|
|        |                   | Classes I-VIII (6-14 yrs.) |        |        | Classes I-VIII (6-14 yrs.) |        |        | Classes I-VIII (6-14 yrs.) |        |        |
|        |                   | Boys                       | Girls  | Total  | Boys                       | Girls  | Total  | Boys                       | Girls  | Total  |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                          | 4      | 5      | 6                          | 7      | 8      | 9                          | 10     | 11     |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 84.35                      | 83.04  | 83.71  | 79.30                      | 78.58  | 79.20  | 87.32                      | 86.64  | 86.99  |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 97.36                      | 85.73  | 91.68  | 96.68                      | 87.64  | 93.29  | 113.47                     | 99.63  | 106.70 |
| 3.     | Assam             | 74.93                      | 72.72  | 73.85  | 80.10                      | 78.32  | 79.23  | 92.99                      | 90.81  | 91.92  |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 62.62                      | 49.25  | 56.31  | 62.37                      | 48.50  | 55.82  | 74.95                      | 54.43  | 65.16  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 96.57                      | 86.89  | 91.80  | 106.99                     | 99.97  | 103.58 | 118.67                     | 106.42 | 112.63 |
| 6.     | Goa               | 107.35                     | 101.86 | 104.67 | 102.07                     | 96.31  | 99.26  | 107.44                     | 104.55 | 106.04 |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 102.30                     | 93.40  | 98.12  | 104.19                     | 89.38  | 97.23  | 109.02                     | 93.42  | 101.70 |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 76.81                      | 74.50  | 75.74  | 71.53                      | 71.49  | 71.51  | 79.12                      | 81.07  | 80.01  |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 112.66                     | 110.07 | 111.41 | 103.62                     | 102.61 | 103.13 | 109.49                     | 107.93 | 108.74 |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 80.97                      | 69.17  | 75.25  | 67.31                      | 59.17  | 63.37  | 76.69                      | 72.06  | 74.45  |
| 11.    | Jharkhand         | 64.79                      | 53.01  | 59.09  | 70.51                      | 57.15  | 64.04  | 82.99                      | 68.27  | 75.82  |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 98.27                      | 94.01  | 96.18  | 97.95                      | 93.76  | 95.89  | 100.38                     | 97.07  | 98.76  |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 98.80                      | 96.52  | 97.69  | 96.61                      | 94.51  | 95.58  | 96.32                      | 94.33  | 95.35  |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 88.93                      | 77.09  | 83.26  | 96.89                      | 83.43  | 90.44  | 118.22                     | 109.80 | 114.09 |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 100.41                     | 96.85  | 98.70  | 100.71                     | 98.31  | 99.56  | 106.00                     | 105.38 | 105.70 |
| 16.    | Manipur           | 122.24                     | 119.67 | 120.98 | 118.85                     | 114.60 | 116.77 | 132.45                     | 126.75 | 129.65 |
| 17.    | Meghalaya         | 90.26                      | 95.67  | 92.93  | 88.01                      | 90.34  | 89.16  | 118.78                     | 125.17 | 121.93 |

| 1   | 2                           | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      | 7      | 8      | 9      | 10     | 11     |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 18. | Mizoram                     | 111.10 | 107.49 | 109.33 | 105.10 | 101.86 | 103.51 | 112.47 | 106.47 | 109.51 |
| 19. | Nagaland                    | 53.65  | 52.91  | 53.30  | 66.11  | 66.50  | 66.30  | 76.23  | 75.26  | 75.76  |
| 20. | Orissa                      | 89.29  | 81.75  | 85.61  | 93.28  | 85.86  | 89.65  | 111.70 | 105.10 | 108.47 |
| 21. | Punjab                      | 64.42  | 68.81  | 66.42  | 66.52  | 70.25  | 66.22  | 70.30  | 75.34  | 72.57  |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | 89.83  | 73.98  | 82.33  | 103.65 | 87.19  | 95.87  | 110.42 | 94.06  | 102.67 |
| 23. | Sikkim                      | 97.04  | 101.32 | 99.16  | 90.63  | 94.77  | 92.68  | 109.36 | 113.66 | 111.49 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | 110.24 | 107.96 | 109.13 | 111.57 | 108.88 | 110.26 | 115.51 | 112.32 | 113.96 |
| 25. | Tripura                     | 105.00 | 99.54  | 102.33 | 105.01 | 99.41  | 102.27 | 112.14 | 106.92 | 109.59 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh               | 78.01  | 72.18  | 75.27  | 81.09  | 74.86  | 78.16  | 90.78  | 82.88  | 87.04  |
| 27. | Uttaranchal                 | 97.26  | 96.23  | 96.76  | 96.57  | 96.88  | 96.72  | 106.01 | 106.80 | 106.39 |
| 28. | West Bengal                 | 86.42  | 85.19  | 85.82  | 91.57  | 90.20  | 90.90  | 96.20  | 93.07  | 94.67  |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 110.88 | 104.81 | 107.90 | 111.27 | 104.47 | 107.92 | 107.40 | 108.60 | 107.97 |
| 30. | Chandigarh                  | 73.70  | 73.03  | 73.39  | 70.95  | 70.42  | 70.71  | 72.65  | 70.98  | 71.87  |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 121.48 | 97.88  | 109.91 | 120.14 | 99.86  | 110.30 | 120.37 | 106.34 | 113.70 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu               | 113.32 | 106.35 | 109.93 | 107.76 | 104.81 | 106.36 | 130.41 | 127.11 | 128.85 |
| 33. | Delhi                       | 89.98  | 91.11  | 90.51  | 88.26  | 88.33  | 88.30  | 87.08  | 97.41  | 91.84  |
| 34. | Lakshadweep                 | 115.88 | 101.02 | 108.71 | 108.51 | 96.38  | 102.56 | 60.34  | 56.99  | 58.75  |
| 35. | Pondicherry                 | 119.51 | 116.02 | 117.80 | 121.92 | 118.18 | 120.09 | 128.57 | 114.42 | 121.34 |
|     | India                       | 85.43  | 79.33  | 82.51  | 87.90  | 81.43  | 84.80  | 96.91  | 89.87  | 93.54  |

MHRD: Selected Educational Statistics

**Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme**

2628. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently raised the loan limit to Rs. 50 lakh under Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the type of industries eligible under the Scheme;

(c) whether the Government has appointed District

Committee to scrutinise the applications for loan under the Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the areas where the District Committees have been appointed State and UT-wise alongwith their performance?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With effect from 2 July 2007, the eligible loan limit under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises has been raised from Rs.25 lakh to Rs.50 lakh. All new and existing micro and small enterprises in the manufacturing and service sector

(excluding retail trade) are eligible for coverage under the Scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Leasing of Swimming Pools of  
Kendriya Vidyalayas**

2629. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE  
PATIL:  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

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

(a) the policy regarding construction of swimming pools, commercial and semi-commercial shops on the land allotted to Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) the details of those schools where swimming pools have been given on lease during the last three years, location-wise;

(c) the terms and conditions for the same alongwith the time period of the lease;

(d) whether the Government is aware of any irregularities in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) There is no policy for construction of commercial and semi commercial shops on the land allotted to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS). KVS had initiated a scheme for construction of swimming pools and gymnasiums at various Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) on build, operate and transfer (BOT) basis by the private parties to provide these facilities to the students during school hours free of charge. Since the swimming pools have been built by the private parties with their own funds, they are permitted to use them outside school hours for public at commercial rate. Students of KVs are

also provided these facilities outside the school hours at a concessional rate.

(b) 21 swimming pools constructed on BOT basis are functional. No swimming pool has been given on lease by the KVS during the last three years.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The irregularity pertains to violation of terms and conditions of the lease agreement between KVS and the sponsoring agencies.

(f) After the irregularities were noticed, KVS has stopped entering into such concession agreements. The matter is sub-judice at present

*[English]*

**Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana**

2630. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of beneficiaries under Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana during each of the last three years, State and UT-wise;

(b) whether any medical benefit scheme is in operation for Khadi weavers and artisans in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(d) whether a new welfare scheme is also in the offing for Khadi weavers and artisans in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The State/Union Territory-wise details of beneficiaries covered under Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) has, in consultation with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), formulated "Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans" for construction of worksheds for the spinners and weavers in the khadi sector. The scheme, once approved, shall provide financial assistance for constructing worksheds for khadi artisans, to:

(i) provide a better workplace to enable them to carry out their spinning and weaving work efficiently,

(ii) provide more space for housing their implements and storing accessories, yarn, cloth, etc.

This proposal for the Workshed scheme for the khadi artisans is in its conceptual stage and is expected to be a Central Sector Scheme.

### **Statement**

*State/Union Territory-wise details of beneficiaries under Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana during the last three years*

| Sl.No. | States/Union Territories | 2004-05<br>(15.08.2004 to<br>14.08.2005) |                       | 2005-06<br>(15.08.2005 to<br>14.08.2006) |                       | 2006-07<br>(15.08.2006 to<br>14.08.2007) |                       |
|--------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
|        |                          | Number of<br>Institutions                | Number of<br>artisans | Number of<br>Institutions                | Number of<br>artisans | Number of<br>Institutions                | Number of<br>artisans |
| 1      | 2                        | 3  | 4                     | 5  | 6                     | 7  | 8                     |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh           | 45                                       | 9781                  | 53                                       | 11684                 | 50                                       | 10342                 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh        | 1  | 13                    | 1  | 15                    | 1  | 21                    |
| 3.     | Assam                    | 11                                       | 541                   | 15                                       | 1446                  | 14                                       | 1427                  |
| 4.     | Bihar                    | 45                                       | 3690                  | 50                                       | 4236                  | 64                                       | 4158                  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh             | 19                                       | 1189                  | 19                                       | 1189                  | 4  | 1245                  |
| 6.     | Delhi                    | 4  | 1646                  | 4  | 2062                  | 3  | 2037                  |
| 7.     | Gujarat                  | 53                                       | 3217                  | 86                                       | 5823                  | 112                                      | 10250                 |
| 8.     | Haryana                  | 47                                       | 9414                  | 77                                       | 12204                 | 77                                       | 13370                 |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh         | 2  | 266                   | 4  | 662                   | 4  | 488                   |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir        | 22                                       | 833                   | 22                                       | 833                   | 33                                       | 1750                  |
| 11.    | Jharkhand                | 17                                       | 1154                  | 18                                       | 2329                  | 17                                       | 1240                  |
| 12.    | Karnataka                | 65                                       | 9650                  | 106                                      | 12658                 | 107                                      | 13054                 |
| 13.    | Kerala                   | 23                                       | 7557                  | 23                                       | 7557                  | 26                                       | 8929                  |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh           | 13                                       | 446                   | 15                                       | 795                   | 16                                       | 848                   |
| 15.    | Maharashtra              | 9  | 1047                  | 10                                       | 1149                  | 12                                       | 1155                  |
| 16.    | Manipur                  | 5  | 74                    | 8  | 238                   | 4  | 47                    |

| 1     | 2             | 3   | 4      | 5    | 6      | 7    | 8      |
|-------|---------------|-----|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
| 17.   | Meghalaya     | 1   | 14     | 1    | 14     | 1    | 14     |
| 18.   | Nagaland      | 1   | 18     | 1    | 18     | 1    | 18     |
| 19.   | Orissa        | 15  | 941    | 15   | 941    | 27   | 1219   |
| 20.   | Punjab        | 17  | 10405  | 17   | 10405  | 10   | 12207  |
| 21.   | Rajasthan     | 83  | 11944  | 86   | 13741  | 104  | 15510  |
| 22.   | Tamil Nadu    | 69  | 9798   | 70   | 13309  | 72   | 11429  |
| 23.   | Tripura       | 1   | 7      | 1    | 7      | 1    | 26     |
| 24.   | Uttar Pradesh | 303 | 85282  | 342  | 101192 | 339  | 102100 |
| 25.   | Uttarakhand   | 13  | 958    | 35   | 2555   | 19   | 4266   |
| 26.   | West Bengal   | 114 | 7066   | 114  | 7066   | 145  | 8750   |
| Total |               | 998 | 176951 | 1193 | 214128 | 1263 | 225900 |

**Synthetic Vanilla***[Translation]*

2631. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether synthetic Vanilla is being discouraged in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to help the Vanilla farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Due to the price competitiveness, synthetic vanilla is sold at a very low price where as natural vanilla is very expensive. In order to help vanilla farmers and increase use of natural vanilla, Government is considering mandatory labeling of ice-cream which uses synthetic vanilla or artificial flavours. The Government is also considering a proposal for domestic promotion of natural Vanilla in Dairy Industry. Vanilla farmers are also eligible for Vishesh Krishi Upaj Yojana when they export Vanilla.

**Benefits for Employees of All India Radio and Doordarshan**

2632. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN"  
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN

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

(a) whether a Group of Ministers has recommended to treat all the employees of Doordarshan and All India Radio as Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details of benefits likely to be extended to them and the number of employees likely to be benefited under the scheme; and

(c) the time by when the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) The Group of Ministers (GoM) on Prasar Bharati in its 5th meeting held on 05 Oct. 2007 have recommended that all the employees in Prasar Bharati who were originally Govt. servants may continue as Govt. servants on deemed deputation with all the benefits available to Central

Government servants, subject to the approval of the Cabinet.

(c) No time frame can be specified.

**Recruitment of Pakistanis in Government Jobs in Jammu and Kashmir**

2633. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has recruited Pakistani nationals in government jobs;

(b) if so, the details of such Pakistani nationals given jobs during the last three years;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken this matter seriously and any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(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) to (e) As per information made available by State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, a Pakistani national entered Jammu and Kashmir along with his family in October 1980 on valid travel documents. He applied for permanent settlement of himself and his family in the State on the ground that he was a permanent resident of the State having his immovable property there. The Central Government did not accede to his request for permanent settlement in the State. The orders issued by the State Government for their deportation were stayed by the Jammu and Kashmir High Court. Meanwhile, he managed to get Permanent Resident Certificates (State Subject Certificates) for himself and his family members, issued by the State Government, on the basis of which four of his children secured employment in various departments of the State Government. Public service under the Government of Jammu and Kashmir is regulated under Sections 124 to 127 of Jammu and Kashmir Constitution and it is for State Government to take appropriate action in accordance with the Law.

[English]

**Quality Product of KVIC**

2634. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether products of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) have a good market potential;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to upgrade the quality of fabrics;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some organisations have been associated by the Government to improve the quality of Khadi products;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terms and conditions; and

(f) the extent to which the quality of KVIC products has been improved with the association of these organisation?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) As a result of the following steps taken by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), market potential of khadi and the quality of khadi and khadi products has been improved:

- (i) KVIC has introduced a scheme called "Product Development Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP)" scheme for improved designs and packaging.
- (ii) KVIC implements 'Khadi Mission' projects to convert khadi fabric into ready-made garments for higher value addition.
- (iii) KVIC is ensuring the availability of quality slivers for khadi production through its Central Sliver Plants, etc.
- (iv) The Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has introduced 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries' (SFURTI) for improvement in productivity of khadi spinners and weavers,



setting up common facility centres (CFCs) to convert khadi fabrics into ready-to-wear khadi products, development of new designs for fabric and garments, market promotion and undertaking activities such as exposure visits to other clusters and institutions, need-based training, skill upgradation of khadi artisans, etc.

(d) and (e) In order to improve the quality of khadi and khadi fabrics, KVIC has tied up with the National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad for improvement of the quality as well as imparting training to Khadi artisans, and National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi for developing better designs and fashions inputs.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between KVIC and the Textiles Committee, a statutory autonomous body set up by the Ministry of Textiles under the Textiles Committee Act, 1963 to make use of their laboratory facilities for testing the khadi samples. The terms and conditions of the said MoU includes, providing technical consultancy for ISO 9000 and related standards to the khadi institutions, extending service of its laboratories in various regions to certify the samples sent by KVIC/KVIBs, evolving a system to differentiate khadi from other textile products and undertaking the market surveys.

Besides, the Government has established the 'Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation (MGIRI) an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1960 by completely overhauling and revamping the Jamnalal Bajaj Central Research Institute, Wardha. The main objectives of MGIRI are to provide high quality scientific, technological and management inputs to strengthen rural industrialisation and to enhance opportunities of meaningful and productive employment in rural areas in the khadi and village industries.

(f) With the above efforts of KVIC, the quality of the khadi and khadi fabrics has substantially improved. As a result, the sale of khadi has increased and the value of sale of khadi made during the last three years is given as under:

| Year    | Sale (Rs. crore) |
|---------|------------------|
| 2004-05 | 617.84           |
| 2005-06 | 628.69           |
| 2006-07 | 663.19           |

#### **Interest Free Loan to Industrial Backward Districts**

2635. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given concession/ special packages and interest free loans to industrial backward districts in the country;

(b) if so, since when these concessions/special packages are under implementation and the duration thereof;

(c) whether after giving concessions in taxes/special packages, interest free loans to State Governments to develop these districts, there has been any improvement in industrialization of these districts;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if so, whether growth center promotion scheme has shown fruitful results; and

(f) if so, the extent to which the present policy of the Government has help in the industrialisation of backward districts in the country and the future strategy adopted or likely to be adopted by the Government during 11th plan period for industrialisation of backward stricts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Government has been providing a package of economic incentives by way of subsidy and tax concessions to the North Eastern Region including the State of Sikkim and to the Special Category States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The North East Industrial Policy was under implementation since 1997 till 31st March, 2007 i.e. for 10 years. Subsequently, the scheme got modified as North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy and is under implementation since 1st April, 2007. The Scheme of Special Package for Special Category States has been announced for the States of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) in the year 2002, Himachal Pradesh (HP) and Uttarakhand in the year 2003.

(c) and (d) The district-wise details are not available, however, as per the report submitted by the State Governments, investment and employment for States of Uttarakhand, HP & J&K are as follows:

| State             | Investment                            | Employment                            |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Uttarakhand       | Rs.7119 crores (upto September, 2007) | 88,000 persons (upto September, 2007) |
| Himachal Pradesh  | Rs.3064 crores (upto September 2007)  | 47,435 persons (upto September, 2007) |
| Jammu and Kashmir | Rs.1364 crores (upto March, 2007)     | 34,139 persons (upto June, 2007)      |

The details of investment made and employment generation in the North-Eastern region after announcement of North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997 on 24/12/1997 as assessed by the Tata Economic Consultancy Services (TECS) and currently available is as under:—

(upto September, 2004)

| State             | Investment<br>(Rs. in crores) | Direct Employment<br>Generated |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Assam             | 528.19                        | 12,422                         |
| Meghalaya         | 441.01                        | 6,056                          |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 39.86                         | 577                            |
| Tripura           | 31.58                         | 665                            |
| Nagaland          | 19.64                         | 439                            |
| Mizoram           | 4.00                          | 300                            |
| Manipur           | 3.00                          | 250                            |
| Total             | 1,067.28                      | 20,709                         |

(e) In a sample evaluation of the Growth Centre Scheme conducted by the Planning Commission and subsequent impact evaluation study by National Productivity Council, it was indicated that the scheme had largely failed to achieve its objectives. This Department in consultation with Planning Commission has decided to discontinue the scheme.

(f) After the announcement of New Industrial Policy in 1991 decisions for investment have been left to the commercial judgment of the entrepreneurs, which in turn,

depend on the initiatives of the State Governments in creating conducive environment by way of providing infrastructure facilities and other initiatives. The Central Government provides help and guidance and supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

[Translation]

#### Biography of Freedom Fighters on Doordarshan

2636. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make and telecast serials on the biographies of prominent freedom fighters, especially those belonging to tribal communities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of freedom fighters belonging to tribal communities, State-wise; and

(c) the number of T.V. serials made and telecasted on the lives of prominent freedom fighters belonging to tribal communities on Doordarshan in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise, Doordarshan-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati have given details of serials telecast/to be telecast on the biographies of prominent freedom fighters including freedom fighters belonging to tribal communities during the last three years which is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

##### *Biography of Freedom Fighters on Doordarshan.*

Details of serials telecast/to be telecast on the biographies of prominent freedom fighter including freedom fighters belonging to tribal communities during the last 3 years.

| S.No. | Name of Kendra                    | Details of programmes   |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1     | 2                                 | 3   |
| 1.    | Doodarshan Kendra, Hyderabad (AP) | Documentaries on "Komaram Bheem" and "Alluri Seetharamaraju" who led tribals, produced under commissioned category. These programmes are being telecast every year. |

| 1  | 2  | 3   |
|----|--|---|
| 2. | Doordarshan Kendra,<br>Srinagar<br>(J & K)     | <p>Programme on freedom fighters under title "Society Gems" mounted and telecast on Doordarshan Kashir, on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maqbool Sheerwani: Belonged to tribal area.</li> <li>2. Moulana Mohammad Syed Masoodi belonged to tribal area.</li> <li>3. Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah</li> <li>4. Hulam Mohammed Balkshi</li> <li>5. G.M. Sadiq.</li> </ol>   |
| 3. | Doordarshan Kendra,<br>Raipur (Chhattisgarh)   | A special programme on tribal freedom fighter of Chhattisgarh namely "Gundhadhar" has been planned.   |
| 4. | Doordarshan Kendra,<br>Shimla<br>(H.P)         | <p>Shri Bhag Saran<br/>-Member Azad Hind Fauj from the tribal area of Distt. "Kinnaur".<br/>Shri Jangi Ram<br/>- Member Azad Hind Fauj from the tribal area of Distt. "Kinnaur".</p> <p>Programmes on the following prominent freedom fighters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sh. Vir Bhandari Ram</li> <li>2. Sh. Sita Ram</li> <li>3. Sh. Surat Ram Vaidhya</li> </ol> <p>Programme titled "Maha Samar Ki Gaurav Gatha" on the role of freedom fighter produced and telecast on 8.6.2007.</p> |
| 5. | Doordarshan Kendra,<br>Patna<br>(Bihar)        | One documentary based on the biography of Babu Jagjivan Ram was produced and telecast on 5.4.2007.  |
| 6. | Doordashan Kendra,<br>Kolkata<br>(West Bengal) | <p>Kendra has Produced/ telecast on freedom fighter Documentaries: the life of Birsa Munda and Sidu Kanha.</p> <p>Several other programme like "Mukti Yuddha Adivasi" and song on Birsa Munda have also been telecast.</p>  |
| 7. | Doordarshan Kendra,<br>Shillong<br>(Meghalaya) | <p>Kendra had telecast following documentaries on freedom fighters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tirot Sing Syiem telecast on 17.7.2007 &amp; 31.7.2007.</li> <li>2. Rev. J.J. M. Nichols Roy was telecast on 20.2.2007.</li> </ol>  |

| 1  | 2  | 3   |
|----|--|---|
| 8. | Doordarshan Kendra,<br>Chennai<br>(Tamil Nadu) | <p>List of Programme telecast upto 25.11.2007 are as under:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Smt. Meena Krishnasamy</li> <li>2. Shri Ansari Duraisamy</li> <li>3. Shri Sunderalingam</li> <li>4. Shri Subburaman</li> <li>5. Shri Pulithevan</li> <li>6. Shri P.S. Kumarasamy</li> <li>7. Shri P.S. Sundertam</li> <li>8. Shri Kalki Krishnamoorthi</li> <li>9. Virumuthu Shri Gopalsamy Naikar</li> <li>10. Shri Sivamuthu Karuppapillai</li> <li>11. Shri Paramasivam</li> <li>12. Smt. J.K.R. Jamathakkini</li> </ol> |

*[English]***Preservation of Minor Languages**

2637. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether 100 languages in India are spoken by less than 10,000 people each;

(b) if so, whether these languages are on the verge of extinction as the younger generations from these linguistic traditions join the mainstream as reported in the *Hindu* dated October 17, 2007;

(c) if so, whether there is an urgent need to salvage the minor languages from extinction;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to prepare a scheme to preserve the minor languages from extinction; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per information compiled by Registrar General of India (Ministry of Home Affairs), from

2001 Census, there are 264 languages in India which are spoken by less than 10,000 people each.

(b) to (e) The future of these languages is threatened due to limited number of speakers. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has, therefore, initiated steps to formulate a new scheme for Preservation and Development of Languages not covered by 8th Schedule (Bharat Bhasha Vikas Yojana). The scheme is based on the recommendations of Working Group on Languages and Book Promotion under XIth Plan set up by Planning Commission.

**Production of Paper**

2638. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any gap between the demand and supply of various types of paper in the country during each of the last three years including the current year, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total capacity of paper production in small, medium and large paper mills in the country during the above period, mill-wise;

(d) whether these mills are facing shortage of raw material such as bamboo and wood for the production of

paper due to environment clearance including cellulosic raw material; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to meet the demand of paper and raw material for the mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The demand and supply of Paper, Paper Board and Newsprint during the last three years is as under:

(in million tons)

| Item of Manufacture            | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>Paper &amp; Paper Board</b> |         |         |         |
| Demand                         | 5.72    | 5.88    | 6.14    |
| Supply                         | 5.79    | 5.89    | 6.15    |
| Gap                            | +0.07   | +0.01   | +0.01   |
| <b>Newsprint</b>               |         |         |         |
| Demand                         | 1.44    | 1.58    | 1.82    |
| Supply                         | 0.76    | 0.91    | 1.03    |
| #Gap                           | -0.68   | -0.67   | -0.79   |

#The above gap in newsprint is met through imports.  
(Source CMIE)

(c) The Paper Industry is broadly classified into following three segments:

- \$ Mills using wood & bamboo pulp (large mills)
- \$ Mills using agro-residue pulp (Medium mills)
- \$ Mills using recycled fibre pulp (Small mills)

The production of paper & paper board and newsprint in these segments during last three years is given below:

(in million tons)

| Year    | Wood and bamboo based | Agro residue based | Recycled fibre based |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 2004-05 | 2.34                  | 1.95               | 2.21                 |
| 2005-06 | 2.31                  | 1.96               | 2.53                 |
| 2006-07 | 2.15                  | 2.29               | 2.72                 |

(Source: CMIE)

(d) Yes, Sir. The paper mills are facing shortage of raw material such as bamboo and wood for paper production.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to meet the demand of paper and raw material include rationalization of duty structure for import of papermaking raw materials, viz., wood chips, pulp and recycled fibre, zero duty on import of pulp for manufacture of newsprint and facilitation of industrial wood production on farm lands and waste lands.

[Translation]

### Installing Cameras at Borders

2639. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to install state-of-the art watching cameras along the Indian border for surveillance against infiltration of terrorists into the Indian territory;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) The Government has decided to deploy hi-tech electronic surveillance equipment on the International Borders of the country to act as force multiplier for effective management of the borders. The equipment include Night Vision Devices (NVD), Hand Held Thermal Imagers (HTTI), Long Range Reconnaissance & Observation System (LORROS), Mobile Surveillance Vehicles (MSV), Battle Field Surveillance Radars (BFSR), Direction Finders, High Powered Telescope etc. Certain equipment like HTTI, LORROS and BFSR have already been procured/deployed.

[English]

### Literacy Programme

2640. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the illiterate people throughout the country at present, age-wise;

(b) the amount of money allotted in the rural areas under the primary education especially to eradicate illiteracy in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the extent to which the literacy rate has increased or reduced in comparison to previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. A. A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The literacy rate in the country is collected through the decennial census operations. According to the last census held in 2001, the illiteracy rate in the different age groups is given below:

| Sl.No. | Age Group | Illiteracy Rate |
|--------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1.     | 7+        | 35.16           |
| 2.     | 15+       | 39.00           |
| 3.     | 15-35     | 28.97           |

The literacy rate at present will be known only after the next census operation is conducted.

A statement indicating the funds released during the last three years under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which is a comprehensive programme for universalizing quality elementary education is enclosed. Since the inception of SSA in 2001-02, the number of out of school children in the age group 6-14 years has declined to 75 lakhs in 2007.

#### **Statement**

*Grants released during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No | Name of the State | 2004-05  | 2005-06  | 2006-07   |
|--------|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3        | 4        | 5         |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 28000    | 37999    | 46245.56  |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 3009     | 4442.51  | 7143.74   |
| 3.     | Assam             | 20654    | 13850    | 51464.72  |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 31970.56 | 32399.56 | 107744.39 |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 20786.76 | 30184.39 | 50182.2   |
| 6.     | Goa               | 0        | 728.12   | 724.12    |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 14072    | 15084.84 | 14806.97  |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 12881.55 | 10196.55 | 25647.12  |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 6144     | 7614.66  | 6250.75   |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 7747.18  | 18530.65 | 22083.37  |
| 11.    | Jharkhand         | 16568.5  | 28568.5  | 51515     |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 26280.7  | 28303.78 | 54206.98  |

| 1   | 2                           | 3          | 4         | 5          |
|-----|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 13. | Kerala                      | 8939       | 5939      | 6382       |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh              | 44608.919  | 77173.12  | 110879.68  |
| 15. | Maharashtra                 | 35489.79   | 50235.31  | 52158.56   |
| 16. | Manipur                     | 122.5      | 3208.44   | 9.24       |
| 17. | Meghalaya                   | 2930.81    | 1921      | 4294       |
| 18. | Mizoram                     | 3300.24    | 2559.15   | 3441.69    |
| 19. | Nagaland                    | 2088.49    | 2323.01   | 2315.2     |
| 20. | Orissa                      | 21807.27   | 32792.5   | 44010.95   |
| 21. | Punjab                      | 3040       | 14683.89  | 12879.92   |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | 23549.397  | 60313.43  | 75809.82   |
| 23. | Sikkim                      | 1000.25    | 1062.5    | 402.14     |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | 26517      | 35329.53  | 37329.65   |
| 25. | Tripura                     | 4703.96    | 7070.19   | 5330.01    |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh               | 87761      | 1827.99   | 2066.54    |
| 27. | Uttaranchal                 | 9144.705   | 10004     | 169.34     |
| 28. | West Bengal                 | 46024.36   | 34199.79  | 61736.8    |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 272.58     | 163       | 419.62     |
| 30. | Chandigarh                  | 447.95     | 350       | 300        |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 111.91     | 0         | 100        |
| 32. | Daman and Diu               | 0          | 111.91    |            |
| 33. | Delhi                       | 0          | 1100      | 4230.24    |
| 34. | Lakshadweep                 | 12.03      | 0         | 87.47      |
| 35. | Pondicherry                 | 225.53     | 529.4     |            |
|     | Total                       | 511314.441 | 751770.73 | 1083719.91 |
| 36. | National Component          | 2660.849   | 952       | 1115.04    |
|     | Grand Total                 | 513975.29  | 752722.73 | 1084834.95 |

[*Translation*]**National Small Industries Corporation**

2641. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for releasing funds under the National Small Scale Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC);

(b) the details of the funds released under NSIC during each of the last three years, State and UT-wise;

(c) the number of Small Scale Industries (SSI) established under NSIC, State and UT-wise;

(d) the details of the proposals approved and the loan released during each of the last three years State and Union Territory-wise,

(e) the number of beneficiaries who found employment, State and Union Territory-wise;

(f) whether efforts are being made to increase employment opportunities under SSIs; and

(g) if so, the details of the target fixed and the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) At present National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. is implementing two plan schemes, namely Marketing Assistance Scheme and Performance & Credit Rating Scheme on behalf of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Funds are released to NSIC for meeting expenditure towards implementation of these schemes.

(b) Details of the funds released to NSIC during each of last three years under various plan schemes is as under:

(Rs. crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of the Scheme                                   | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|--------|--|---------|---------|---------|
| I.     | Equity   | 15.00   | 15.00   | 15.00   |
| II.    | Other Grants   | 0.90    | 12.60   | 15.40   |
| III.   | Marketing Assistance Scheme                          | 7.26    | 7.00    | 8.78    |
| IV.    | Reimbursement of Expenditure of NTSCs (Grant-in-aid) | 9.39    | 4.00    | 2.00    |
| V.     | Development of N.E. Region                           | 1.32    | 3.20    | 3.77    |
| Total  |  | 33.87   | 41.80   | 44.95   |

These are all Central Sector Schemes and funds are not released State/UT wise.

(c) to (e) NSIC does not provide any direct loan/ financial assistance for the establishment of industries. To meet the credit needs of micro & small enterprises, NSIC has tied up with commercial banks for sanction of term loan and working capital facilities as per their requirement. NSIC mobilizes and forwards the loan proposals of micro & small enterprises to commercial banks for providing financial assistance as per their lending policy.

(f) and (g) For increasing employment opportunities under SSIs, National Small Industries Corporation Limited

(NSIC) provides support for growth, development and establishment of micro and small enterprises through its integrated support services under Marketing, Technology and Credit. NSIC also provides technology and common facility support to micro & small enterprises through its five Technical Services Centres (NTSCs) and two Technical Services Extension Centres (NT SECs) spread across the country. The training provided at these Technical Centres facilitates the candidates to attain necessary skills to operate the machineries and to set up their own enterprises or attain necessary skills to become employable. Training is provided to candidates from all States/UTs at these Technical Service Centres. Details of training provided at various Technical Service Centres during last three years is given below:



| Particulars         | 2004-05     | 2005-06     | 2006-07     | 2007-08<br>(up to Sept. 07) |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Targets</b>      | <b>4000</b> | <b>4400</b> | <b>5000</b> | <b>6000</b>                 |
| Trainees passed out | 8190        | 7110        | 8795        | 3424                        |
| NTSC-Okhla          | 1200        | 1281        | 1488        | 600                         |
| NTSC-Howrah         | 4200        | 776         | 1893        | 286                         |
| NTSC-Chennai        | 584         | 1691        | 1790        | 547                         |
| NTSC-Hyderabad      | 1245        | 1762        | 1922        | 1300                        |
| NTSC-Rajkot         | 28          | 250         | 238         | 0                           |
| NTSEC-Rajpura       | 221         | 315         | 409         | 264                         |
| NTSEC-Aligarh       | 712         | 1035        | 1055        | 427                         |

*[English]***Sting Operation**

2642. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Live India" Channel has conducted a sting operation against a school teacher of Delhi with an ulterior motive during the current year;

(b) if so, the loopholes in this regard as no evidence was found against the school teacher; and

(c) the action taken against the said channel which has violated human rights'?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) The 'Janmat' TV channel (Live India) had telecast the sting operation on Smt. Uma Khurana, teacher.

(b) and (c) As the telecast was found to be violative of the provisions under the Cable Television Networks(Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder, uplinking permission of this channel was temporarily withdrawn *w.e.f.* 20.9.2007 to 12.10.2007.

**Conference on Higher Education**

2643. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has organized a two days conference on challenges before Higher Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith representatives present in the said conference;

(c) whether the representatives of American Embassy were also present during the said conference;

(d) if so, the names of Vice-Chancellors who opposed the presence of American Embassy officials in the conference;

(e) the details of issues discussed and the outcome thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The University Grants Commission (UGC) had organized a two-day National Conference of Vice-Chancellors of the Central and State Universities as also Institutions Deemed to be Universities

on October, 10-11, 2007, wherein, besides over 240 Vice-Chancellors, prominent academic, educational administrators and policy planners had participated. According to the UGC, American Embassy officials were not invited to the Conference. Critical issues concerning higher education including those relating to expansion of higher education, equity and inclusion, quality and excellence, academic and administrative reforms and financing of higher education were discussed for follow-up action.

#### **Coir Workers Welfare Scheme**

2644. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced a Production Enhanced Linked Coir Workers Welfare Scheme for the coir workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of schemes envisaged in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the rejuvenation of coir industry;

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Government of India through the Coir Board have implemented a "Production Enhancement Linked Coir Workers Welfare Scheme" in August 2005 on an experimental basis at a total cost of Rs. 130 lakh. Coir clusters were provided financial assistance to the tune of 90% of the total cost for setting up of common facility centres, work sheds, community hall, rest room, creche, potable drinking water facilities, sanitary toilets, godowns, etc. The balance 10% of the cost was by way of beneficiary contribution. The actual implementation of the scheme, which was started towards the end of 2005-2006 could be completed only during 2006-2007 covering 16 clusters in 5 states namely Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) A new Central Sector Scheme on Rejuvenation, Modernisation & Technology Upgradation of the Coir Industry is under consideration for possible implementation during XI Plan at an estimated total outlay of Rs. 243 crore with the objective of improving the wages and income levels of spinners and tiny/household units while increasing their efficiency and productivity by replacement of outdated machinery. Out of an overall cost of Rs. 243

crore, Rs. 99 crore would be Government grant, Rs. 132 crore would be term loan and Rs. 12 crore would be investment from targetted beneficiaries.

#### **Infiltration from POK**

2645. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists have made attempts to sneak into the Jammu & Kashmir from Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir (POK);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last six months, till date alongwith the number of infiltration bids which were foiled by our forces;

(c) if so, the details of casualties of civilians and army jawans;

(d) whether some terrorists have also been arrested; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith their identity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Despite assurances by Pakistan that their soil will not be used for training of terrorists, there has been no let up in cross border terrorism. Trained terrorists are still being pushed in, equipped with modern weaponry.

(b) As per available report, during the last six months in 2007 (May-October), 378 estimated terrorists infiltrated to our side, 38 bids of infiltration were foiled by our forces.

(c) No civilian was killed, whereas, 23 army personnel laid down their lives on border during last six months till November 28, 2007.

(d) and (e) Seven terrorists have been arrested. AH arrested terrorists are locals.

#### **Export of Coffee**

2646. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any study to assess the consumption of domestic coffee in the country;

(b) if so, the per capita consumption of coffee in India as compared to developed countries during 2007 in comparison to 2006;

(c) whether coffee consumption has been increasing in the country during the previous years;

(d) if so, whether export of coffee from India has increased during 2006-07 in comparison to the corresponding period of previous year and 2007-08 till date;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for the promotion of Indian Coffee in the International market?

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

(b) The average annual per capita consumption of coffee in India was 80 gms. as compared to that in the developed countries of around 4.5Kg. during 2006. The figures of consumption of coffee for the year 2007 are not available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The export of coffee from India has increased during 2006-07 in comparison to the year 2005-06. However the same has shown some decline during the year 2007-08 so far, in comparison to the corresponding period of 2006-07. Export performance of coffee for the current year and the last two years is as follows:

| Year     | Quantity         |                | Value             |
|----------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
|          | (In metric tons) | Rs. (in crore) | US\$ (in million) |
| 2005-06  | 2,01,555         | 1,510.38       | 352.93            |
| 2006-07  | 2,49,029         | 2,007.90       | 453.93            |
| 2007-08* | 1,37,470         | 1,223.73       | 278.74            |

\*Based on export permits issued and as on 26.11.2007.

(f) To boost the export of coffee, the Govt. of India through Coffee Board is taking various steps which include carrying major communication initiatives in key overseas markets to enhance the image of Indian coffee as well as to improve market share; participation in important overseas trade fairs involving exporters and grower exporters; and organizing Buyer-Seller Meets and cupping sessions involving Indian exporters and overseas buyers in key markets.

#### MCD Under Control of Home Affairs

2647. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi High Court has ordered to bring Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) under the control of M/o Home Affairs; and

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

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

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

#### Free Trade Agreement with ASEAN

2648. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL:

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

(a) whether India has discussed with his ASEAN counterparts, market access to ASEAN for sensitive agricultural products like palm oil, pepper and tea before the summit level talks on Free Trade Agreement (FTA);

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

(c) the names of agricultural products on which India offers its market access;

(d) whether the summit level talks on FTA was recently held in Singapore;

(e) if so, the issues discussed and the outcome thereof after such consultations; and

(f) the time by when India is likely to sign FTA with ASEAN?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The negotiations for India-ASEAN FTA are ongoing and both sides are discussing various aspects of the proposed Agreement, including the Negative Lists, Sensitive Lists, Highly Sensitive List, Normal Track and the modalities for tariff concessions offered by both sides. The Negative List consists of items mostly of Agricultural products while the Highly Sensitive List consists of products like palm oil, pepper, tea and coffee.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. The ASEAN-India Summit was held on 21 November 2007 in Singapore. Prime Minister mentioned at the Summit that India would work together with ASEAN to conclude negotiations by March 2008. He also proposed a bilateral trade target of 50 billion US dollars by the year 2010.

#### **Illiteracy Among Youth**

2649. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study recently regarding the rate of illiteracy among the Indian youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has recognised/accepted the suggestions of the 4th National Curriculum Framework;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) National Curriculum Framework-2005 was brought out by NCERT through a wide-ranging process

of discussions and deliberations. The document was approved by Central Advisory Board of Education (CASE) in September, 2005.

In accordance with NCF-2005, NCERT has developed new syllabi for all the stages of school education and initiated the process of textbook development in a phase-wise manner. Presently, the textbooks for classes I, II, III, IV, VI, VII, IX, X, XI and XII are available and textbooks for classes V and VIII will be made available from the academic session 2008-09.

Further, considering the prevailing diversity and the federal character of our nation, serious engagement of all States and UTs in translating the NCF ideas into reality is a major concern. In this context, with the financial and academic support of NCERT, States/UTs are engaged in the task of revising their syllabi and textbooks.

#### **Enrolment and Study Centres under IGNOU**

2650. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of enrolment in various courses of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) during the last three years;

(b) the details of the new courses introduced by the IGNOU during this period;

(c) whether the study centres of the IGNOU do not provide regular and quality facilities to the students;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to improve the quality of the Study Centres;

(e) whether the Government considers ranking the academic infrastructure and performance of the study circles; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The figures indicating fresh admissions in various courses of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and new courses introduced during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) According to IGNOU, the University provides quality facilities to the distance learners at its Study Centres. However, quality improvement is a continuous process for evolution, and is undertaken on the basis of

feed back reports obtained in various formats from learners as well as by way of face to face interaction. The University has a system of ranking of Study Centres, which is also based on the aforesaid feed back.

**Statement**

| S.No. | Course                        | Number of Students enrolled |        |        |
|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
|       |                               | 2004                        | 2005   | 2006   |
| 1.    | Appreciation Courses          | —                           | —      | 270    |
| 2.    | Certificate Courses           | 35887                       | 83116  | 58349  |
| 3.    | Diploma Courses               | 6965                        | 6785   | 16997  |
| 4.    | Advanced Diploma Courses      | —                           | 4      | 37     |
| 5.    | Post Graduate Diploma Courses | 9677                        | 9216   | 8220   |
| 6.    | Bachelor Degree Courses       | 94167                       | 107009 | 126448 |
| 7.    | Master Degree Courses         | 51857                       | 54804  | 52505  |

| S.No. | Course                       | Number of New Courses introduced |      |      |
|-------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|------|
|       |                              | 2004                             | 2005 | 2006 |
| 1.    | Awareness Courses            | 1                                | 1    | —    |
| 2.    | Certificate                  | 3                                | 7    | 1    |
| 3.    | Diploma                      | 3                                | 5    | —    |
| 4.    | Post Graduate Diploma        | 2                                | 2    | —    |
| 5.    | Bachelor Degree              | 1                                | —    | 1    |
| 6.    | Master Degree                | 2                                | 6    | —    |
| 7.    | Ph. D (Doctor of Philosophy) | 2                                | 4    | 2    |

**Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh**

2651. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh with the money collected from the education cess;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount spent for the Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh on elementary education and the Mid-day Meal Scheme during each of the last three years and in the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) After the imposition of Education Cess @ 2% on major Central Taxes through Finance (No.2) Act, 2004, a decision was taken by the Government to create a non-lapsable fund called the Prarambhik Shiksha

Kosh (PSK) for crediting into it, all proceeds of Education Cess. An order constituting PSK was issued on 14th November, 2005.

(c) The proceeds of the Education Cess credited to PSK are spent on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme of the Government. A

provision of Rs. 8746 crores for the initial transfer to the newly created PSK was made for the first time in the Union Budget 2006-07 against estimated receipts of Education Cess. Two statements giving State-wise information regarding amount spent on SSA and MDM Scheme from the component of PSK during 2006-07 and 2007-08 are enclosed as Statement I and Statement II.

**Statement I**

*Amount Certified for Releasing to States/UTs from PSK Component under SSA during 2006-07 & 2007-08*

(Figures in lakh)

| Sl.No. | State/UT          | 2006-07   | 2007-08 (Upto 31.10.2007) |
|--------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3         | 4                         |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 3048.37   | 0.00                      |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00      | 0.00                      |
| 3.     | Assam             | 0.00      | 0.00                      |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 107648.71 | 61200.96                  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 33204.71  | 10271.08                  |
| 6.     | Goa               | 724.12    | 121.54                    |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 0.00      | 2929.62                   |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 5133.00   | 5150.00                   |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 6250.75   | 902.86                    |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 22083.37  | 0.00                      |
| 11.    | Jharkhand         | 18783.00  | 13901.61                  |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 14305.00  | 4461.34                   |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 0.00      | 2637.60                   |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 59000.00  | 19188.87                  |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 52158.56  | 4832.18                   |
| 16.    | Manipur           | 0.00      | 0.00                      |
| 17.    | Meghalaya         | 0.00      | 0.00                      |
| 18.    | Mizoram           | 0.00      | 0.00                      |
| 19.    | Nagaland          | 0.00      | 0.00                      |

| 1     | 2                           | 3         | 4         |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 20.   | Orissa                      | 19000.00  | 16657.43  |
| 21.   | Punjab                      | 12879.92  | 0.00      |
| 22.   | Rajasthan                   | 70597.17  | 22883.00  |
| 23.   | Sikkim                      | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 36329.65  | 7559.15   |
| 25.   | Tripura                     | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 80000.00  | 41385.00  |
| 27.   | Uttaranchal                 | 3400.00   | 1393.69   |
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 34025.80  | 24162.24  |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 419.62    | 0.00      |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 300.00    | 609.95    |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 2930.24   | 171.55    |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 35.   | Pondicherry                 | 0.00      | 286.68    |
| 36.   | Others                      | 878.01    | 745.60    |
| Total |                             | 583100.00 | 241451.95 |

**Statement II**

*Central Assistance released to States/UTs from Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK)  
Component under Mid Day Meal Scheme*

(Rs. In Crore)

| Sl. No. | State          | Year    |                           |
|---------|----------------|---------|---------------------------|
|         |                | 2006-07 | 2007-08 (as on 29.1.2007) |
| 1       | 2              | 3       | 4                         |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh | 176.10  | 0.00                      |
| 2.      | Bihar          | 249.13  | 74.65                     |
| 3.      | Chhattisgarh   | 75.69   | 51.11                     |

| 1                              | 2                 | 3       | 4      |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------|--------|
| 4.                             | Goa               | 1.50    | 1.24   |
| 5.                             | Gujarat           | 39.90   | 0.00   |
| 6.                             | Haryana           | 32.01   | 21.68  |
| 7.                             | Himachal Pradesh  | 30.93   | 0.37   |
| 8.                             | Jammu and Kashmir | 55.79   | 0.00   |
| 9.                             | Jharkhand         | 72.95   | 32.92  |
| 10.                            | Karnataka         | 136.52  | 0.00   |
| 11.                            | Kerala            | 36.93   | 28.36  |
| 12.                            | Madhya Pradesh    | 346.79  | 141.09 |
| 13.                            | Maharashtra       | 261.42  | 124.81 |
| 14.                            | Orissa            | 208.09  | 108.05 |
| 15.                            | Punjab            | 41.39   | 0.00   |
| 16.                            | Rajasthan         | 179.93  | 11.14  |
| 17.                            | Tamil Nadu        | 84.14   | 0.30   |
| 18.                            | Uttaranchal       | 38.42   | 0.00   |
| 19.                            | Uttar Pradesh     | 578.67  | 5.40   |
| 20.                            | West Bengal       | 257.78  | 143.32 |
|                                | Total             | 2904.10 | 744.43 |
| <b>UTs with Legislature</b>    |                   |         |        |
| 21.                            | Delhi             | 6.36    | 0.00   |
| 22.                            | Pondicherry       | 0.31    | 0.00   |
|                                | Total             | 6.67    | 0.00   |
| <b>UTs without Legislature</b> |                   |         |        |
| 23.                            | A&N Islands       | 0.04    | 0.50   |
| 24.                            | Chandigarh        | 0.00    | 1.70   |
| 25.                            | D&N Haveli        | 0.17    | 0.87   |
| 26.                            | Daman & Diu       | 0.03    | 0.22   |
| 27.                            | Lakshadweep       | 0.00    | 0.00   |
|                                | Total             | 0.24    | 3.29   |



| 1                 | 2                  | 3              | 4             |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>NER States</b> |                    |                |               |
| 28.               | Arunachal Pradesh  | 0.00           | 0.00          |
| 29.               | Assam              | 0.00           | 0.00          |
| 30.               | Manipur            | 0.00           | 0.00          |
| 31.               | Meghalaya          | 0.00           | 0.00          |
| 32.               | Mizoram            | 0.00           | 0.00          |
| 33.               | Nagaland           | 0.00           | 0.00          |
| 34.               | Sikkim             | 0.00           | 0.00          |
| 35.               | Tripura            | 0.00           | 0.00          |
|                   | <b>Total</b>       | <b>0.00</b>    | <b>0.00</b>   |
|                   | <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>2911.00</b> | <b>742.32</b> |

**Data of OBC Students**

2652. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ordered a head count of Other Backward Castes students in primary schools and has asked the National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA) for collection of data on other backward castes (OBCs) enrolment in all Government and private primary schools across the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA) collects elementary school statistics annually through the District Information System (DISE) from all districts in the country which includes *inter alia* number of children enrolled social category-wise.

**Anti National Activities at Religious Places**

2653. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has advised all the border States to coordinate their intelligence gathering efforts with Intelligence Bureau to identify places of worship indulging in anti-national activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is contemplating to make legislative intervention to regulate activities inside the places of worship and religious institutions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

Under the VIth Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Law and Order" and "Police" being the State subjects, it is the constitutional responsibility of the State Governments

and UT Administrations to protect the places of worship and prevent anti-national and criminal elements from indulging in nefarious/ illegal activities within their precincts. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs also issues necessary advisories for strengthening the security of such places to the concerned States and Union Territories on receipt of specific threat inputs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Involvement of Police Personnel In Illegal Activities**

2654. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officials of Delhi Police have been involved in getting the houses and plots vacated and getting possession thereof illegally;

(b) if so, the total number of complaints received by the Government during each of the last three years, cadre-wise;

(c) the number of cases in which disciplinary action has been initiated by the Government against such officials on the basis of these complaints alongwith the outcome of the each disciplinary enquiry, cadre-wise; and

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

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

| Year                      | No. of complaints received |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2004                      | 3                          |
| 2005                      | 6                          |
| 2006                      | 2                          |
| 2007 (upto 15th November) | 2                          |

(c) The requisite information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The steps taken to prevent corruption in the Delhi Police include regular briefing of the staff by senior officers to remain vigilant about the activities of suspicious police personnel; transfer of police personnel of criminal disposition to non-sensitive posts; stringent legal and departmental action against those found to be indulging in such malpractices/misbehavior; handling of criminal complaints against police personnel directly by higher officers; establishment of Public Grievances Cells in Districts/Units to keep a close watch on police personnel; surveillance by the Vigilance Branch on the criminal activities of personnel holding sensitive posts; maintenance of a register of complaints by the Deputy Commissioner of Police of Districts; providing facility to the general public to make complaint against corrupt police personnel through e-mail etc.

#### **Statement**

##### **Year 2004**

| Action Taken                  | ACP | Inspector | Sub-Inspector | Assistant Sub Inspector | Head Constable | Constabel |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1                             | 2   | 3         | 4             | 5                       | 6              | 7         |
| Departmental Enquiry Pending  | —   | 1         | 1             | —                       | 1              | —         |
| Awarded forfeiture of service | —   | 1         | 1             | 2                       | —              | —         |
| Censured                      | —   | —         | 1             | —                       | —              | —         |

##### **Year 2005**

|                              |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Departmental Enquiry Pending | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| 1  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Warned   | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Awarded forfeiture of service                    | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — |
| Advisory memo issued                             | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Censured   | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Dismissed  | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| <b>Year 2006</b>                                 |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Departmental Enquiry Pending                     | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Criminal case registered and person arrested     | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| <b>Year 2007 (upto 15<sup>th</sup> November)</b> |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Enquiry under process                            | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Departmental Enquiry Pending                     | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Show cause notice issued                         | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |

*[English]***Residential Public Schools**

2655. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been received by the Union Government for setting up of residential public schools in the public sector with the objective of providing quality education to talented students in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Andhra Pradesh Government has proposed to establish 300 residential, co-educational English medium schools having classes 6 to 12 through Public-Private Partnership with at least one school in each of the Assembly Constituency. As per the proposal, land for establishing the schools is to provided by the State

Government free of cost, whereas major part of the capital cost and the entire recurring cost are to be borne by the private partner.

(c) The Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech on 15.8.2007 has announced the decision of the Government to support 6,000 high quality model schools at the rate of one in every block throughout the country to set standards of excellence for other schools in the area.

*[Translation]***Disinvestment in Mining Industry**

2656. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disinvestment process has an adverse impact on the mining industries resulting in the rise in unemployment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any review has been undertaken in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) was disinvested on 11.4.2002 with transfer of management control to the Strategic Partner (SP). HZL has informed that post disinvestment the Company has gone for modernization/ debottlenecking and expansion projects and all these called for redeployment of manpower after VRS, skill upgradation and induction of fresh employees to meet the expansion requirements. HZL has 4640 workmen on its roll as on 31.10.2007. The disinvestment of HZL has not rendered any person unemployed due to disinvestment.

Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) was disinvested on 2.3.2001 with transfer of management control to the Strategic Partner (SP). BALCO has informed that post disinvestment, the Company has been constantly making efforts for bringing more efficiency in all its operational areas for better productivity and particularly for modernisation and expansion of the Company which required reassessment/redeployment of manpower, upgradation, offering of VRS to employees as well as fresh inductions. BALCO has 5480 workmen on its roll as on 31.10.2007. Process of disinvestment has not created any adverse impact resulting in the rise in unemployment.

(c) Since management control has been transferred to Strategic Partner at the time of disinvestment, no review has been undertaken in this regard by the Ministry of Mines.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Setting Up of Industrial Clusters**

2657. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR:  
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

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

(a) the total number of clusters under the Upgradation of Industrial Infrastructure Scheme, in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments for setting up of more industrial clusters in their respective State, State-wise;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government alongwith the time by when such clusters are likely to be set up;

(d) the total funds, provided by the Government for this purpose, State-wise; and

(e) the total number of such clusters likely to be assisted under the Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a), (b) and (d) Sir, 26 projects have been sanctioned all over the country under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS). A statement showing State-wise number of projects sanctioned, funds released and number of proposals received for additional clusters is enclosed.

(c) Out of total 112 additional proposals received 52 proposals have been rejected as they are not in conformity with the IIUS parameters and remaining 60 proposals could not be sanctioned as the entire 10th Plan allocation under the IIUS was committed for sanctioned projects.

(e) There is authorization for taking up six additional clusters located in industrially less developed States.

#### **Statement**

*List of sanctioned projects, amount released as well as additional proposals received under IIUS*

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl.No. | State      | No. of the cluster Sanctioned | Amount released to sanctioned clusters | No. of proposals received for additional clusters |
|--------|------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 1      | 2          | 3                             | 4                                      | 5   |
| 1.     | Tamil Nadu | 5                             | 135.64                                 | 9   |
| 2.     | Gujarat    | 4                             | 118.27                                 | 8   |

| 1     | 2                 | 3  | 4      | 5   |
|-------|-------------------|----|--------|-----|
| 3.    | West Bengal       | 3  | 43.35  | 3   |
| 4.    | Karnataka         | 2  | 65.67  | 7   |
| 5.    | Maharashtra       | 2  | 65.44  | 10  |
| 6.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 2  | 32.14  | 11  |
| 7.    | Orissa            | 1  | 31.32  | —   |
| 8.    | Chhattisgarh      | 1  | 21.07  | 18  |
| 9.    | Haryana           | 1  | 13.63  | 3   |
| 10.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 1  | 3.25   | 11  |
| 11.   | Punjab            | 1  | 8.42   | 4   |
| 12.   | Kerala            | 1  | 14.20  | 4   |
| 13.   | Rajasthan         | 1  | 9.20   | 2   |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 1  | 33.30  | 6   |
| 15.   | Arunachal Pradesh | —  | —      | 1   |
| 16.   | Assam             | —  | —      | 2   |
| 17.   | Bihar             | —  | —      | 4   |
| 18.   | Delhi             | —  | —      | 2   |
| 19.   | Jharkhand         | —  | —      | 1   |
| 20.   | Jammu and Kashmir | —  | —      | 3   |
| 21.   | Mizoram           | —  | —      | 1   |
| 22.   | Tripura           | —  | —      | 1   |
| 23.   | Himachal Pradesh  | —  | —      | 1   |
| Total |                   | 26 | 594.90 | 112 |

[Translation]

#### Income from Doordarshan and Akashwani

2658. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of income earned from advertisements, serials and other programme by Akashwani and Doordarshan Kendras during each of the last three years, till date;

(b) the profit margins out of the total income earned during the said period, separately;

(c) whether some private companies owe advertisements fees to Akashwani/Doordarshan;

(d) if so, the details of outstanding dues, company-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to recover the outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) The details of income of AIR & DD during last three years are as follows:

(Rupees in crores)

| Year    | All India Radio | Doordarshan |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| 2004-05 | 156.67          | 665.27      |
| 2005-06 | 268.83          | 946.96      |
| 2006-07 | 283.65          | 818.22      |

(b) Akashwani and Doordarshan are Public Service Broadcasters. Their activities are not governed by the profit and loss considerations.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) Company-wise details of outstanding dues in AIR and DD are given in the enclosed Statement I and Statement II respectively.

(e) Prasar Bharati have informed that following steps are taken to reduce and recover the outstanding dues:

- Outstandings are monitored on monthly basis and the agencies are reminded regularly to clear the dues and follow a payment plan to wipe off the arrears in a specified period. In case not cleared, the normal credit period is suspended and agencies are allowed to run their programmes/spots only on advance payment.
- No fresh programmes/extension of programmes are allowed to any defaulting agency/producer.

(iii) To secure Doordarshan's revenue and to cover the credit period, the bank guarantee amount for serial running on normal telecast fee increased to eight times the telecast fee. As regards AIR, accreditation status of the defaulting agencies is withdrawn and their bank guarantee en-cashed.

(iv) To recover the outstanding dues, arbitration/legal action is initiated against defaulting agencies.

**Statement I**

(in Rs.)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency                 | Outstanding Dues<br>(Principal + Interest) |
|---------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1       | 2                                  | 3  |
| 1.      | Anugrah Madison                    | 200933                                     |
| 2.      | B.Y. Padhye Pub. Service           | 119413                                     |
| 3.      | Bubna Advtg. Agency                | 3592532                                    |
| 4.      | Chavara an Advertising Media       | 1212509                                    |
| 5.      | Invicta                            | 1404696                                    |
| 6.      | Interface Communications Ltd.      | 259144                                     |
| 7.      | Jingal Sun                         | 151809                                     |
| 8.      | Lintas India Ltd.                  | 472278                                     |
| 9.      | Madison Communication Pvt. Ltd.    | 466486                                     |
| 10.     | Mc-Cann-Erickson (I) Ltd.          | 570185                                     |
| 11.     | Mudra Communication Ltd.           | 249928                                     |
| 12.     | Percept Advertising Ltd.           | 379682                                     |
| 13.     | Prachar Communications Ltd.        | 136763                                     |
| 14.     | Pragati Radio Advertisers          | 520012                                     |
| 15.     | Pratisaad Communications Pvt. Ltd. | 107025                                     |
| 16.     | Primetime Communications           | 293811                                     |
| 17.     | R K Swamy/Bbdo Advtg. Pvt. Ltd.    | 164671                                     |
| 18.     | Radeus Advtg. Pvt. Ltd.            | 332427                                     |
| 19.     | Raviraj Publicity                  | 561516                                     |

| 1   | 2                               | 3       |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------|
| 20. | Raqia Advertising Agency        | 628365  |
| 21. | Rediffusion Dentsu Young & Rub. | 504241  |
| 22. | Results India Communications    | 2005114 |
| 23. | Sasi Advertising Consultants    | 336646  |
| 24. | Sista Saachi & Saachi Advtg. P. | 910676  |
| 25. | Sooryakala Advertisers          | 102029  |
| 26. | Standard Publicity              | 328864  |
| 27. | Ad. Air Advertising             | 1294636 |
| 28. | Ad. House Advtg. & Mktg.        | 875889  |
| 29. | Dawn Mod Advertising            | 297577  |
| 30. | Head Start Advtg.               | 198677  |
| 31. | Mantralaya Mahan Ads.           | 834924  |
| 32. | Musireca Cassette Incorp. Ltd., | 4002195 |
| 33. | Maa Comm.Bozell                 | 1285246 |
| 34. | Noisy Recording Centre          | 209014  |
| 35. | Rayer Communication             | 1485000 |
| 36. | Renukey Advertising Co.         | 4679522 |
| 37. | Shree Advertising               | 1023209 |
| 38. | Shri Ragavendra Advertising     | 2353814 |
| 39. | Suchandra Ad. Media             | 695773  |
| 40. | V R G Agencies                  | 1340339 |
| 41. | Media Waves                     | 1628658 |
| 42. | Shilpi Advertisng               | 120867  |
| 43. | Adbur Pvt. Ltd.                 | 369571  |
| 44. | 1 Up Ads. Pvt. Ltd.             | 511228  |
| 45. | Beautex Advtg.                  | 1744882 |
| 46. | Corporate Voice P. Ltd.         | 576238  |
| 47. | Creative Unit Pvt. Ltd.         | 209488  |
| 48. | Efficient Publicies             | 213557  |

| 1           | 2  | 3        |
|-------------|--|----------|
| 49.         | Euro Rscg Advtg. Pvt. Ltd.               | 435212   |
| 50.         | Hindustan Thompson Assoc.ltd.            | 3965178  |
| 51.         | Insight Advtg. & Communication Pvt. Ltd. | 149677   |
| 52.         | Integrated Communications                | 320000   |
| 53.         | Jelitta Publicity                        | 1220807  |
| 54.         | Jupiter Advertising Service              | 102675   |
| 55.         | Mass Mktg. Advtg. Service Pvt. Ltd.      | 818935   |
| 56.         | Mode Advtg.& Mktg.                       | 747299   |
| 57.         | Profad Limited                           | 801255   |
| 58.         | Radio & TV Commercials                   | 184544   |
| 59.         | Telecraft Movies P. Ltd.                 | 1478978  |
| 60.         | Twin Advtg.                              | 785884   |
| 61.         | Misc. Total                              | 4927497  |
| Grand Total |  | 52972503 |

**Statement II**

| Sl. No. | Name of the Agency      | Outstanding Dues<br>(Principal + Interest) |
|---------|-------------------------|--|
| 1       | 2                       | 3  |
| 1.      | FCB Ulka Advertising    | 3107370                                    |
| 2.      | Aadhi Soori Video Films | 220550                                     |
| 3.      | Aashin Comm.            | 23950                                      |
| 4.      | AB Visual               | 2915626                                    |
| 5.      | Ace Media               | 255360                                     |
| 6.      | AD Media                | 4180917                                    |
| 7.      | Adbur Advtg.            | 2414312                                    |
| 8.      | Adline Communications   | 146783                                     |
| 9.      | Admore                  | 107825                                     |
| 10.     | Advance TV Network      | 17000                                      |

| 1   | 2                          | 3       |
|-----|----------------------------|---------|
| 11. | Adwork Shop                | 64435   |
| 12. | Ajay Links                 | 187410  |
| 13. | Akshar Advtg., Bangalore   | 16295   |
| 14. | Alakh Advertising, Mumbai  | 447669  |
| 15. | Alliance Advtg Pvt. Ltd.   | 3056732 |
| 16. | Ambience Advtg. Pvt. Ltd.  | 133815  |
| 17. | Anims Connex               | 135418  |
| 18. | Apex Advertising, Mumbai.  | 30      |
| 19. | Arambh Video               | 32419   |
| 20. | Aries Advertising, Chennai | 144866  |
| 21. | ARMS Advertising, Mumbai   | 2893441 |
| 22. | Art. Advertising, Mumbai   | 2412168 |
| 23. | Art. Commercial, Mumbai    | 5169398 |
| 24. | Aryans                     | 4595    |
| 25. | Ashwamedh                  | 116338  |
| 26. | Audio Video Center         | 2268    |
| 27. | Bagla Mukhi Prod.          | 20881   |
| 28. | Baseline Advertising       | 8595857 |
| 29. | Basic 4                    | 5569    |
| 30. | Bates India (Clarion)      | 2548449 |
| 31. | BBTV Thailand              | 46553   |
| 32. | Biostadt India             | 5170    |
| 33. | Bisawa Creations           | 68691   |
| 34. | Brahamaputra TV Network.   | 305     |
| 35. | Brahma Vision              | 4125415 |
| 36. | Bright Advertising         | 695666  |
| 37. | Capital Advertising.       | 124436  |
| 38. | Carat Media                | 354306  |
| 39. | Cavinkare (Hemalata Ent.)  | 329510  |

| 1   | 2                         | 3        |
|-----|---------------------------|----------|
| 40. | C-Dit                     | 113533   |
| 41. | Cencer Advtg. Pvt. Ltd.   | 5885     |
| 42. | Century Comm.             | 215206   |
| 43. | Chaitali                  | 731180   |
| 44. | Chaitra Advertising       | 7783161  |
| 45. | Chandni Films             | 122521   |
| 46. | Channel-10                | 31091174 |
| 47. | Channel-8                 | 833067   |
| 48. | Channel-9                 | 11885683 |
| 49. | Chiranjeevi               | 127992   |
| 50. | Classic Productions       | 26829    |
| 51. | Clea. Advertising, Mumbai | 1704723  |
| 52. | Continental Advertising   | 690734   |
| 53. | Contract Advertising      | 2413688  |
| 54. | Crayons Advtg.            | 226889   |
| 55. | Creative Infoline         | 19743    |
| 56. | Creative Unit, Mumbai     | 3818267  |
| 57. | Creative Video, Bhopal    | 2094602  |
| 58. | Creative Vision           | 60865    |
| 59. | Creator Audio Vedio       | 28186    |
| 60. | Cue Com. Mumbai           | 16072028 |
| 61. | Daily Aisafa              | 3771     |
| 62. | Dasstosh Advertising      | 105546   |
| 63. | DAVP                      | 10363972 |
| 64. | Delcom Advertising        | 3449328  |
| 65. | Dhaliwal Prod.            | 106076   |
| 66. | Diamond Media             | 107073   |
| 67. | Down Mad.                 | 130051   |
| 68. | Dutta & Dutta             | 177160   |

| 1   | 2                         | 3        |
|-----|---------------------------|----------|
| 69. | Efficient                 | 658590   |
| 70. | EMRC                      | 35394    |
| 71. | Eternal Dreams            | 1489522  |
| 72. | Euro RSG, Mumbai          | 10767898 |
| 73. | Everest Advertising       | 549261   |
| 74. | F.S.Advertising           | 15097816 |
| 75. | Fame & Fortune, New Delhi | 3960684  |
| 76. | Filler Ad, Thiru.         | 1211665  |
| 77. | Film City, Mumbai         | 14531988 |
| 78. | Film Kriti (Producer)     | 633945   |
| 79. | Filmana, Mumbai           | 2987027  |
| 80. | Fortune                   | 267654   |
| 81. | Fountain Head, Chennai    | 395250   |
| 82. | Frequency, Kolkata        | 196327   |
| 83. | Future Communication      | 3165679  |
| 84. | Gayatri Telefilms         | 64019    |
| 85. | Goodwork Communication    | 66780    |
| 86. | Goyal Multimedia          | 3763     |
| 87. | Green Signal, Chennai     | 7502960  |
| 88. | Grey Worldwide            | 730504   |
| 89. | Group Advertising         | 2587066  |
| 90. | Gulab Arts.               | 16099    |
| 91. | Guntas Visual             | 34323    |
| 92. | Hantex                    | 415      |
| 93. | Happenings                | 3140064  |
| 94. | Hindustan Advertising     | 44040    |
| 95. | Hindustan Media           | 31834    |
| 96. | Hotel Grand Palace        | 10888    |
| 97. | HTA(Mumbai)               | 34361345 |



| 1    | 2  | 3        |
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| 98.  | IB&W Comm.                                 | 485485   |
| 99.  | ICDS                                       | 423586   |
| 100. | Inderdhanush TV                            | 6120256  |
| 101. | Indian Magic Eye                           | 1103     |
| 102. | Initiative Media                           | 7377     |
| 103. | Innovation                                 | 12483150 |
| 104. | Insight Advertising                        | 238850   |
| 105. | Institute for steel Development and Growth | 5237651  |
| 106. | Inter Publicity                            | 352436   |
| 107. | Interact Vision                            | 12316    |
| 108. | Interface, New Delhi                       | 7556154  |
| 109. | Isha Advertising                           | 489482   |
| 110. | Jagulei Products                           | 28568    |
| 111. | Jaipur Publicity Center                    | 550      |
| 112. | Jelitta Publicity                          | 4332793  |
| 113. | K.T.Series                                 | 73865    |
| 114. | Kanara Ads. Chennai                        | 503220   |
| 115. | Karishma Advertising                       | 523781   |
| 116. | Kashmir Audio Visual                       | 7093     |
| 117. | Kunal Ads. Ahmedabad                       | 1365532  |
| 118. | L.R. Swamy                                 | 3626     |
| 119. | Lekha Advertising                          | 57276    |
| 120. | Leo Films                                  | 17445    |
| 121. | Link World, Lucknow                        | 1379228  |
| 122. | Lintas                                     | 5057470  |
| 123. | Lodestar                                   | 2001     |
| 124. | Lotus Marketing                            | 311676   |
| 125. | M.G. Advertising                           | 892576   |

| 1    | 2                             | 3        |
|------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 126. | Maa Comm. Bozel (Hyd.)        | 21400223 |
| 127. | Madhyam Arts.                 | 19870    |
| 128. | Madison                       | 10038221 |
| 129. | Madras Advtg.                 | 1374689  |
| 130. | Magnetic Creations            | 666      |
| 131. | Mahamaya Advertising          | 10693    |
| 132. | Mahesh Kamat                  | 1463053  |
| 133. | Mandi Parishad                | 12000    |
| 134. | Manjit Singh Saini            | 11883    |
| 135. | Market Matters                | 2854600  |
| 136. | Market Missionary             | 2835757  |
| 137. | Market Pulse                  | 16181    |
| 138. | Marketing Analysis & Products | 20655    |
| 139. | Marked                        | 37950    |
| 140. | Maruti Travels                | 181      |
| 141. | Mast Media                    | 7147     |
| 142. | Mauve Crimson (Regd.)         | 153000   |
| 143. | McCann Erickson               | 14245394 |
| 144. | Media Cafe                    | 8403973  |
| 145. | Media Blitz                   | 100514   |
| 146. | Media Crest                   | 1266     |
| 147. | Media Edge                    | 98414    |
| 148. | Media Vision Advtg.           | 82546    |
| 149. | Mid Day                       | 2963     |
| 150. | MIN SJE                       | 140250   |
| 151. | Minim. Audio                  | 64659    |
| 152. | Monica Advtg.                 | 12840    |
| 153. | Movie Track, Bhopal           | 30574    |
| 154. | Moving Picture                | 482984   |

| 1    | 2                               | 3        |
|------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 155. | Mudra Communications            | 12680198 |
| 156. | Multi Media                     | 12616    |
| 157. | N.K. Communications             | 2834749  |
| 158. | Nandi Media Software            | 260      |
| 159. | National Advertising            | 59702    |
| 160. | Neha Video Vision               | 21058    |
| 161. | Network Video I                 | 1427890  |
| 162. | Nexus                           | 1403     |
| 163. | NFDC                            | 19102055 |
| 164. | NTPC                            | 45519    |
| 165. | Octogen Advtg. & Mktg., Chennai | 308156   |
| 166. | Ogilvy & Mather Advtg.          | 1002447  |
| 167. | OM Sai Films                    | 245362   |
| 168. | Omega Mass Media                | 11131777 |
| 169. | One Up Ads.                     | 924828   |
| 170. | Optimum Media Solutions         | 4911     |
| 171. | Orchid                          | 23078    |
| 172. | P.K.Entertainment               | 1213437  |
| 173. | Padmalaya Telefilms             | 98318    |
| 174. | Pallavi Products                | 2064     |
| 175. | Paras Marketing                 | 5788479  |
| 176. | Parmod Products                 | 103739   |
| 177. | PAS International               | 51531261 |
| 178. | Pen A Trait Communication       | 2709     |
| 179. | Percept                         | 3593704  |
| 180. | Perfect 10 Advertising          | 60174    |
| 181. | Polaris                         | 50127    |
| 182. | Poomima Advertising             | 80896    |
| 183. | Popular Entertainment           | 4909204  |

| 1    | 2                                      | 3         |
|------|--|-----------|
| 184. | Prachar Comm.                          | 5194534   |
| 185. | Pratibha Advtg.                        | 9539      |
| 186. | Pratisaad Communication                | 468847    |
| 187. | Premier Advtg.                         | 2163634   |
| 188. | Preranna Films, Jaipur                 | 10003111  |
| 189. | Press Syndicate                        | 2781602   |
| 190. | Prince Entertainment                   | 58461     |
| 191. | Profaid, Madras                        | 20385197  |
| 192. | Prominent Advertising                  | 23399483  |
| 193. | PSL                                    | 53507     |
| 194. | Publicity Parlor                       | 242692    |
| 195. | Punjabi Advtg.                         | 12618     |
| 196. | R.K.Swamy                              | 4999082   |
| 197. | Radical Entt.                          | 117411    |
| 198. | Radio TV                               | 296649    |
| 199. | Raghavendra Ads.                       | 18498     |
| 200. | Raquia Advtg.                          | 8004      |
| 201. | Rashi Seeds                            | 3420      |
| 202. | Rashtriya Advtg. Agency                | 4132      |
| 203. | Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. | 47493     |
| 204. | Rasik Pub.                             | 43715     |
| 205. | Reasonable Advtg.                      | 69036006  |
| 206. | Rediffusion                            | 14247573  |
| 207. | Response India, Kolkata                | 35022     |
| 208. | Result India                           | 223958512 |
| 209. | RTVC                                   | 41282439  |
| 210. | Ruperistan                             | 38823     |
| 211. | Sagar Video & Ads.                     | 4405      |
| 212. | Sailaj Suman                           | 3954      |

| 1    | 2                            | 3        |
|------|------------------------------|----------|
| 213. | Sajjala Creation, Hyderabad  | 1278666  |
| 214. | Sapat International          | 28968    |
| 215. | Sasi Advertising, Chennai    | 1909199  |
| 216. | Shradha Suman Creative Arts. | 664469   |
| 217. | Shubh Telefilms              | 16187    |
| 218. | Sight & Sound                | 1868992  |
| 219. | Sistas Pvt. Ltd.             | 3366     |
| 220. | Sitara Vision, Mumbai        | 15026234 |
| 221. | SITE (Lucknow)               | 32594    |
| 222. | Situation Advtg.             | 128445   |
| 223. | Sobhagya Advertising         | 918      |
| 224. | Spellbinder                  | 15058754 |
| 225. | Spl. Communication           | 457950   |
| 226. | Srikrishna Pictures          | 522306   |
| 227. | Standard Publicity           | 64178    |
| 228. | Star Video                   | 3761825  |
| 229. | Starcom                      | 1088587  |
| 230. | Studio Surkhab               | 246552   |
| 231. | Sudharati Advtg.             | 121407   |
| 232. | Sunrise Media                | 12971659 |
| 233. | Suryojan Management          | 2601911  |
| 234. | Swar Sudha                   | 124325   |
| 235. | T.Sarkar                     | 395416   |
| 236. | T.V. Today Network           | 1344450  |
| 237. | Tara Sinha Associate         | 20555    |
| 238. | TBWA-Anthem                  | 1727933  |
| 239. | Technomark                   | 78549    |
| 240. | Telematics Vision            | 12174    |
| 241. | Telestar (P) Ltd.            | 9198508  |
| 242. | The Press Syndicate Ltd.     | 134341   |

| 1           | 2                      | 3          |
|-------------|------------------------|------------|
| 243.        | Three Brothers         | 85149      |
| 244.        | Times Media            | 162581     |
| 245.        | TLG                    | 5216111    |
| 246.        | Today Vision           | 1699085    |
| 247.        | Travancore Advertising | 2240793    |
| 248.        | Trinkiya Grey          | 446170     |
| 249.        | Triton Communication   | 8217560    |
| 250.        | TRON Videotix          | 164291     |
| 251.        | TSME                   | 2741823    |
| 252.        | Twin Ad.               | 3152477    |
| 253.        | Unicef                 | 97500      |
| 254.        | Unique Channel         | 462201     |
| 255.        | Unit 1 Production      | 19157322   |
| 256.        | Unitech IPTV           | 2202295    |
| 257.        | United Teleshopping    | 132003     |
| 258.        | UPID                   | 175241     |
| 259.        | Uranus Marketing       | 2091849    |
| 260.        | UTS                    | 113537     |
| 261.        | UTV                    | 12651804   |
| 262.        | V.K. Advertising       | 2695835    |
| 263.        | Vanguard Vision        | 5745245    |
| 264.        | Venture Direct         | 2215025    |
| 265.        | View Finders           | 12000      |
| 266.        | Vihira Comm.           | 293854     |
| 267.        | Visheesh Advertising   | 555281     |
| 268.        | Vision Time India.     | 6689878    |
| 269.        | Western Advtg. & Mktg. | 136642     |
| 270.        | World Media            | 27400000   |
| 271.        | Yugum                  | 25275      |
| Grand Total |                        | 1070111932 |

*[English]***Patent for Yoga**

2659. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Yoga postures and techniques are being patented in America;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to preserve this traditions/techniques as a heritage of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has set up a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) to document the traditional knowledge in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga, etc. to prevent patenting in these areas of traditional knowledge.

**Ban on Import of Prawns**

2660. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has banned import of prawns from India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total quantity of seafood exported to Australia from India during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government and Marine Product Export Development Authority(MPED A) to help the seafood growers in the light of this ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise. However all prawn and prawn product exports to Australia carry a certificate of fitness for human consumption and also certify that it has been cooked in approved premises to a minimum time and temperature standard.

(c) Details are enclosed in the Statement.

(d) MPEDA is adopting several measures to help promote sustainable Aquaculture in the coastal states including Andhra Pradesh. These include dissemination of better management practices for control of disease, production of SPF(Specific Pathogen Free) brood stock, code of practice for production of disease free seed and farm management, comprehensive health management strategy, labeling to address traceability concerns and submission of periodical Annual Health Reports to the World Organization of Animal Health (OIE), Network of Aquaculture Centres for Asia and Pacific (NACA) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

**Statement***Item wise Export details to Australia*

*Q: Quantity in Ton, V: Value in Rs. Crore, US\$ Million*

|               |     | APRIL-SEPT.2007 | 2006-07 | 2005-06 | 2004-05 |
|---------------|-----|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
|               |     | 1               | 2       | 3       | 4       |
| Frozen Shrimp | Q:  | 783             | 22.70   | 24.52   | 3479    |
|               | V:  | 30.70           | 93.02   | 82.55   | 122.16  |
|               | \$: | 7.57            | 20.58   | 18.71   | 27.25   |
| Frozen Fish   | Q:  | 156             | 10.38   | 284     | 167     |
|               | V:  | 1.74            | 3.48    | 2.24    | 1.30    |
|               | \$  | 0.42            | 0.78    | 0.51    | 0.29    |

|                |     | 1     | 2      | 3     | 4      |
|----------------|-----|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| FR Cuttle Fish | Q:  | 53    | 59     | 91    | 49     |
|                | V:  | 1.08  | 1.08   | 1.44  | 0.68   |
|                | \$: | 0.26  | 0.24   | 0.33  | 0.15   |
| FR Squid       | Q:  | 1     | 29     | 5     | 42     |
|                | V:  | 0.01  | 0.35   | 0.06  | 0.37   |
|                | \$: | 0.00  | 0.08   | 0.01  | 0.08   |
| Dried Item     | Q:  | 1.32  | 785    | 258   | 3      |
|                | V:  | 0.58  | 3.91   | 0.93  | 0.05   |
|                | \$: | 0.14  | 0.87   | 0.21  | 0.01   |
| Live Items     | Q:  | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0      |
|                | V:  | 0.00  | 0.00   | 0.00  | 0.00   |
|                | \$: | 0.00  | 0.00   | 0.00  | 0.00   |
| Chilled Items  | Q:  | 0     | 0      | 11    | 14     |
|                | V:  | 0.00  | 0.00   | 0.20  | 0.22   |
|                | \$: | 0.00  | 0.00   | 0.05  | 0.05   |
| Others         | Q:  | 109   | 251    | 317   | 296    |
|                | V:  | 1.72  | 3.59   | 3.39  | 2.64   |
|                | \$: | 0.42  | 0.80   | 0.77  | 0.59   |
| Total          | Q:  | 1233  | 4433   | 3418  | 4049   |
|                | V:  | 35.84 | 105.44 | 90.84 | 127.42 |
|                | \$: | 8.81  | 23.34  | 20.58 | 28.43  |

*[Translation]***Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security**

2661. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI:  
SHRIMATI SUSHEELA BANGARU LAXMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conference of Chief Ministers was held in September, 2006 under the Chairmanship of

Hon'ble Prime Minister to strengthen the security measures;

(b) if so, the main agenda discussed in the meeting;

(c) whether a number of States had given proposals to provide financial assistance/ grants-in-aid to make the State Police effective in rural areas to control the terrorist activities in their respective States; and

(d) if so, the details and reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKESH JAISWAL): (a) A Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security was held in New Delhi on 5 September, 2006, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

(b) The agenda included tackling Naxal violence, situation in the North East, situation in Jammu & Kashmir, prevention and combating of terrorist activities in the hinterland, and maintenance of communal harmony.

(c) and (d) The Central Government is extending financial assistance to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police forces. Every year, details of the requirements of the States are received in respect of police stations outposts buildings, police housing, mobility, weaponry, communication systems, training, forensic science facilities, etc. The States Governments have been advised to earmark upto 5% of the annual allocations under the Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) towards strengthening of their Special Branches. Further, four naxal affected States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa have been asked to include specific sub-plans for strengthening of Special Branches under the MPF Scheme in 2007-08. Accordingly, the revised plans submitted by these States contain the sub-plans as required. These Sub-plans, *inter alia*, have provisions for communication/security/urveillance equipments, computerization, and have been prepared in consultation with the Central intelligence agencies. These States have made provisions for amounts ranging from 5.83% to 35.53% towards the Special Branches component. These activities generally cover rural as well as urban areas and help in strengthening the state police forces so as to enable them to control terrorist activities.

#### **Exemption of Import Duty**

2662. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to exempt import duty on some items imported from South Asian countries to promote the domestic industry;

(b) if so, the details of items imported duty free from South Asian countries;

(c) the details of the countries with which such type of trade is permitted alongwith the total amount of foreign investments likely to be attracted in the country; and

(d) the details of items on which import duty is being collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) There is no proposal as such to exempt import duty on some items imported from South Asian countries to promote the domestic industry. India has, however, signed following agreements with other countries, including countries in South Asia, for trade at zero/concessional duty:

1. Agreement between India and Bhutan on Trade, Commerce and Transit which provides for free trade between the two countries without any Negative List.
2. India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement. Duty-Free trade under this Agreement is applicable to all items excluding the items in the Negative List kept by each country.
3. India-Nepal Treaty of Trade. Under this Agreement there can be free trade on mutually agreed to primary products from each other and India, on non-reciprocal basis provides duty free market access to goods produced in Nepal. This duty free facility covers all manufactured items of Nepal except three items indicated in Annex. E of the Treaty.
4. India is a signatory to the Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) which came into force from 1st January 2006. Under the Phased Trade Liberalization Programme (TLP) of SAFTA, all member states would reduce tariffs to zero to five percent within ten years of the coming into force of SAFTA. However, the Non-LDC members (India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) have to reduce tariffs to zero to five percent for LDC members (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal) by 31.12.2008. SAFTA TLP, which became operational from 1st July 2006, covers all tariff lines excluding the items kept in the Sensitive List by each member State. India has kept two sensitive lists, one with 865 items for Non —LDC members and another with 744 items for LDC members. During the 14th SAARC

Summit, India as the largest country in the region, expressed its readiness to accept asymmetrical responsibilities, including opening her markets to her South Asian neighbours without insisting on reciprocity and in this regard announced, *inter alia*, that before the end of 2007, India would allow duty-free access to the Least Developed Countries of South Asia. India would thus complete the SAFTA TLP for LDC members one year in advance, i.e., by 31.12.2007 instead of 31.12.2008.

5. India has a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) with Singapore which was signed on 29th June 2005 under which tariff was eliminated on 506 products in the Early Harvest Programme.
6. A framework Agreement for establishing Free Trade Area between India and Thailand was signed on 9th October 2003 under which, Early Harvest Scheme covering 82 products is under implementation from 1.9.2004 where tariff levels have been brought to 0% with effect from 1.9.2004.

The details of the above agreements are available at <http://commerce.gov.in>. The items traded between India and above countries are also available at this website under the heading Export Import Data Bank. Since, under the above agreements, India can export goods to other partner countries at zero or concessional duty as the case may be, the domestic industry would benefit from these, but the extent of benefit to the domestic industry or likely foreign investments out of these agreements cannot be quantified.

(d) Duty is payable on the items in the Sensitive/Negative Lists under the above Agreements wherever applicable.

#### Land Mines and Arms Recovered from Nandigram

2663. SHRI HEMLAL MURMU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has detected/recovered land mines and arms from Nandigram as reported in *Dainik Jagran* dated November 14, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of land mines detected during each of the last three years and in the current year till date in the country; State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government and the State Governments to destroy the said land mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per available information, on 13.11.2007, CRPF recovered one Tiffin bomb weighing about 5 Kgs, one Cylinder IED weighing about 15 Kgs, one .303 Rifle and two SBML Country made guns, from Nandigram areas.

(c) As per available information, Statewise/yearwise details of IEDs/ landmines detected/recovered by the CRPF during counter insurgency operations alongwith other SFs/State Police are as under:

| S.No. | State             | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 (upto 28.11.2007) |
|-------|-------------------|------|------|------|------------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6                      |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 20   | 23   | 52   | 14                     |
| 2.    | Assam             | 13   | 29   | 10   | 33                     |
| 3.    | Bihar             | 02   | 17   | 08   | 05                     |
| 4.    | Chhattisgarh      | 18   | 41   | 124  | 85                     |
| 5.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 43   | 36   | 43   | 45                     |
| 6.    | Jharkhand         | 24   | 86   | 47   | 94                     |

| 1     | 2             | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   |
|-------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 7.    | Manipur       | 15  | 04  | 01  | 01  |
| 8.    | Meghalaya     | 00  | 02  | 00  | 00  |
| 9.    | Orissa        | 01  | 32  | 14  | 05  |
| 10.   | Tripura       | 00  | 00  | 01  | 01  |
| 11.   | Uttar Pradesh | 00  | 01  | 01  | 00  |
| 12.   | West Bengal   | 00  | 00  | 00  | 02  |
| 13.   | Nagaland      | 00  | 00  | 00  | 03  |
| Total |               | 136 | 271 | 301 | 288 |

(d) IEDs/landmines recovered/detected during counter insurgency operations are defused with the help of BDD Squads of CRPF/State police/Army and handed over to the State police of the concerned States for further legal action/disposal.

[English]

#### Free Trade Agreement with Ottawa

2664. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to sign a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Ottawa next year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between India and Canada does not exist. There is also no proposal for a FTA between the two countries. Bilateral trade issues are dealt with at Annual Trade Policy Consultations.

#### Drop Out Rate

2665. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:  
SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the experts and political leaders have expressed concern over the high drop out rates and emphasized on the need to implement the Right to Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of drop outs in the country, class-wise, gender-wise and State & UT-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has sought the help of State Governments and private sectors to check drop outs in the schools;

(e) if so, the details of response received by the Government from each State Government thereon; and

(f) the further steps taken by the Government to decrease the drop out rate including from the minority community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The 53rd meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in which political leaders and experts participated held on 14-15 July 2005 discussed the draft Central Legislation to translate into action the 86th Constitutional Amendment



aimed at making education a Fundamental Right for all children in the 6-14 years age group.

(c) Gender-wise, stage-wise and state-wise drop out rates for the year 2004-05 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is being implemented in partnership with the State and Union Territories to provide for universalisation of elementary education in the country in a time bound manner. To decrease the incidence of drop out, SSA provides, *inter alia*, for opening of new schools, strengthening of school infrastructure, appointment of additional teachers, interventions for enrollment of out of school children, promotion of girls

education, inclusive education for children with special needs, training of teachers, supply of free textbooks for girls, SC & ST students and interventions for promoting community participation.

As per a Scholarship scheme introduced by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) from the academic session 2006-07, a girl studying in school affiliated to CBSE who is the only child of her parents and who secures 60% or more marks in class X examination for the year 2006 onwards is given scholarship of Rs. 500 per month for studying in classes XI and XII in a CBSE affiliated school which charges tuition fee of not more than Rs. 1000 per month during the academic year 2005-06.

### Statement

#### *Dropout Rates in classes I-V, I- VIII and I-X- All Categories of Students for the year 2004-05*

| Sl.No. | States/UTs        | Classes I-V |       |       | Classes I-VIII |       |       | Classes I-X |       |       |
|--------|-------------------|-------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
|        |                   | Boys        | Girls | Total | Boys           | Girls | Total | Boys        | Girls | Total |
| 1      | 2                 | 3           | 4     | 5     | 6              | 7     | 8     | 9           | 10    | 11    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 31.77       | 32.14 | 31.95 | 57.72          | 61.08 | 59.36 | 62.30       | 65.24 | 63.69 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 45.86       | 48.01 | 46.85 | 63.23          | 61.90 | 62.63 | 69.59       | 72.30 | 70.79 |
| 3.     | Assam             | 51.58       | 48.34 | 50.07 | 72.41          | 74.60 | 73.38 | 75.18       | 74.69 | 74.96 |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 53.37       | 48.62 | 51.59 | 73.57          | 76.44 | 74.69 | 81.46       | 85.64 | 83.06 |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh*     | —           | —     | —     | —              | —     | —     | —           | —     | —     |
| 6.     | Goa               | 0.00        | 6.26  | 2.43  | 4.28           | 9.69  | 6.90  | 42.66       | 38.52 | 40.65 |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 35.72       | 34.27 | 35.09 | 43.63          | 50.00 | 46.34 | 58.01       | 61.05 | 59.29 |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 5.04        | 4.54  | 4.81  | 19.86          | 29.61 | 24.51 | 28.01       | 37.72 | 32.48 |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 5.78        | 9.82  | 7.74  | 13.48          | 18.36 | 15.89 | 0.00        | 0.00  | 0.00  |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 40.92       | 31.80 | 36.92 | 39.72          | 37.02 | 38.57 | 54.63       | 52.53 | 53.75 |
| 11.    | Jharkhand*        | —           | —     | —     | —              | —     | —     | —           | —     | —     |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 16.25       | 15.49 | 15.88 | 49.81          | 50.21 | 49.99 | 59.71       | 58.99 | 59.38 |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 0.00        | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00           | 0.00  | 0.00  | 10.64       | 3.52  | 7.15  |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 11.12       | 9.13  | 10.21 | 43.09          | 45.07 | 43.95 | 60.48       | 70.31 | 64.70 |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 6.60        | 6.81  | 6.70  | 26.46          | 31.74 | 28.99 | 52.11       | 56.40 | 54.16 |

| 1   | 2                       | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9     | 10    | 11    |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. | Manipur                 | 29.71 | 32.74 | 31.18 | 34.47 | 30.91 | 32.80 | 46.04 | 39.58 | 43.02 |
| 17. | Meghalaya               | 51.77 | 48.15 | 49.97 | 65.99 | 62.43 | 64.21 | 79.64 | 78.65 | 79.15 |
| 18. | Mizoram                 | 50.84 | 48.71 | 49.84 | 68.99 | 64.34 | 66.84 | 69.52 | 64.11 | 66.95 |
| 19. | Nagaland                | 41.79 | 43.66 | 42.69 | 41.09 | 43.93 | 42.49 | 66.98 | 67.63 | 67.29 |
| 20. | Orissa                  | 42.60 | 35.17 | 39.34 | 65.56 | 56.64 | 61.95 | 66.40 | 61.46 | 64.42 |
| 21. | Punjab                  | 27.42 | 19.91 | 23.96 | 32.64 | 34.82 | 33.67 | 43.68 | 44.49 | 44.06 |
| 22. | Rajasthan               | 58.92 | 52.90 | 56.59 | 60.85 | 71.33 | 65.34 | 69.33 | 80.72 | 73.87 |
| 23. | Sikkim                  | 52.01 | 46.80 | 49.44 | 72.48 | 70.02 | 71.22 | 83.34 | 81.15 | 82.30 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu              | 1.94  | -0.14 | 0.94  | 24.62 | 23.24 | 23.96 | 57.27 | 52.71 | 55.19 |
| 25. | Tripura                 | 43.76 | 42.58 | 43.20 | 62.05 | 66.42 | 64.15 | 73.58 | 73.11 | 73.36 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh           | 21.80 | -3.78 | 12.06 | 43.71 | 39.18 | 41.94 | 40.49 | 48.99 | 43.77 |
| 27. | Uttaranchal*            | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     | —     |
| 28. | West Bengal             | 43.23 | 44.10 | 43.65 | 63.70 | 63.55 | 63.63 | 75.92 | 80.34 | 78.03 |
| 29. | A&N Islands             | 4.03  | 3.36  | 3.72  | 8.98  | 12.03 | 10.44 | 38.55 | 35.30 | 36.97 |
| 30. | Chandigarh              | 1.46  | 3.91  | 2.59  | 17.03 | 9.14  | 13.40 | 17.69 | 15.63 | 16.73 |
| 31. | Dadara and Nagar Haveli | 21.37 | 36.10 | 28.23 | 44.81 | 60.55 | 51.95 | 64.23 | 70.60 | 67.06 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu           | 1.51  | 0.06  | 0.84  | 12.91 | 21.29 | 17.03 | 41.62 | 45.36 | 43.43 |
| 33. | Delhi                   | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 27.71 | 28.53 | 28.12 | 45.04 | 48.84 | 46.92 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep             | 0.77  | 14.51 | 7.62  | 2.91  | 31.24 | 16.41 | 19.16 | 18.57 | 18.88 |
| 35. | Pondicherry             | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 18.24 | 15.47 | 16.89 |
|     | India                   | 31.81 | 25.42 | 29.00 | 50.49 | 51.28 | 50.84 | 60.41 | 63.88 | 61.92 |

\* Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state

### Utilisation of Funds for Education

2666. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main thrust areas in the education sector identified by the Government which need special attention during Eleventh Plan Period;

(b) whether 20 per cent of the Eleventh Plan fund is

likely to be spent on the education sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether proper utilisation of the allocated fund is more important; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or strategy proposed to be adopted by the Government to ensure that allocated amount during Eleventh Plan is spent judiciously, keeping in view the experience of Tenth Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The XI Five Year Plan (2007-12) is yet to be finalised.

#### **Nexus between Naxals and the Underworld**

2667. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has got substantial reports that Naxalites in various parts of the country are having nexus with the underworld;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has proposes to formulate any concrete plans to break the activities of Naxalities and Underworld; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Registration, investigation and prosecution of crime is undertaken by the concerned State Government. Law and order being a State subject, dealing with the various aspects/issues connected with naxalite and criminal activities in a State, primarily lies in the domain of the concerned State Government. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts and resources of the State Governments by various means, which include assistance for modernization of the State police forces, strengthening of the State intelligence agencies and training of the State police forces, as also sharing of intelligence and bringing about inter-State coordination.

#### **Naxal Affected Districts in Orissa**

2668. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:  
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing Maoist activities in Orissa and particularly in the scheduled districts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa has demanded more districts in the State to be declared as Naxal affected;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of districts which have been declared as Naxal affected so far; and

(e) the steps taken to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) As per information available, in Orissa, the number of incidents of naxalite violence and the number of resultant casualties during 2007, upto 31.10.2007, were 63 and 16, respectively, as against 36 and 8, respectively, during the corresponding period in 2006.

Presently, 9 districts of Orissa are included under the Security Related Expenditure scheme, in which security-related expenditure is reimbursed to State Governments. Government of Orissa's request to include some more districts under this scheme has been received. Districts are included under the Security Related Expenditure scheme after a due process of consideration and approval, having regard to the intensity and duration of naxal violence, the organizational consolidation attained by various naxal outfits, the presence and strength of armed dalams, the spread of active mass front organizations that lend constant and effective support in terms of logistics and safe refuge to the armed cadres and the extent of pro-active measures initiated by the police/administration to counter the naxal activities. Government of Orissa's request is being considered in the light of the prescribed guidelines. While every effort would be made to expedite the decision, no definite time-frame can be indicated therefor.

Law and order being a State subject, concerned State Governments undertake necessary action to deal with naxalite activities. The Central Government supplements the efforts and resources of the State Governments by various means, which include deployment of Central paramilitary forces to assist the State police forces, sanctioning of India Reserve battalions to the States, assistance for strengthening of the State police and intelligence agencies, reimbursement of security-related expenditure, assistance in training of State police forces, sharing of intelligence, bringing about inter-State coordination and assistance in development works.

4 battalions of Central paramilitary forces are currently deployed on anti-naxalite duties in Orissa to assist the State police forces. 3 India Reserve battalions have been sanctioned to Orissa. Assistance under the Backward Regions Grant Fund is being provided for 19 districts of Orissa. A special allocation of Rs. 250 crore per annum is also being made for Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi (KBK) region of Orissa under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana.

#### Employment in Manufacturing Sector

2669. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment potential in the manufacturing sector has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the segments in which this sector has made substantial progress;

(d) whether the government has provided any incentives to these sectors for higher growth and employment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The employment in Manufacturing sector has increased from 48.0 million in 1999-2000 to 53.71 million in 2004-05. The employment in organized manufacturing sector has come down from 6.6 million in 1999-2000 to 5.68 million in 2004-05. This is due to a transition to capital intensive industry and skill based manufacturing in order to enable companies to retain their competitive advantages. The employment in unorganized sector of manufacturing has increased from 41.4 million to 48.03 million in the same period.

(d) and (e) The Government has put in place various policies to promote broad based industrial growth, which generates employment. This includes, *inter-alia*, delicensing of industrial capacity, liberalization of foreign trade regime to provide better access to inputs at competitive price, rationalization and reduction in duty rates of custom and central excise, better infrastructure support and liberal FDI inflow etc. The government policy also aims at faster

and more inclusive growth and generation of employment particularly in labour intensive manufacturing sector. The sectors are being given emphasis include food processing, leather products, footwear and textiles. The transport Subsidy scheme is being implemented to promote industrial development in the North East and other hilly regions. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Act 2006 has been enacted to promote and develop these enterprises which are more labour intensive.

12.00 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo German Tool Room, Ahmedabad, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indo German Tool Room, Ahmedabad, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7617/07)

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Process Cum Product Development Centre, Meerut, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Process Cum Product Development Centre, Meerut, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7618/07)

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7619/07)

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7620/07)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Process and Product Development Centre, Agra, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Process and Product Development Centre, Agra, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7621/07)

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for the Development of Glass Industry, Firozabad, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for the Development of Glass Industry, Firozabad, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7622/07)

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Footwear Training Institute, Agra, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Footwear Training Institute, Agra, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7623/07)

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo German Tool Room, Indore, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indo German Tool Room, Indore, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7624/07)

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre, Kannauj, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre, Kannauj, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7625/07)

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7626/07)

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7627/07)

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7628/07)

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7629/07)

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo-German Tool Room, Aurangabad, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indo-German Tool Room, Aurangabad, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7630/07)

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Service and Training Centre, Nainital, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Electronics Service and Training Centre, Nainital, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7631/07)

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Guwahati, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Guwahati, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7632/07)

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo-Danish Tool Room, Jamshedpur, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indo-Danish Tool Room, Jamshedpur, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7633/07)

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7634/07)

- (19) 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) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7635/07)

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises,

Hyderabad, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Hyderabad, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7636/07)

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Noida, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Noida, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7637/07)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.1881(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 2007, notifying the names of channels mentioned therein operated by or on behalf of Parliament of India, for re-transmission by the cable operators in their cable service, issued under sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7638/2007)

- (2) 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 Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7639/2007)

- (3) A copy of the Notification No.G.S.R.457(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 2007, substituting Rule 36 and Rule 44 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, issued under section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R.561(E) dated the 21st August, 2007.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7640/2007)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7641/2007)

- (6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7642/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Manikrao Gavit, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7643/2007)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7644/2007)

- (3) A copy of the Special Order No. 5/3/07-M&G dated 27th November, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) issued by the President authorizing Governor of Goa for additional expenses of Schedule-II to the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Rules, 1987, issued under Section 12 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7645/2007)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please maintain silence in the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (3) of Section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:—

- (1) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Armourer Cadre (Group 'A' and 'B' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 647(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2007.
- (2) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Armourer Cadre (Group 'C' Posts) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 646(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7646/2007)

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 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) UT Mission Authority, Port Blair, 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 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) UT Mission Authority, Port Blair, for the year 2004-2005.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7647/2007)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) UT Mission Authority, Port Blair, 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 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) UT Mission Authority, Port Blair, for the year 2005-2006.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7648/2007)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of 473 the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajya Mission, Tripura, 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 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajya Mission, Tripura, for the year 2004-2005.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7649/2007)



- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, Panaji, 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 Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Trivandrum, for the year 2005-2006.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above..
- (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7650/2007)
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission Chhattisgarh, Raipur, 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 Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2004-2005.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
- (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7651/2007)
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission Chhattisgarh, Raipur, 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 Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2005-2006.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7652/2007)
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Trivandrum, 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 Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Trivandrum, 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. LT—7653/2007)
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Uttar Pradesh Mahila Samakhya Society, Lucknow, 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 Uttar Pradesh Mahila Samakhya Society, Lucknow, for the year 2005-2006.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
- (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7654/2007)
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Mahila Samakhya Society, Ahmedabad, 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 Gujarat Mahila Samakhya Society, Ahmedabad, for the year 2005-2006.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
- (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7655/2007)
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, U.T. Chandigarh, for the years 2003-2004 and 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha

Abhiyan Society, U.T. Chandigarh, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, U.T. Chandigarh, for the years 2003-2004 to 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. LT—7656/2007)

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Administrative Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for All (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Chennai, 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 Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for All (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Chennai, for the year 2004-2005.

- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7657/2007)

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Administrative Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for All (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Chennai, 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 Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for All (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Chennai, for the year 2005-2006.

- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7658/2007)

- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the District Primary Education Programme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Kolkata, 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 District Primary Education Programme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Kolkata, for the year 2005-2006.

- (26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7659/2007)

- (27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Open Schooling, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Open Schooling, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Open Schooling, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the National Institute of Open Schooling, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7660/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.314(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April 2007 regarding reservation of area in the State of Orissa for undertaking mining operations through the National Aluminium Company Limited issued under Section 17A of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7661/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Ashwani Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7662/2007)

- (2) A copy of the Gas Cylinders (Amendment) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 677(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 2007 under sub-section (B) of section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7663/2007)

- (3) 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 2006-2007.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7664/2007)

- (4) A copy of draft Notification F.No.7(7)2006-I.P. (Hindi and English versions) rescinding Notification No. S.O.857(E) dated 10th December, 2007 and subsequent amendments made thereto, under sub-section (3) of Section 11B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7665/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZ Units, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZ Units, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7666/2007)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Leather Exports, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Leather Exports, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7667/2007)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Footwear Design and Development Institute, Noida, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Footwear Design and Development Institute, Noida, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7668/2007)

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7669/2007)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7670/2007)

- (6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7671/2007)

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) Annual Report of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7672/2007)

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) Annual Report of the India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7673/2007)

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the PEC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) Annual Report of the PEC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7674/2007)

- (7) A copy of the Special Economic Zones (Second Amendment) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1744 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 2007 under sub-section (3) of Section 55 of the Special Economic Zones, Act, 2005, together with an explanatory note.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7675/2007)

- (8) A copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Account of the Tea Board for the year 2006-2007 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of accounting year.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7676/2007)

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7677/2007)

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and

Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7678/2007)

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7679/2007)

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7680/2007)

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Engineering Export Promotion Council, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Engineering Export Promotion Council, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7681/2007)

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7682/2007)

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board, Bangalore (General Fund for the year 2006-2007 and Pool Fund for the years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 for the period from 1.1.2006 to 31.3.2007) together with audit report thereon, for the year 2006-2007.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7683/2007)

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Board, Cochin, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Board, Cochin, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Spices Board, Cochin, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7684/2007)

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics Exports Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Plastics Exports Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7685/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Patna, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Patna, for the year 2004-2005.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7686/2007)
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, 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 Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2005-2006.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7687/2007)
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2004-2005.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7688/2007)
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, 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 Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 2005-2006.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
- (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7689/2007)
- (9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
- (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7690/2007)
- (11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7691/2007)
- (13) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
- (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7692/2007)
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, 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 Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2005-2006.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7693/2007)

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, 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 Technology, Srinagar, for the year 2005-2006.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7694/2007)

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, 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 Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 2005-2006.

- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7695/2007)

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7696/2007)

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region), Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region), Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7697/2007)

- (23) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2003 -2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7698/2007)

- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7699/2007)

12.03 hrs.

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA\*

*[English]*

**Secretary-General:** Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

\*Laid on the Table.

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 2007 agreed without any amendment to the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2007 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 2007."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Bill, 2007 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 2007."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 2007 agreed without any amendment to the Tyre Corporation of India Limited (Disinvestment of Ownership) Bill, 2007 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd November, 2007."
- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 2007 agreed without any amendment to the Payment and Settlement Systems Bill, 2007 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 2007."
- (v) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Armed Forces Tribunal Bill, 2007 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 2007."

Sir, I lay on the Table the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Bill, 2007 and the Armed Forces Tribunal Bill, 2007, as passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd December, 2007."

12.04 hrs.

# REPORT ON PARTICIPATION OF INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION AT THE 52ND COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE HELD AT ABUJA (NIGERIA)

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table (Hindi and English versions) of the Report on Participation of Indian Parliamentary Delegation at the 52nd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held at Abuja (Nigeria) from 1 September to 10 September 2006.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT—7700/2007)

12.04<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

# COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS 24TH REPORT

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, I beg to present a copy of the Twenty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 16th Report (14th Lok Sabha) on "Special Contingency Policies on mobile handsets by Insurance Companies".

12.04<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

[Translation]

# STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE 59TH TO 65TH REPORT

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore, South): Sir, I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance:—

- (1) Fifty-ninth Action Taken Report on the recommendations/observations contained in the Fifty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure and Disinvestment);



- (2) Sixtieth Action Taken Report on the recommendations/observations contained in the Fifty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (3) Sixty-first Action Taken Report on the recommendations/observations contained in the Fifty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Planning;
- (4) Sixty-second Action Taken Report on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Fifty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;
- (5) Sixty-third Action Taken Report on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Fifty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs;
- (6) Sixty-fourth Action Taken Report on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Forty-first Report on 'Introduction of New Income Tax Return form'; and
- (7) Sixty-fifth Action Taken Report on the recommendations/observations contained in the Forty-third Report on 'Efficacy of Reform Process in Capital Market—Recent IPO Scam'.

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12.04<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

### 51th to 54th Reports

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMESH DUBE (Mirzapur): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology (2007-2008):—

- (1) Fifty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in their

Forty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

- (2) Fifty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in their Forty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).
- (3) Fifty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in their Forty-fifth Report of Demands for Grants (2007-2008) relating to the Minister of Communications and information Technology (Department of Posts).
- (4) Fifty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in their Forty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Information Techonology).

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...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Silence, please. What is going on here!

12.05 hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

### 35th Report

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I beg to present a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the Thirty-fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Railways on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report (14th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 2007-08 of the Ministry of Railways'.

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12.05<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 51st Report of Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2007-08) pertaining to the Department of Economic Affairs, Financial Services, Expenditure and Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance\*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 51st Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2007-08), pertaining to the Department of Economic Affairs, Financial Services, Expenditure and Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance.

The 51st Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (14th Lok Sabha) was presented in the Lok Sabha on 28th April, 2007. It relates to examination of Demands for Grants (2007-08). In the Report, the Committee deliberated on various issues and made thirty-three (33) recommendations, where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations mainly pertain to the issues like Inflation, Agriculture Credit, Computerisation and Introduction of Core Banking Solution in Public Sector Banks. Lending to weaker section by Commercial banks, Crop Insurance, Customer Service in Banking Sector, SEBI Investor Protection Fund, Achievement of FRBM Targets, Disinvestment Policy Document etc.

Action Taken Statements on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Report had been sent to the Standing Committee on Finance on 30th July, 2007. Present status of implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee in the 51st Report is indicated in Annexure.

I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of the Annexure. I would request that this may be taken as read.

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\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT-7701/2007)

12.05<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

- (ii) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Sir, I am making this Statement regarding implementation of Indira Gandhi National Old Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), which is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) of the Government of India.

Social Security finds mention in the National Common Minimum Programme of the Government of India wherein it has been stated that "*Social security, health insurance and other schemes..... will be expanded*". ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, In furtherance of this objective, Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for the year 2006-07 had announced that 'Old age pensions are granted under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to destitute persons above the age of 65 years at Rs. 75 per month. This is woefully inadequate. I propose to increase the pension to Rs.200 per month. I would urge State Governments to make an equal contribution from their resources so that a destitute pensioner would get at least Rs.400 per month'. At present all States/UTs are disbursing pension amount of at least Rs. 200 per month per beneficiary. In addition 11 States/UTs are providing equal share of Rs. 200 or more per month per beneficiary.

Further, to provide old age pension to all rural & urban poor and to expand its coverage Hon'ble Prime Minister during his Independence Day address to the Nation from the rampart of the Red Fort on 15th August 2007 stated that 'We will provide an old age pension to all citizens above the age of 65 years and living below the poverty line.'

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, he is giving such a long speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, as a follow up, Government of India has on 13.9.2007 approved the modification of the eligibility criteria for central assistance under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS). As per the existing criteria pension under NOAPS is granted to a person aged 65 years or higher and a destitute. This criteria was modified and old age pension has to be now granted to a 'person who is 65 years or higher and belonging to a household below the poverty line according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India.

It was also decided that:—

- (i) the scheme be named the "Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme;
- (ii) the scheme, with adequate preparedness, be formally launched on 19.11.2007;
- (iii) the States be asked to certify that all eligible persons have been covered; and
- (iv) the pension be credited, where feasible, into a post office or public sector bank account of the beneficiary.

As per the decision above, all the State Governments/ Union Governments were requested to identify the additional beneficiaries according to the revised criteria at the earliest. They were also requested to organize the launch of the IGNOAPS on 19.11.2007 in an appropriate manner at the State and District level and if possible at the Block and Panchayat level. They were also requested to participate in the National launch at New Delhi.

The National launch of IGNOAPS was held at GMC Balayogi Auditorium, Parliament Library Building, New Delhi on 19.11.2007 by the Prime Minister. Nearly 800 beneficiaries and State Government officials from 24 States participated in the function in which Sanction Orders were distributed to them at the hands of the Prime Minister. The Finance Minister also participated in the launching ceremony.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister in his address during the occasion has observed interalia that the "Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme is a demand driven" social security programme and is not restricted by budget allocations. The new criteria will almost double the

coverage under the programme from about 87 lakhs now to almost 1.6 crore. We have begun by providing some sense of security to our vulnerable elderly citizens. Our next step should be to widen the coverage to all vulnerable groups. There is merit in including widows and physically disabled in the ambit of social assistance. The old age pension scheme needs to be further extended to cover all those above 60 years. We hope to do this in future."

The financial implication of covering nearly 157.19 lakh beneficiaries under IGNOAPS is Rs. 3772. 56 crores per annum. Apart from this, Rs. 435.07 crores per annum has been provided for National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS). Thus the total budget for NSAP has been projected at Rs. 4207.63 crore per annum.

(Placed in Library See No. LT—7702/2007)

12.10 hrs.

- (iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in 16th Report of Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2007-08) pertaining to the Department of Chemicals and Petro Chemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers\*

*[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, I beg to lay on the Table this statement on the status of implementation of the Recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Demands for Grants for 2007-08 of the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals (Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers) in pursuance of the directions issued by the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Standing Committee on Chemicals & Fertilizers examined the Demands for Grants of the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals (Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers) for the year 2007-08 and presented their Sixteenth Report to Lok Sabha on 26.04.2007. The Report contains 18 Recommendations. The list of the Recommendations is as follows:

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 7703/07]

- (I) Implementation of partially implemented recommendations in the Xth Report on Demands for Grants 2006-07.
- (II) Proportionate utilization of funds during each year of Xth Five Year Plan.
- (III) Completion of formalities for medium and long term programmes of the Deptt. for Xth Plan.
- (IV) Timely completion of 3 new CIPET centers in the state of Haryana, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.
- (V) Coordination with Ministry of Urban Dev. & State Govt. for providing safe drinking water in area affected by Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster.
- (VI) Removal of toxic waste from Union Carbide plant site at Bhopal.
- (VIII) Starting of Assam Gas Cracker Project without any further delay.
- (IX) Filling up post of Director & recruitment of scientists in IPFT.
- (IX) Completion of new schemes (setting up of new NIPERs) in a time bound manner.
- (X) Safety of general public while producing chemicals.
- (XI) Finalization of National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006.
- (XII) Export of pharmaceuticals.
- (XIII) Proper utilization of funds allocated for Chemical Promotion and Development Scheme (CPDS).
- (XIV) Publicity of scheme of "Interest Subsidy" among small sector industries.
- (XV) Providing of more autonomy and development of effective managerial skill among officers of sick PSUs besides financial support.
- (XVI) Desistance from frequent change in economic policy and arrangement of inputs in-tandem for the caustic soda plant in Rasayani by HOCL.
- (XVII) Implementation of recommendations of BRPSE for revival of IDPL.
- (XVIII) Implementation of revival proposal of PSUs in a time bound manner and urgent steps for revival of IDPL and taking over of BIL.

The Standing Committee has analyzed the recommendations contained in their Eleventh Report on Demands for Grants 2006-07. The mandatory EFC/SFC for long term programmes of the Department are being held. The basic machineries for conducting training programmes in three new Centres of CIPET have been installed and projects are likely to be completed by March 2009. However, all the three Centres are functional in hired premises. Govt. of India has sanctioned funds for a project under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) from which the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh had sanctioned Rs. 14.18 crore to Bhopal Municipal Corp. for providing safe drinking water through pipelines from Kolar Reservoir to 14 localities around Union Carbide India Ltd. plant site. Govt. of India has contributed Rs. 1.00 cr. to the account opened for the removal of toxic waste from Union Carbide Plant Site at Bhopal so far for the implementation of the road map. As per directions of Supreme Court, *pro rata* compensation to the victims of Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster had been completed.

An application in respect of nearly 19000 absentee claimants had been filed by the Office of the Welfare Commissioner in the Hon. Supreme Court on 23.8.06 to treat all such cases as closed. The matter is still pending in the Supreme Court. The Govt of India has sanctioned Rs. 30.00 crore on 31.10.07 as Capital Subsidy to Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Ltd. for implementation of Assam Gas Cracker Project. The shortage of manpower in IPFT has been plugged by appointing 7 scientists and one Hindi Translator. The selected candidate for Director IPFT has joined the Organisation. Cabinet has accorded in principle approval to start six NIPERs at Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Hajipur (Bihar), Kolkata (West Bengal), Guwahati (Assam) and Raebareli (Uttar Pradesh). The National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006 has been referred by Cabinet to a Group of Ministers for examination and making recommendations. The Cabinet has approved the Petroleum, Chemicals & Petrochemicals Investment Regions (PCPIRs) in its meeting held on 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2007. Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals is the nodal Department for this policy. Trade Promotion and investment in the sector is being promoted through 'India Chem' and participation in other such events using 'Chemical Promotion and Development Scheme' fund. The scheme of "Interest Subsidy" to enable the units in the small scale to fulfil the stipulated criteria of Schedule 'M' of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 is under consideration of Planning Commission. An MOU has also been signed between Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals and

[Shri B.K. Handique]

Public Sector Undertakings which provides for issues concerning more autonomy and delegation of powers to CPSUs. The recommendation of BRPSE for revival of IDPL was placed before Cabinet which has referred the proposal to a Group of Ministers. Group of Ministers has been constituted and first meeting of Group of Ministers was held on 11.10.2007. The Committee, constituted to explore the possibility of revival of Bengal Immunity Limited (BIL) recommended revival of BIL through public private partnership mode. Procedural aspects of the above are under examination.

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (HIL) has come out of BIFR and Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL) has also started showing profits. Funds to restart the Caustic Chlorine Plant of HOCL has also been sanctioned to the tune of Rs.20.00 crore.

12.12 hrs.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5313  
DATED 15.5.2007 REGARDING  
BHARAT RATNA AWARDS**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, on behalf of my colleague Shri Manikrao H. Gavit, I beg to lay the statement correcting the reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5313 answered on 15.5.2007 regarding "Bharat Ratna Awards" as follows. The same could not be made earlier as the Budget Session of the Lok Sabha was adjourned, sine die, on 17.05.2007.

| Part of the<br>Question answered | For   | Read   |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| (b)                              | " A State-wise list containing the names of 40 persons who have been conferred Bharat Ratna award till date is annexed. Bharat Ratna has not been conferred on Sant Tukadoji Maharaja." | "A list containing the names of 40 persons who have been conferred Bharat Ratna award till date is annexed". |

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—7704/2007)

12.13 hrs.

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS—Contd.**

- (iv) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in 126th Report of Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Demands for Grants (2007-08) pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I am making this statement on the above subject in pursuance of rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and

Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha issued by the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha bulletin Part-11 dated September 1, 2004.

The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs had in its meeting held on 3rd April, 2007, considered the Demands for Grants for 2007-08 of the Ministry of Home Affairs with reference to the aims, objectives and achievements of the Ministry and also took oral evidence of the senior officers of this Ministry. The Committee examined the Demands for Grants and submitted its 126th Report on 26th April, 2007 in Lok Sabha.

The Committee, in its 126th Report, made as many as thirty six (36) recommendations (Paragraph No. 8.7,

9.2, 10.4, 11.7, 11.8, 11.10, 11.11, 12.3, 13.7, 13.9, 14.5, 14.6, 14.8, 15.6, 15.7, 15.10, 15.11, 15.12, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 17.3, 17.7, 17.8, 18.1, 19.3, 20.18, 20.19, 21.7, 21.8, 21.9, 23.6, 24.3, 24.4, 24.5 and 24.6) in respect of which the Ministry of Home Affairs was required to take action.

This Ministry has accepted all the recommendations fully or with slight modifications except para 14.6 of the report. In respect of some recommendations, the Ministry is taking necessary action in consultation with various agencies. It may be mentioned that Action to be taken by this Ministry in respect of a number of recommendations are of continuing nature and necessary action has since been taken/is being taken accordingly.

Ministry of Home Affairs has not accepted the recommendation contained in para 14.6 of the 126th Report, which is concerned, with creation of unified command common to all naxal-affected States. It has been observed that the mechanism of unified command common to all naxal-affected States is not feasible in the light of the obtaining scheme of the Constitution. However action for bringing about inter-State coordination is being taken. In view of this, the recommendation as stated, is not accepted.

A detailed Statement showing the action taken/being taken with reference to the recommendations contained in various paragraphs of the 126th Report of the Committee is attached.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT—7705/2007)

12.14 hrs.

### PARAMEDICAL AND PHYSIOTHERAPY CENTRAL COUNCILS BILL, 2007\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of Central Councils of the Paramedical (Medical Laboratory Technology), Paramedical (Radiology Technology) and the Physiotherapy, the coordinated development in the

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 4.12.2007

education of paramedical and physiotherapy with a view to regulating and maintaining standards of such education, maintenance of Register of paramedics and Physiotherapists and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to a Bill to provide for the constitution of Central Councils of the Paramedical (Medical Laboratory Technology), Paramedical (Radiology Technology) and the Physiotherapy, the coordinated development in the education of paramedical and physiotherapy with a view to regulating and maintaining standards of such education, maintenance of Register of paramedics and Physiotherapists and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.17 hrs.

### OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Business transacted by the House during the week ending 1st December, 2007

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, for your information, I want to briefly recapitulate the main items of business transacted by the House during last week.

During Question Hour, out of 100 Starred Questions admitted, 29 were answered orally. Replies to the remaining Starred Questions along with the replies to 1033 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

One Half-an-Hour Discussion on Non-issuance of Visas and Passports to Indians Living Abroad was also taken up for discussion.

One Short Duration Discussion under Rule 193 regarding the 'Indo-US Nuclear Agreement' raised by Shri Rupchand Pal was taken up and discussed for over 6 hours 34 minutes before it was replied by the Minister of External Affairs.

[Mr. Speaker]

As regards the financial business, the House spent nearly 4 hours on the combined discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2007-08 and Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2005-06, and 5 hours 22 minutes on discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2007-08 before passing the related Appropriation Bills. A Government Resolution regarding the approval of recommendations in Sixth Report of Railway Convention Committee (2004) moved by Shri Lalu Prasad was also adopted.

As regards the legislative business, the House discussed for about 3 hours and 45 minutes one Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the proclamation issued by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Karnataka before it was adopted. The House also discussed for about 1 hour 08 minutes the Payment and Settlement Systems Bill, 2007 before the Bill was passed. The House also had a combined discussion for about 2 hours 50 minutes on the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2007 together with the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan disapproving the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2007. The Statutory Resolution was thereafter withdrawn and the Bill was passed. Another combined discussion took place on the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2007 together with the Statutory Resolution moved by Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat seeking disapproval of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007. The Statutory Resolution was thereafter withdrawn and the Bill was passed. The House further discussed for 1 hour 19 minutes the Indian Boilers (Amendment) Bill, 2007, before the Bill was passed. The Sashastra Seema Bal Bill, 2007 was also discussed for 3 hours 9 minutes, before it was passed by the House.

As regards Private Members' Business, as many as 13 Bills were introduced. The House resumed discussion on two Private Members' Bills (i) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2004 moved by Shri Mohan Singh on 24.8.2007. It was discussed for about 1 hour and 06 minutes before it was withdrawn; and (ii) The Inter-State River Water Regulatory Authority Bill, 2005 also moved by Shri Mohan Singh was discussed for about 48 minutes before it was withdrawn. Another Bill, the Electoral Reforms Commission Bill, 2006 moved by Shri C.K. Chandrapan was discussed for about 20 minutes and the debate remained inconclusive.

During the week, Members raised as many as 79 matters of urgent public importance. Also, 76 matters were raised under Rule 377.

During this period, three Calling Attention matters were also taken up. The first related to the spread of Encephalitis in the country and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto raised by Yogi Aditya Nath. The second matter pertained to the need for effective implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia and the third one related to the situation arising out of fall in the level of ground water, resulting in scarcity of water in the country, particularly in rural areas raised by Shri Hansraj G. Ahir. In response to the Calling Attention matters, the concerned Ministers made the statements and replied to the clarifications.

Twenty-six statements were also made by the Ministers on important subjects in the House.

The Departmentally-Related Standing Committees presented 7 Reports during last week.

While we lost 1 hour and 43 minutes due to interruptions and adjournments last week, the House sat late for 9 hours and 12 minutes to complete financial, legislative and other business and for raising matters of urgent public importance.

I wish to sincerely convey my thanks to all the hon. Members for their kind co-operation in the conduct of the proceedings. It is very satisfactory, I am sure, to the entire House that we have done good business. It has been possible only with your kind cooperation, which I deeply appreciate.

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[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Sir, I would like to raise the issue of those economically backward people who are getting alienated from the mainstream of the country. Just now, Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji was sitting here; he too has raised this matter in many public meetings. Hon'ble Lalu Prasadji too has raised this issue in many public meetings and the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has also raised this matter in a public meeting at Lucknow.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier the so-called upper castes of the country used to possess a lot of land and property.

Today, their descendants, having disposed off their land are forced to take up private jobs in Delhi and Gujarat at a meagre salary of Rs. 1500-Rs. 2000 per month and are being alienated from the mainstream. Therefore, I would like to request the entire House and Shri Dasmunsi to provide 10 per cent reservation to the economically backward upper caste people in jobs, promotions and admissions in the higher educational institutes. I want that the Government should pay serious consideration to this matter. Till the recent past, these people used to be very strong and were in the mainstream of the society and were serving as a link in social integration. Today, they are being alienated from the mainstream, due to their economic backwardness. Therefore, if necessary, the Union Government may amend the Constitution as well for giving them ten per cent reservation in order to them back in the mainstream.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. I will call you one by one.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Today I am in an accommodative mood provided I get accommodation.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: If any hon'ble Member makes a request to me for giving him an opportunity, I will not entertain his request. I have got a list and will try to give opportunity to the maximum number of Members.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity. There is a four lane national highway in my parliamentary constituency. The quality of its construction is so poor that the road has started cracking and potholes have come up here and there in such a short time.

Secondly, there is a diversion around 40 kilometres before the Allahabad city due to the ongoing construction of a new bridge on the river Ganga. The time frame for its construction was fixed, despite that, work is going on at a very slow pace. Now and then accidents take place over there. About one thousand people have lost their lives in accidents in a year. Through you, I would like to

request the Union Minister of Surface Transport that the road which has got damaged due to poor quality of construction, should be repaired and the construction work should be expedited. Along with it, the proposed new bridge at the river Ganga which will connect the G.T. Road to Varanasi should be constructed at the earliest so that accidents could be avoided in future. Work on diversion from Kokhraj in Allahabad city should be covered under the work relating with the national highway.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri M. Shivanna, you also want to raise a matter relating to National Highways. You can speak now.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamrajanagar): Thank you Speaker Sir, I would like to raise an important issue regarding the bad condition of the National Highway No. 209 and 212 in my constituency.

Sir, NH-209 and 212 pass through my constituency. NH-209 connects Satyamangala-Coimbatore-Chamrajanagar-Kollegal-Bangalore and NH-212 is connecting Gundlupet-Nanjangud-Mysore-T.Narsipur. These roads are in a very bad shape and not fit to travel in these routes because there are many potholes on the way. No maintenance work is undertaken for these National Highways. A bridge near T.Narsipur is more than 100 years old and its condition is very bad. Any time this bridge may collapse. I have personally met the Hon. Minister for Surface Transport and Roadways and requested him to take steps to improve the condition of these roads. So far no action has been taken in this regard.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to improve the condition of these roads before any major accident could occur due to this miserable condition of roads.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have to only mention the issue. You cannot give speech here. Will you go on speaking, until the road is repaired?

...(Interruptions)

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.



[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that the oral request of Members for granting an opportunity will not be entertained. Opportunity will be given to only those Members whose name figure in the list.

[English]

Shri Manjunath Kunnur also wanted to raise a matter relating to Highways.

He is not here.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN (Ferozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is acute shortage of judges in our country. In comparison to other countries of the world the proportion of judges in our country is very less. In our country there are 13 judges for every 10 lakh people of the country whereas in America, there are 107 judges, in Canada, 75 judges and in Britain, 57 judges for a population of 10 lakh.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, more than 72 lakh civil cases were pending in our country till 31 December, 2005. People do not get justice for years. More than 12 lakh cases are pending in the civil courts of Uttar Pradesh. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the Government that the number of judges should be more in our country to ensure affordable and accessible justice becoming a reality. I would like to make a humble request to the Government to rectify the judicial system so that the common man could get justice.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What about the expenses of litigation? Are you not mentioning that point?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising an important issue related with the rising prices of drugs. The business of the undertakings, such as the IDPL, HAL etc, which used to manufacture life-saving drugs, has been adversely affected due to the pressure of foreign drug companies.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ganesh Singh, your notice is about spurious drugs. Therefore, kindly stick to that point only.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: It has adversely affected the prices of drugs. Till 1998, the drug companies were under the control of the Government. Till then, the prices of drugs were under control. Now, the prices of same drugs have increased by more than 500 per cent. The same kinds of drugs are available under various prices tags. The prices fixed by the DPCO are being violated openly.

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice was about the spurious drugs.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: I am saying that only, Sir. Till 2005, excise duty was 8 per cent, now it has gone up to 16 per cent, due to which the prices of drugs have increased up to 78%. The trade of spurious drugs is also going on in the country unbridled. As per the WHO and ASSOCHAM 40 and 30 spurious drugs respectively are being sold in the market. There is a need to enact stringent legislation for checking the trade of spurious drugs and for keeping a check on all drug-manufacturing companies. I would like to demand the Union Government to take immediate effective measures for combating the said serious problem.

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almorah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Union Government have heavily curtailed food grain allocation to the State of Uttaranchal. Earlier, the allocation of wheat only was 18 thousand metric tonnes, now it has been reduced to 7 thousand metric tonnes. The same has been done in case of rice, sugar and kerosene oil. The poor families depend on fair price shops of the public distribution system owing to the rising prices. The ration of 35 kilograms which was to be provided under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana, has been reduced to half. The people are much agitated due to it. I would like to request the Union Government to pay attention in this regard to provide relief to the common man.

[English]

SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI (Sikkim): Hon. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

I rise to draw your kind attention to the issue of seat reservation for Scheduled Tribes (ST) in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly under Article 332 of the Indian Constitution. Sir, you may be surprised to know that there is no seat reservation for the Scheduled Tribes in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly. Reservation provided for Bhutia and Lepchas in Sikkim is under the Scheduled Tribes Order of 1978 and the Representative of Peoples' Act.

The Scheduled Tribes Amendment Act of 2002 included Limboo and Tamang from Sikkim in the Scheduled Tribes list. However, there is no seat reservation for Scheduled Tribes in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly. Therefore, the Sikkim Government has already done correspondence with the Central Government to include Limboos and Tamangs by increasing the total number of seats in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly to 40 from the present 32. This is the only way to maintain the demographic balance in the State, and ensure empowerment of the people.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government to reserve seats for Limboos and Tamangs under the Scheduled Tribes category on the basis of their population without disturbing the seats that are already reserved for Bhutias and Lepchas in the State Assembly. Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: This is an exception that I am making. Earlier, I have decided that only five matters will be taken up at this time. But today, I want to take up as many as possible.

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM (Bhadrachalam): Sir, this is regarding the need to give adequate compensation for people affected by the open cast mining at Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh.

SCCL, a public sector undertaking has started open cast mining of coal at Vullipitta and Dorli villages of Thiryan mandal of Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh. For this purpose, about ten villages are supposed to be evacuated; about 4000 acres of cultivable land and about 2000 acres of forest land were identified for this purpose. The local authorities did not hold any public hearing in these villages. About 2500 people will lose their livelihood due to this project.

I urge upon the Ministry of Coal to give adequate compensation like land to land for these people; and the rate for the land should be about Rs. 1.5 lakh per acre and the work which was started should be stopped till the time the resettlement and rehabilitation programmes are undertaken.

[Translation]

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL (Jalna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important issue. There is a large number of handicapped employees in the country. The Government are ignoring the problem of thirty lakhs employees. There is a provision of only 3 per cent of reservation in promotion of said employees. It should be made ten percent. The retirement age of employees should be increased to 65 years, from the existing 60 years. The retired employees do not get medical allowance after retirement. They should be granted medical allowance of Rs. 2000 per month. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problems of physically challenged persons.

[English]

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): In general, the country is facing very serious issue regarding steep hike in the prices of essential commodities. But especially in the food deficit States like Kerala, the problem is very acute because of the rise in price of food grains. The main reason is that it is not possible to move food grains from other States to States like Kerala due to lack of or nonavailability of wagons. Now, the Railway Ministry is providing most of the wagons to cement movement and some such other things. Due to non-availability of railway wagons, food grains like rice are not entering our State.

So, I urge upon the Government and the Railway Ministry, through you, Sir, to provide sufficient wagons for rice movement to Kerala from other States. I request the Railway Ministry to consider this very important matter and provide sufficient wagons for rice movement to Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma—Not present.

Shri Mohan Rawale.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the fact that existing medical course is already very lengthy, and now the Government are going to further extend it by including one year internship period. The protest against it is being staged in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Bihar and all other parts of the country. The reason being cited for this is that after obtaining medical degree doctors do not go to rural areas for practice. They are ready for it. They are not saying no to it, but extension of course by one year is injustice against the students and parents. Through you, I would like to request that the bill being brought by the hon'ble Minister should not be enacted. The students do not get much opportunity, as MPSC and UPSC conduct exam only once a year. If the duration of the course is made six and half years, then the students will become sceptical about opting for this course, therefore the Government should not bring this Bill. If the Government have already taken the decision to introduce this legislation, it should withdraw it.

*[English]*

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut): Sir, the National Agricultural Commission recommended to give agricultural loans to farmers at the rate of four per cent per annum. NABARD is the only agency for giving financial assistance and refinance to the State agriculture sector. Now NABARD refinances only 35 per cent of the loan issued to the agriculture segment. District Cooperative Banks in the State are meeting the balance 65 per cent from their resources mobilized at higher rate of interest and advancing the same at minimum level of interest which puts a cap on the loanable funds. Thus this method of financing is not desirable and has been unhelpful for the development of agriculture. NABARD refinances on the basis of the eligibility of the State Cooperative Bank. While doing so NABARD shall consider the eligibility of District Cooperative Banks also. NABARD has been requested to provide refinance to the extent of 70 per cent of Short Term agricultural loans issued at the level of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACs). NABARD is giving only short term loans. Medium and Long term loans are also necessary for agricultural Processing Units.

I therefore urge upon the Government to direct NABARD to refinance the whole portion or at least 70

per cent of agricultural loans advanced to agriculture sector and also to provide medium and long term agricultural loans.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, many projects of Rajasthan Government have been praised whether they are in education sector or family planning sector. The hon'ble Minister has praised the State Government a lot. The 11th Finance Commission of State had recommended F.R.F. for improving the fiscal condition of the State under which it was decided that funds shall be provided to the States showing good progress on fiscal front so as to give them incentives to continue with their performance. The State has not been allocated funds as per the recommendations even though other States have got their share of funds. Therefore, I would like to demand the Union Government that the State should be allocated funds as per this norm so that the State of Rajasthan may make more progress. I hope that Union Government will definitely listen to you and consider this issue and it will allocate more funds to the State Government.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: And also to other States.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I will talk about my State.

MR. SPEAKER: Assistance should be provided to all the States.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I will talk about the State from where I have been elected.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA (Bobbili): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very important issue regarding the delay in officially recognizing Telugu as a classical language. In fact, this delay is causing immense heartburn among ten crore Telugu speaking people. As we all know, Telugu is the largest spoken language after Hindi. In spite of Telugu's known antiquity and classical character, it has not been officially accorded the status of classical language. Here I would like to draw the attention of the Union Home Ministry to a notification

issued on 24th Nov 2005 wherein they have said that in order to be eligible for grant of classical language status; a language should have antiquity of early texts recorded history over 1,000 years. According to available records, Telugu's antiquity dates back to more than 2000 years. For example, Iteraya Brahmana and Vasya Mahabharat are strong evidences that prove that Telugu is a classical language. Even going by the criteria given in the official notification, giving the status of classical language to Telugu ought to have been done long back.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, any lukewarm attitude in addressing this matter is tantamount to ignoring the sentiments of Telugu people. Even our hon. Chief Minister, Dr Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy has sent necessary information to the Union Government in this regard.

Therefore, through you, I would like to urge the hon. Home Minister to hurry up in giving Telugu the status of classical language in order to mollify the Telugu people.

MR. SPEAKER: Telugu is very a rich language. Why should there be any trouble?

12.49 hrs.

## SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBER

### Need to provide aerobridges at airports to avoid accidents on tarmac

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, accidents on the tarmac are on the rise. Recently, the Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar was seriously injured in the Delhi Airport when a van ferrying him from the terminal to the aircraft applied sudden brakes. I understand that the Ministry of Civil Aviation has issued guidelines to make vehicular movement inside Indira Gandhi International Airport. Still, nothing much has improved.

Last August, there was an accident and very mysteriously, Ms. Sanskriti Sinha, a 26 year-old engineer who was working in Deccan Airlines was found dead on the taxiway. Still investigation is going on.

There is a need to ban foot movement. Accidents are still happening regularly. Vehicles are being driven

rashly and there are around 800 vehicles which are plying inside the Delhi Airport. Therefore, safety should be provided to the passengers who are being ferried from the lounge to the aircraft. The aerobridge is still pending under the modernization programme of the Airport. I do not understand why it is being delayed. Aerobridge should be provided to at least all domestic passengers in Delhi Airport as it is in Kolkata and Chennai Airports.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, I will bring this matter to the notice of the Minister for Civil Aviation.

[Translation]

SHRI PUNNULAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir I would like to say something about giving unemployment allowance and loan for setting up trades to educated youth of the country. The number of educated youth in the country is very large, it is around 10 to 15 lakh. It includes both men and women. Many educated youth have become overaged for jobs. They have got distracted. Some people have got addicted to liquor, opium and gambling. In the absence of employment, many people have got involved in brawls while searching for job and due to non-payment of unemployment allowance. Many such people are either becoming terrorists or naxalites. In such adverse circumstances the Union Government should consider the fact that thousands of crores of rupees are paid as compensation for the revival of sick industrial units, if such adverse situation arises in a foreign country, they provide assistance of crores of rupees. But Government is not paying any attention towards the problems of educated unemployed. Therefore, the Government should formulate special scheme for giving loan to educated unemployed youth and also pay dearness allowance of Rs. 2500 per month to the educated unemployed youth so that they may not get distracted towards terrorism, naxalism and drug addiction etc., I hope that the Government would pay attention in this regard.

[English]

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA (Mavelikara): Sir, I would like to raise an important matter on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: All matters are important.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: As per the estimates, there are over 50 lakh applications for new passports received annually in 32 passport offices in the country. At present passports are processed and distributed after thorough police verification.

Now, the Ministry of External Affairs has decided to privatize the area and tenders are invited from private entrepreneurs for opening of facilitation centres. Once these services are handed over to the private parties, there is a chance for increase in the fees as well as the present outlets like post offices would be unavailable for the service.

The most important thing is the question of national security. The country is a victim of internal and external terrorist activities. Handing over these vital services to the private parties will not be in the interest of our national security.

The Government, instead of allowing private sector in this area, should take steps to recruit more employees in the passport offices to expedite the processing and distribution of passports. Hence, I urge upon the Government to desist from the decision of privatisation.

SHRI MANI CHARENAMEI (Outer Manipur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a situation that is prevailing in the State of Manipur due to bamboo flowering.

Bamboo is grown in the districts of Tamanglong, Surchanpur and Chandel. In these districts gregarious bamboo flowers has been going on since 2005 till today. Due to this gregarious flowering, the number of rodents have multiplied. These rodents have destroyed the food grains, particularly the paddy fields in the hills. Due to that many of these tribal people, living in the remote areas, are suffering from starvation and famine-like situation. Here, most of the families, and about 95 per cent of the families, belong to the BPL. They are very poor. Their buying capacity is also very poor. So, I urge the Government to rush essential commodities, particularly rice, to these sub-divisions, namely Thanlon, Tipaimukh, Parbung and Henglep of Churachandpur district and Tousem Tamei and Nungba sub-divisions of Tamenglong district. Sir, these People are living on wild fruits and wild vegetables from the jungles.

So, I urge upon the Government to send a team from the Centre to assess the extent of damage and also to find out a permanent solution to this problem.

Sir, you may also remember that insurgency started in Mizoram because of this bamboo flowering. This has created a lot of problems in the North-East. So, I would like to urge upon and also draw the attention of the Government to do something for these people, who are languishing in difficult situation.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure the Government will take notice of it.

Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Ordinarily, I won't get a chance to raise matters at this time. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are unfair to yourself and to the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: In the lunch hours, I will not be in my seat. I would be sitting there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That shows your popularity and fairness.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I would like to raise an important issue, which is regarding the students who are being taught in the Sainik Schools in the country. There is a general complaint by the Parent Associations that the fees levied is exorbitant high. The students of parents who belong to middle income and low income group cannot afford to pay the fees. Even after getting admission in the Sainik Schools they find it very difficult to pull on.

So, the Government may consider the plight of the parents, who are sending their children to the Sainik Schools. The Government is not a private agency. I can understand a private, self-financing educational institution charging high fees. But I am not able to understand the logic behind the Ministry of Defence charging high fees from these poor students who are studying in Sainik Schools. ...*(Interruptions)*

In my constituency, there is a Sainik School. The parents have approached me directly and explained to me the position prevailing there.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider their plight and see that the fees are reduced so that the poor parents of these students can afford to pay the fees. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P.C. Thomas, you cannot make a speech. You are allowed to associate with what Shri Radhakrishnan mentioned just now.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. K. DHANARAJU (Tindivanam): Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise an important matter.

The lives of salt workers have become a question mark.

Sir, I have come to understand the working conditions of the salt workers from my constituency. Tamil Nadu is the third largest salt producing State and India is the third largest in the world. So, in view of the working conditions of the salt workers, I would like to bring this matter to the notice of the Government of India. The Government has announced several welfare schemes. The Government had also sanctioned Rs. 25 crore for the Namak Mazdoor Awaas Yojana during the Tenth Five Year Plan. But all these schemes have not been completely implemented.

Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to extend all these schemes and also the Namak Mazdoor Awaas Yojana in the Eleventh Five Year Plan also.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed 20 Matters of urgent public importance to be raised today.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri Bellarmin, your matters were raised this week itself. Therefore, I am not allowing it again. Shrimati Karuna Shukla, your matter was also raised during this week itself. Therefore, I am not allowing it. Other matters will be taken up at the end of the day.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No. I have not called you. I am only informing you that it cannot be raised everyday.

12.51 hrs.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE TO THE CONSTITUTION  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2007  
AND  
CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH  
AMENDMENT) BILL, 2007  
(Amendment of Articles 244 and 332)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take Item Nos. 24 and 25. Yes, the hon. Minister.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): How could it be taken up now? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, what are you doing? Can you stand up any time without my permission? No, please take your seat. No, I would not allow. I just complimented you for your fairness.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, for the normal business, it is quite right. But for a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, at least there must be some Members present in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, you need not bother about that. The hon. Minister will bother about it. Why are you having such headache?

...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I had requested that these two Bills should be taken up in the House and they should be passed. But there are some hon. Members and political parties suggesting that these Bills should be referred to the Standing Committee or to the Joint Select Committee. In fact, the hurry in passing the Bill was because of the fear that if there are delays, they may lead to deteriorating situation in that sensitive area. That is why, we have suggested for these Bills to be taken up. It would be good if the Bills of these natures are better passed by all the Members together, agreeing to each other's views. That is why I shall have no objection if the Bills are referred to the Standing Committee or the Joint Select Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Since there is reconsideration on the part of the Government about this matter, I do not stand in the way. Therefore, the consideration of the Bills is being deferred.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, may I suggest one thing? Sir, with all humility I suggest to you that this particular Bill, because of its sensitive nature and urgency of being passed, be referred to a Joint Committee. ...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, there is a system. It goes to the Standing Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know why suddenly all these advices are coming to the Speaker. It is not necessary at all. I do not want all these things.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Then the consideration of the Bill is deferred. We shall see when it comes before the House.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the only submission I would like to make is that whether it is sent to one Committee or the other, the report should be given within one month's time. That would be the maximum so that we can take it up in the next Session and we can pass these Bills. ...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It should come on the first day of the next Session. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Why are you arguing on it now? ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. It is quite unnecessary.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am really thankful to you all for your kind suggestions.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we would rather leave it to your judgment.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Sir, the Sixth Schedule provision is meant only for the Scheduled Tribes of Assam. Is it not an abortive attempt on the part of the Government to dilute the veracity and importance of the provision by going to apply in other parts of the country apart from Assam? ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: So, this Bill is being deferred now. You can make your submissions later on.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I would like to place on record that I stand by what the hon. Home Minister has stated. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall pass my orders appropriately.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: As the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I would like to place it on record that this House was required to pass the Constitution Amendment Bill in terms of the constitutional provision - by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. The UPA Government and its supporting friends, parties and allies were ready for this thing today. However, we stand by the wish and proposal of the hon. Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.55 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till  
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch  
at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item 23. Matters under Rule 377.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): May I submit with your permission, Sir, yesterday there was no critical discussion. If you permit the matter to be discussed and the hon. Minister makes a reply, then the whole subject can come to an end.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will take that item after this. Shri Nikhil Kumar—not present.

**(i) Need to expedite the survey work for upgradation of National Highway No. 17 in Goa**

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (Mormugao): Sir, an important stretch of the National Highway No. 17 passing from Patradevi to Polem in Goa is pending upgradation for many years. In fact, considering that Goa is an internationally known tourist destination, the upgradation of this stretch of the National Highway should have been taken up much earlier and included in the Golden Quadrilateral Project.

It is learnt that Goa stretch has been included in the third phase but the survey work has not yet begun.

On this stretch there are three bridges namely Galigibaga, Talpana and a new bridge at Zuari which is a link between South and North Goa. The hon. Members of this House who have visited Goa will bear me out that if this bridge breaks, then the link will be cut off.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can only read the text which is approved.

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: All right, Sir.

These bridges are closed every now and then for repairs. It is pretty old and in case God forbid it collapses, South Goa will be cut off from North Goa and it will be a disaster for the State of Goa.

I, therefore, urge upon the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways to expedite the survey work and commence the work on the three bridges, that is, Talpana, Galgibaga and Zuari at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

|                          |   |             |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|
| Shri N.S.V. Chitthan     | — | Not present |
| Shri Iqbal Ahmed Saradgi | — | Not present |
| Shri Virendra Kumar      | — | Not present |

**(ii) Need to upgrade the domestic airports at Silsuan and Barbil in Orissa**

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK (Keonjhar): Sir, Keonjhar district in Orissa has a prominent place in the mineral map of India. It is known in the international market for its high grade iron ore, bauxite, manganese and several other minerals. These minerals are being procured from the mineral belt of Keonjhar and exported to countries like China, Japan and South Korea through Paradip and Haldia ports. Thousands of workers are deployed in the mining areas in Keonjhar and in these ports for loading, unloading and transport of these minerals for export purpose.

Keeping in view the prospect of mineral trade, a large number of companies have set up Sponge Iron Plants and propose to set up Steel Plants in the district. The high officials working in these companies need to go by plane to Delhi, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar and other cities in connection with their business. The growth of trade, industry, tourism and cultural activities will be practically not possible due to want of air connectivity. On the other hand, there exist two minor airports at Silsuan and another near Barbil. There is a scope for expansion of these airports.

As such, I demand that the airports at Silsuan and Barbil be expanded and upgraded as full-fledged domestic airports for the people of Orissa and Jharkhand.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pusp Jain—Not present

**(iii) Need to raise Minimum Support Price for paddy with a view to promote paddy cultivation**

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): The present Minimum Support Price for paddy has become uneconomical for cultivation of paddy. This low price is discouraging farmers to go in for paddy cultivation and instead switch over to other cash crops. Poor States like Orissa and the KBK region are the worst sufferers. So the Minimum Support Price should be at Rs. 1000 per quintal, to stop stagnation of Paddy Area Cultivation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri K.S. Rao, Shri B. Mahtab, Shri C.K. Chandrappan and Shri Ganesh Singh would like to associate with this matter.



**(iv) Need to Renovate Monuments of Archeological Importance at Kalai Nagar in Jalaun Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House towards my parliamentary constituency Jalaun—Garautha.

Kalai Nagar, the birth place of Maharishi Ved Vyas is a historic city and lies in my parliamentary constituency Jalaun—Garautha. 'Surya' Mandir and 'Surya Kund' are also situated here, also known as center of earth. At the time of solar eclipse many astronomers from India as well as from abroad come here to study the phenomenon with the help of telescopes. Pandavas had lived in hibernation at this place, Ghatotkatch was also born in this city and Bhishma Pitamah had also taken the pledge of remaining unmarried throughout his life at this place only. It has a number of ancient temples such as Pachpanda Devi, Kali Mandir, Van Khander Devi Mandir, which attracts thousands of devotees. Many freedom fighters like Chandrashekhar Azad and heroic woman Lakshmibai had also spent their time at this place. Emperor Ashoka had constructed 84 tombs there.

In spite of having a large number of monuments of historical, national heritage, its condition is dilapidated, due to which we are losing our remains of monuments that are part of our national heritage.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to declare all those monuments as heritage sites of archeological importance and renovate all archeological places.

**(v) Need to include the fishermen communities of Kerala in the list of Scheduled Castes**

*[English]*

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): The Dheevara and its sub castes i.e. Valan, Arayan, Parvar of the Hindu religion, Mukkuva, Mukkuvar, Marakkan, Anjoottykar and Munnoottykar of Latin Catholics of Christians and Poislam/Kadappurathukar sects of Islam are the major fishing communities of the sea coast and the lake coast of Kerala. Socially, educationally, economically, politically and occupationally they are the most backward communities next to the Adivasis of Kerala. Even six

decades after Independence, they are deprived of their rights. Caste-wise discrimination is still there. It is the duty of the nation to empower them. In the constitution itself there is provision for the affirmative actions. So I urge upon the Government to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 to include the above castes in the list of Scheduled Castes.

**(vi) Need to review the allocation of spectrum to the private GSM operators in Telecom sector**

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Sir, it is regrettable that in a country where the Telecom Sector is witnessing a phenomenal growth in building world class infrastructure for the rapid growth of the country, a few private GSM operators under the umbrella of COAI (Cellular Operators Association of India), are trying to restrict the entry of new players in the GSM segment.

In order to achieve the targeted 500 million consumers by 2010, the Industry should be geared for competition with a technology neutral and transparent framework of optimal spectrum utilization.

In keeping with the world class trends in the Telecom Sector, the Regulator TRAI, had recommended far-reaching reforms in the Sector, which has been approved by the DoT and is in the initial stages of implementation.

However COAI, represented by 3 leading private GSM operators are trying to prevent the entry of new players in the GSM segment by cartelization and indulging in anti-consumer activities by increasing the tariffs. They are also trying to delay the implementation of the new initiatives by indulging in litigation to enhance their own dominance.

It is understood that these private GSM operators have been given scarce spectrum free of cost far in excess of their licence entitlement and actual requirement of 6.2 MHz. These players in aggregate have hoarded over 50 MHz of spectrum across different circles and the Government should now demand the surrender of this excess spectrum or else ask them to make payment of an appropriate amount to the Government for hoarding the excess spectrum. The loss to the Government by the inefficient use of spectrum by these operators runs into thousands of crores of rupees.

In view of the above, I demand a comprehensive review of the excess spectrum allocated to them free of

cost and also initiate an inquiry by a central-investigating agency in order to ascertain as to how and in what manner they have obtained the additional spectrum.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ram Swaroop Prasad—not present.

**(vii) Need to evolve a policy on deep sea fishing with a view to protect the interest of Indian fishermen**

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Sir, India has vast fishery resources in the Indian Ocean and specially in deep-sea areas. Three decades ago, over 180 deep-sea trawlers were introduced for exploiting these fishery resources. It is now reported that only 60 vessels are operating at present. After the charter policy of 1981, 300 deep-sea trawlers were allowed to operate in our Exclusive Economic Zone. But, that policy was abandoned in 1998. It is unfortunate that no deep-sea fishing policy has been evolved till date. Using this opportunity some sections imported a few dozen deep-sea fishing vessels in the year 2000. Today about 150 vessels are fishing in Exclusive Economic Zone in the name of joint ventures. While Indian Joint Venture Partners get as usual a pittance from the foreign vessel operators, the country's fishery wealth is taken away from the country to feed the processing factories in other countries. The joint venture policy is dampening Indian deep-sea fishing industry. Therefore, it is requested that the Government may initiate steps to help the Indian deep sea trawlers to diversify. Further, it is requested to evolve a deep-sea fishing policy keeping in mind the interests of Indian fishermen.

**(viii) Need to extend the construction of Udhampur-Baramulla railway line to Kupwara in Jammu and Kashmir**

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN (Baramulla): Sir, prestigious national project of Udhampur-Baramulla is under construction in Jammu and Kashmir. This project is tentatively to be completed by 2009 and fully by 2011. There are no two opinions about the fact that IRON'S Technical Brass has done a commendable job in achieving success in spite of security situation and slow process of land acquisition.

Now that railway to Kashmir valley is soon going to be a reality, people of border district of Kupwara are waiting, for the assurances given by the authorities to link them with the railway network, to come true. I reiterate

the demand to take up the work on Baramulla-Kupwara track, since all the paraphernalia of IRCON and the Railway Department is in position. It will be wise to carry on this work soon and give benefit to the border district of Kashmir valley. District Kupwara has a big potential for investment and the railway link only can encourage the investors to choose this district.

So, this part of the project is highly feasible for immediate consideration of the Government.

**(ix) Need to Undertake Afforestation work along four Lane Express Highway from Malthaun to Maharajpur in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards felling of large number of trees along both sides of under construction four-lane Express Highway from my constituency Sagar to Malthaun to Mahrajpur. Felling of trees, along this four lane express highway from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, has not only created a serious environmental problem but has also posed a serious threat to the habitat of wild animals and birds alike due to felling of fruit bearing trees.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to undertake afforestation and maintenance of trees double in number to those felled along both sides of the Express Highway for environmental conservation. It is also requested to construct water tanks after every few kilometres for the wild animals and birds.

**(x) Need to set up a railway halt on Grant Chord Railway Line at Godhina, district Aurangabad, Bihar\***

*[English]*

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (Aurangabad, Bihar): The Grand Chord railway line runs through Aurangabad district of Bihar. A number of important railway trains run along this line serving mainly passengers from rural countryside. Passengers catch the desired trains at Rafiganj railway station. But, this poses extreme inconvenience and security problems to commuters who have to travel long distances in areas affected by left wing extremism and which have poor road connectivity. Where roads exist, they are in poor condition. This inconvenience is heightened at night. It is essential to take note of this

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\*Treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Nikhil Kumar]

plight of people living in the backward areas of Bihar's rural countryside.

It is, therefore, requested that Hon'ble Railway minister may kindly establish a Railway Halt in that area to afford the much needed relief to the rural population. It will be ideal if such a halt is established at Godina on the Grand Chord line. It falls in Rafiganj block of Aurangabad district and is so centrally located that it will benefit commuters from at least twenty villages who, otherwise at present have to travel to Rafiganj to catch their desired trains. To simplify the process of decision making, it is suggested that only night trains may kindly be allowed to stop at this halt which may be called the Godina Halt.

**(xi) Need to expedite implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana in Jajpur district, Orissa\***

SHRI MOHAN JENA (Jaipur): The physical and financial target vis-a-vis achievement of different Rural Electrification Schemes, which aims to electrify all un-electrified villages, are not at all satisfactory so far and especially in the last five years. Sporadic achievements might have been made here and there as is reflected in different publications of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. The progress of implementation of different schemes especially the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is not at all satisfactory as 132 un-electrified villages of the Jajpur district of Orissa are yet to be electrified. I therefore, urge the Ministry of Power, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to give utmost priority to electrify, either conventionally or non-conventionally, all un-electrified villages like the Kolha revenue village, in this regard in a time bound manner of three years. I would like to urge the two Central ministries to take necessary steps and ensure that the information on all un-electrified villages of the country are also put in their web-site.

14.22 hrs.

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Need for harmonious functioning of three organs of State i.e Legislature, Judiciary and Executive—Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yesterday, when the House was adjourned, Dr. Sebastian Paul was on his feet. He

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

has already taken seven minutes. I would request him to continue his speech.

DR. SEBASTIAN PAUL (Ernakulam): Sir, an independent judiciary with power of judicial review is a prominent feature of our Constitution. At the same time, we are not subscribing to the extreme view of judicial supremacy. The harmonization which our Constitution has effected between parliamentary sovereignty and a written Constitution with a provision for judicial review is unique. An absolute balance of power between the different organs of Government is impracticable. It is only natural that the judiciary will assume supremacy under its power of interpretation of the Constitution. It is the safety valve or the balance wheel of the Constitution. The Constitution is what the Supreme Court says it is. Our Constitution wonderfully adopts a *via media* between the American system of judicial supremacy and the English principle of parliamentary supremacy. Our Constitution places the supremacy at the hands of the Legislature as much as that is possible within the bounds of a written Constitution. But that balance between parliamentary sovereignty and judicial review is seriously disturbed now, and that is why we are engaged in this serious discussion.

Before concluding, I earnestly urge upon this august House to take steps to restore the lost role of the Executive in the appointment of judges. Sir, nowhere in the world there is such a situation of the judges making judges. The present process of making a judge is opaque; it should be transparent. A National Judicial Council to conduct inquiries into allegations of incapacity or misbehaviour by High Court and Supreme Court judges shall be constituted at the earliest by passing the Judges (Inquiry) Bill which is pending in this House.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I would like to express my views on the motion moved by hon'ble Gurudas Dasgupta that there should be harmonious relations among the three pillars of democracy. As we all know that the Constitution of India is a sacred document. The freedom fighters of our country drafted the Constitution of India keeping in mind the aspirations and requirements of the people that they could perceive in the course of nearly 200 year long freedom struggle against the British. The Constituent Assembly of India took ample time to ponder over all relevant points before giving final shape to the Indian Constitution. Today we can say with pride that India is

the biggest democracy of the world. The Constitution of India is the basic foundation of our democracy. If the three pillars of Indian constitution stick to their duties and responsibilities, I feel that there will be no conflict among them at any point of time. The three pillars of democracy are Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. The first pillar is the Legislature (the Parliament) which is accountable to the people. Since sovereignty is vested in the people, so it will not be an exaggeration to say that the ultimate power lies in the people as it is the people who elect their representatives and, thus, constitute the legislature. So, whether it is the Member of Parliament or the member of Legislative Assembly, they are elected by the people. In a way the sovereignty of the democracy is inherent in the people and the representatives elected by the people come to the Parliament. So, the sovereignty of democracy and the country is inherent in the Parliament. Therefore, the Parliament is supreme. If the people are supreme and the representatives elected by the people are supreme, then, the legislature is also supreme. Legislature is the law making body. It has been assigned the legislative power. After the formulation of laws the responsibility to enforce those laws has been given to the executive. The judiciary has been assigned the power to look into whether there is any lacunae or short-comings in the laws thus formulated and whether the laws are being properly complied with or not? Thus, if the three pillars of democracy function within their confines, then there will be no conflict among them.

Sir, nobody can deny this fact that all these organs of the Government are important in the supreme interest of the nation and the welfare of the people. So, there should be a well-coordinated and harmonious relationship among them. I recall a few lines of one poet. "Gayan dur kuchh, kriya Bhinn hai, Ichha kyon puri ho man ki, Ek dusre se na mil sake, Yahi Vidambna hai Jiwan ki." This theory is envisaged in our constitution that the knowledge is different and the action is distancing itself from it. I would like to cite an example of the executive. It is the responsibility of the executive to enforce the law formulated by the legislature and execute its decisions. However, since the onset of the trend of formation of coalition Government, especially since the formation of UPA government, every coalition partner wants to dictate terms to the major political party. As a result of this major political party is not able to take decisions in order to remain in power, thus, the executive becomes crippled. It can not take any decision independently. When the executive fails to discharge its duty, the court will be compelled to interfere. That means the judiciary will come

forward. After all, there must be some institution to address the grievances of the people. The executive functions through bureaucrats and is based on bureaucracy and whatever decision is taken or whatever policy is formulated by the bureaucrats sitting in air-conditioned rooms, is seconded by the executive. The executive functionaries should understand that the legislature has assigned this power to them after extensive deliberations and they are elected from amongst the members of the Legislature. So, the same sovereign power is also vested in them and they should have the sense of power and authority. If that sense is absent, then executive will not be able to take decision as is happening in the case of the present executive. As a result of this, the public have to resort to PIL or some other means and take recourse to the courts.

Sir, today all the three organs of the Government have become weak. I would like to point out the main reason of this state of affairs. Every individual is part of the society. The elected representatives are also sent here by the people of the country. So, they should have the feelings and respect for human values, national values and the national dignity. Several revolutionaries of our country sacrificed their lives. Several of them fell prey to bullets and were baton charged in the cellular jail of Andaman. They endured all these sufferings because they thought that after independence we will progress with firm determination and build India into a leading nation of the world.

Often it is said that man is the major factor, man is the main determinant. Unless the people have good demeanour, democratic values and patriotic feeling for the country and sense of service to the people and allegiance towards the constitution of India, they will be involved in such activities and will always be ready to take up cudgels.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please conclude because five more Members of your party have yet to speak.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I would like to submit that there are old sayings like a deed of kindness, a word of love. A man is known by the company he keeps. Good mind good find. High thinking simple living. Devotion is power. A sharp mind opens the vistas of life. A man of principles leads a principled life. As you sow so shall you reap and good deeds earn you a good reputation. However, all these principles have been thrown to the

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

winds today because we do not have respect for national values, for humanity, for nationalism and for patriotism in our hearts as we had in the past. The result is that these three organs of a governance have started infringing on each other's jurisdiction. The fathers of constitution had provided for three pillars of democracy. I feel that if the above organs do some self introspection and self evaluation about whether they are fully performing their duties and honestly doing their jobs as per the powers assigned to them by the constitution of India, then every wing will function smoothly. If even one organ fails to perform upto the mark the other organs will also get affected.

Nobody is above the law. That means, law is supreme. Whether it is Judiciary, Executive or Legislature, all the three organs will have to remain within the confines of their respective jurisdiction. However, these days wrong trends are being set. When the judgement comes in our favour, we say that the Supreme court has given a commendable decision and it should be complied with. However, the moment the Supreme court makes any comment against us our ego is hurt and we suddenly start criticizing the court for their judicial activism.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please conclude.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: It seems that you are not willing to allow me to speak further.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already taken ten minutes.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I would like to request you to give me two minutes more. The judiciary is not empowered to formulate law, rather this power is vested in the Legislature. In the recent years, the way the court has shown its inclination towards legislative activities may be morally correct but it is not constitutionally right. It is correct that the judiciary has the right to review any law or policy, however, this power is limited and is bound by the constitutional limitations.

In fact, these three wings of the system, instead of discharging their own obligations, have been involved in encroaching upon the jurisdictions of one another for some time. They are trying to get edge over one another due to which the common people of the country are getting crushed.

To avoid this situation, the jurisdictions of these three wings—the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary—

have been clearly defined in the Constitution so that they would discharge their constitutional obligations within the purview of their own jurisdictions. It was all because of little or no interest shown in the legislative business of the Parliament that the Supreme Court had to interfere in public interest in the jurisdiction of the Legislative or the Executive. However, the alliance Government is itself responsible for the judicial activism, because such an alliance government is often weak having lack of political will. That is the reason that judiciary has to intervene.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, the constitutional expert Lakshminil Singhvi has also said that the constitution has enacted a very good legislation, but we get involved in trading allegation against one another and hesitate from self analysis as a result of which we keep on playing the game of passing the buck. If these three wings properly discharge their assigned duties, then, I think, no situation of clash among them will emerge and none of the three wings could be able to override the respective jurisdiction. There cannot be two opinions about the necessity of cordial relations among these three wings. So, we have to function within the purview of our respective jurisdictions as per norms established by the constitution of India.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I could not avoid my temptation to take part in the debate as the Motion has been moved yesterday by my distinguished learned friend of the Parliament, Mr. Gurudas Dasgupta. I am fully aware that I am a Minister of the Government and I cannot speak or I cannot say anything which is against the basic concept of the Council of Ministers in terms of its collective accountability to the House. I am not talking as an Independent Member. I am fully aware of my responsibility. I will say nothing which creates problem for the harmonious functioning of three wings of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we trace the history of our national struggle till this very 2007, marking the history of a glorious chapter of centenary year of Satyagraha led by Mahatma Gandhi who was a lawyer in South Africa, the movement of the country came from that very essence of Satyagraha, 100 years back, led by Mahatma Gandhi who was a lawyer, practising law. Later on, I can count a number of eminent leaders of the country, who

came to the limelight of the national struggle, through Judiciary. Great, great stalwarts, legal luminaries, who led the national movement of the country, are no less competent to interpret the law, understand the passion of the people and brought freedom of the country.

Even the INA soldiers in Red Fort were defended by eminent lawyer and the first Prime Minister of the country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. For the great revolutionary, Aurobindo, his prime counsellor in the case, in the great national struggle, was C.R. Das who was an eminent barrister, and he interpreted that everyone's birthright is to ask for freedom. 'If demanding freedom or asking for freedom of a country from foreign rule is a crime, let you try, my Lord.' This is the history of our legal luminaries who had been in the forefront of the national movement.

The core competency of the leadership of the national movement was guided frequently by those eminent lawyers. I bow my head to them and their wisdom who provided the strength to free India. Take the Constituent Assembly. -Who was not there? All eminent lawyers were there including Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Shri Lakshmikanta Moitra etc.

Sir, I have the privilege to read the pages of the history of the Constituent Assembly how for each Article they used to debate and debate for hours together providing a vision for future. We may differ in the elections. We may differ on any small Bill in the Parliament between Party-A and Party-B, but collectively we are beholden to the great wisdom of those leaders who shaped the destiny of the nation. Today I can say that there is no substitute, no substitute excepting the parliamentary democracy which is there in India.

We have proved to the whole world. Take the Eastern Bloc—you can split and fight and divide; in the United States you can change your mind. But in the whole world you can say that 60 years of strong foundation of democracy and the Republic and the Constitution guaranteed by the people have helped in flourishing growth of parliamentary democracy. The occupants of the Treasury Benches can change. The size of the Parliament will never be changed. The will of the people will never be changed.

Therefore, the true spirit on which Shri Gurudas Dasgupta brought this subject of harmonious relation is good. Why the word harmony came? It is not all of a sudden.

[*Translation*]

Rasa Singhji, I congratulate you. You have spoken very well. But I would like to tell you regretfully that you should not bring in UPA on each and every issue. This is not the issue concerned with UPA or BJP alone. This issue is very deep. There are some people in the country who do not feel at ease at night unless they abuse a party from morning till evening. I would like to say that neither the BJP nor the Congress should be held responsible for this situation. We should confine ourselves to the main issue.

[*English*]

Sir, I had the privilege to study law course in the University of Calcutta. I was highly blessed by the teachers who taught me. The teacher who taught me Hindu law, Shri Chittatosh Mukherjee, became the Chief Justice of Bombay High Court. The teacher, Dr. Pratap Chandra Chander, who taught me torts and contracts became the Education Minister of India. The teacher, Shri Mukul Gopal who taught me criminal law became the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court. He was my teacher. I was a blessed student in the class.

Shri Sabyasachi Mukherjee, Chief Justice of India taught me company law. All of them rose to the Benches of the Courts with high distinction. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): And you have become the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has to carry the knowledge of every subject. That is why I am the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. ...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): You are blessed really by all. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Thank you.

Sir, in my student life I was much inspired on one issue and I come back to that. What does the Preamble of our Constitution say? It is not 'We the BJP' or 'We the Congress', 'We the judges' or 'We the military Generals' etc. It is not 'We the High Court judges'. It is simple. It says — 'We the people of India'. It says—

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

"We, the people". It refers to all of us from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, we the people. The people are the last word of democracy. It is not an individual.

I am sitting here because of the people. I may not sit here and it is again because of the people. So, people are the last word. It happened in 1969. Shrimati Indira Gandhi fought in the Congress Party. It was a great fight. She took up the issue saying—the freedom fighters laid their lives to make the nation free; then why selective treatment is to be given to the Rajas and Maharajas of the country, to give them *the privy purses*?

Why should this money not be distributed to the Freedom Fighters? In that battle, she also said that people wanted the monopoly banks to be in the hands of the people so that the poorest of the poor people could get loan. They should carry a rickshaw and they should carry a bus, and it would be returned; thereby, they could feel 'I am not obligated to Birla, Tata or Goenka; I am obligated to my own bank — United Bank, Allahabad Bank etc.' How am I to do this? I remember that Congress Session held at Bangalore. She cried and asked "Will I be obstructed?" Yes, she was obstructed. She took it up. I was a student at that time. She lost in the Supreme Court. What did she say? She did not insult the Judiciary, she did not insult the judges. She believed in the constitutional parameters of the harmony, which was only right—we the people'. She said, let us go to the people to see whether the people give us strength to amend the Constitution in a manner, which will reflect the true will of the people. The will of the people is not the few ten or twelve individuals. People gave her strength and Shrimati Indira Gandhi amended the Constitution and also some other Executive orders by which banks got nationalised and it was not struck down also. If any party in the country - left, right or centre - had led such a battle first in the history of India for people in response to the words 'we the people', it was Congress Party. It was first Mahatma Gandhi and in the post-Independence era, it was Shrimati Indira Gandhi who did it for the down-trodden. Through whom was it done? It was done by the people through the Parliament.

Parliament reflects the will of the people. I know that there can be shortcomings in the law we make. One can go to the court and get the law declared as *ultra vires*. We have to accept that. The day we say that we will not accept the Supreme Court, we will not accept the High Court, we will not listen to the judicial verdict, we will be wrong. We shall weaken the democracy and the concept

of the Constitution. If we feel that something more is to be done, we have to seek the mandate of the people, translate it into action, convince the people, convince the Judiciary and come out with the right thing. That is what harmony is.

But sometimes, I feel that we, the Legislators, who are sitting here in the Parliament, are treated in a different manner, which is unfortunate. Out of 30 judges in a Bench, if one judge commits a mistake, it does not mean that the Judiciary is wrong. Out of 545 MPs in Parliament, if six MPs are caught in a wrong matter and expelled by the Parliament, it does not mean that Parliament as an institution is wrong and all Parliamentarians are wrong. But a picture is painted that Legislators and Parliamentarians are all wrong and all virtues come from two channels - Judiciary and Media. It is not correct. Therefore, let us understand the meaning of harmony. Harmony means that I should not offend your institutional glory and you try to preserve that glory, and others should not offend our institutional glory.

There have been so many functionaries in the Executive who did great jobs. The number one is no more alive. Who can deny the contribution made to this country by a man in the Executive, Shri P.N. Haksar? Who can deny the contributions made by such eminent officials in the Executive and their fellow-feeling? They may not sit inside Parliament, but they used to carry out the instructions of the Executive. I tell you about articles 139 and 140 of our Constitution. Article 139 relates to conferment on Supreme Court powers to issue certain writs. It says:

"Parliament may by law confer on the Supreme Court power to issue directions, orders or writs ..."

Who confers the power that the Supreme Court uses? It is done by the Parliament that is backed by the people. Ultimately, the people ask the Parliament and not the Supreme Court. We all make the law that can be conferred on the Supreme Court. Therefore, the deriving thing comes from the Parliament.

I again come back to article 140 of the Constitution dealing with ancillary powers of Supreme Court, which states that:

"Parliament may by law make provision for conferring upon the Supreme Court such supplemental powers not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this

Constitution as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the purpose of enabling the Court more effectively ..."

A debate is always going on in Supreme Court about any power that the Supreme Court uses is on the ambit of the law derived from the Parliament, which is 'we the people'.

Gurudev Tagore composed a very beautiful song. I cannot interpret it in Hindi right now. We are all the Kings, we have royal lineage, Amra Sobai amder rojar Rajo. It is a song of democracy that conveys the message that we are all equal. I do not like to name the Parties. Some Parties might have said that the last word of this country is by the Party; the last word of this country is by this leader; the last word of this country is by this system, etc. But Mahatma Gandhi said, No. He told Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that the Indian National Congress can be in the forefront of the movement, but prepare the Constitution in a manner that it should not be that power will be with the Congress for 10 years and then it will come gradually because the Congress led the movement. No, it was not the case. He said: 'we the people', and gave the power to the people. If power says, then Pandit Nehru will sit here; if power says, Shrimati Indira Gandhi will sit here; if power says, Shri Morarji will sit here; and if power says, Shri Chandrashekhar will sit here. This is 'we the people', and this is the strength. If 'we the people's' will is interfered every time in a manner that is not in accordance with the very Constitution, then it is not good.

I come back to the Constitution article 16 of the Constitution. Sir, you will appreciate that article 16 is the battleground today, which deals with equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

*[Translation]*

How is the employment provided; it is through the education. How is the education imparted, it is when you get opportunity, how do you get opportunity, it is when you will get job, but who will get job and it is these who will get opportunity, it is none other than those who have the money. Those who have little or no money will not get opportunity, so what should be done to give them opportunity.

*[English]*

It states that:

"(1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State."

But the same Constitution says in article 16 (3) that:

"Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office [under the Government of, or ... even reservation to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes..."

Further, if the Parliament feels that some are still deprived, then Parliament can regulate. If this Parliament says that deprived millions of India could not go to professional institutions for education opportunities for last 30 years and let us open the door not by the order of the Prime Minister, but open the door by the will of the Parliament, then it is millions behind the Parliament who are saying that look after us as we are dying; we are not getting the scope; we are not becoming doctors, engineers, etc. If the Parliament comes with the wisdom that, Yes, we respect their will according to the Constitution, and in some wisdom at that point feel that this is not proper, then I agree with it. I am not talking about forward and backward castes.

I feel pained as a legislator, we have not done politics; we have not done to protect 'A' against 'B'; we only reflect the suffering will of the people, as Shrimati Indira Gandhi did during bank nationalisation. Sometimes, I feel so; I am not using the word 'supreme', but this Parliament's will, reflected by the people, within the ambit of the Constitution, has no value. Are you so small?

I can understand if we pass a law to benefit a party; I can understand if we pass a law to give benefit retrospectively to a group, where the court will definitely strike out. But a law passed for the benefit of teeming millions of the country, whose sons feel that for ten years my grandfather and myself toiled the soil as a farmer, should not my son, ever in life become a doctor or an engineer or a professor, just because he is a Scheduled Caste or backward and depressed? For that, if this very Parliament opens a new road and a law is passed, that law would be the will of the people and not a law of somebody's fashion or desire. When that get struck out



[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

or stopped, who shout? It is the teeming millions. When they should? Who handles it? It is the State. Through whom? Through the police. What is the casualty? At the end of the day, we have Calling Attention here. Day in and day out it happens; we keep quiet. We cannot do it because there is an injunction. We cannot do it because it is struck down or stopped.

Again I tell you that these kinds of things are not putting appropriate or desired glory to this institution. We should be respectful to everyone's glory, not just the glory of one or two. A Minister or a Member of Parliament is subject to the scrutiny of the people in terms of PIL, in terms of Prevention of Corruption Act, in terms of everything else. I agree with that. We have always been hounding.

I agree with Shri Swain when he said yesterday—I am glad that he said so - that the time has come when the judicial accountability should also be set in the eyes of the people. What is the harm in that? I am a Minister and I have retired; and if I have amassed wealth, should the nation ask me? The nation should ask me. I was a former Minister, how did I make property worth Rs.20 crore? You cannot make it from the income that is declared. If that scrutiny comes, I have to accept the scrutiny. Similarly, if a retired judge is questioned by the public, we know the salary of the judge; how could he have property worth that much with his salary and his family? Is that not a scrutiny? If a media correspondent writes with courage, should he be sent behind the bars? We should be transparent and accountable to the system. We can evolve a system without disrespect to anyone.

Harmony can only be achieved if that accountability is set in motion. This is all I can say. We feel that judiciary has done tremendous work for this country, from the lower court to the highest court. Every appeal gives a room to the applicant how to do it; the Law Minister is also thinking of *gramin panchayat*, *nagarpalika*, etc. to go down below, to ensure justice.

I would only like to submit with all humility that, many of us are lawyers here, we call the judges 'My Lord, Your Honour', etc. We are merely humble people's representatives; we are subject to scrutiny. So, My Lords and Your Honours also feel—since the Constitution starts with 'We, the people', they are among the people; if any one of us is under scrutiny, they are equally answerable when the scrutiny issue comes up. That is all I can submit to you. Thank you.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Sir, I rise to endorse the views that are expressed during the discussion moved by the hon. Member, Shri Dasgupta, on the harmonious relations between the Executive, the Judiciary and the Parliament.

We are living, as our hon. Minister has just now said, in a parliamentary democracy; this parliamentary democracy is expected to alleviate the sufferings of the people of this country. We are wedded to the democratic form of Government.

15.00 hrs.

It is because we thought it would be a form of Government for the people, by the people and of the people. All activities of the Government should be designed and should be diverted towards the promotion of the greatest happiness of the greatest number. The Minister was narrating in the historical sequences. I am also reminded of a very famous statement of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India. After unfurling the National Flag at the Red Fort on 15th August, 1947, he was coming down from the Red Fort. The Western pressmen were surrounding him and asked a pertinent question. "Mr. Nehru, you have suffered a lot. You are all imprisoned. You have sacrificed greater to the liberation of this country. What is the objective of your Independence? Why did you suffer so much? Jawaharlal Nehru did not say: "I want to industrialise this country, therefore, we wanted freedom. It is not that we wanted to bring revolutionary changes in agriculture, therefore, we wanted to have freedom." He said; "To wipe out every tear from every Indian eye has been our ambition." That may be beyond us but as long as there are tears our work will not be over. This was the quintessence of the Independence Movement. And, this was the quintessence of the development perspective of this country. This was the message, to translate which we embedded into a system of democracy, adopted a democratic form of Constitution. Therefore, it is the people who are at the centre of the stage, whether it is the Constitution of India or the democratic form of Government, whatever it is.

To accomplish this task of the greatest happiness of the greatest number, we have invented three organs of the State; the legislature, the executive and the Judiciary. Dr. Ambedkar, the fore runner of the India Constitution, the man who liberated the subjugated community of this country and who fought for the freedom for these people even when the Britishers were there on the ground that

that liberation was a pre-condition for the Independence of India. He stood very firm on this delicate relationship between these three organs of the State. As the Minister has said, clause by clause it was discussed and they came to the conclusion that these three organs must work in unison. In this form of a Government if all the three organs are working, we will be able to satisfy the aspirations of the people.

After 60 years of Independence today when we take a retrospective look into what has happened to India, we still find 40 per cent of the people of this country are well below poverty line and 50 per cent of the people in the labour force participation do not get gainful employment. Half of the villages in the country do not have amenities. There are vast disparities in the country today. The process of economic liberalisation, the process of globalisation that we have willy nilly accepted in this country has given rise to not dualism in the country but tri-lism in the country. In this country I find not one India. It is true that we are united within the diversities - social diversity or cultural diversity is different -but we are now heading towards economic disparities and diversities.

Today, we have one part of the world which is not connected to the other part. Today, we have three parts in this country. It is at this juncture that India is finding it herself. Today, it is not only a question of economic growth but it is a question of social justice and we find that half of the population of this country are denied of this social justice. It is the bounden duty of all the three organs of the State; the legislature, the judiciary and the executive, to work for the amelioration of the lot of the people by not only promoting growth but also by promoting social justice in this country. It is with this aspiration that the legislature or the Parliament will have to work. When it does so, it often happens that some of the social legislation to tackle the social challenges in the country come into conflict with the views of the judiciary more specifically.

Therefore, on those stages of conflict, friction develops and spoils the harmonious relation between these three organs of the State. Now, the Judiciary must be able to understand the social aspirations of the representatives of the people. They cannot mechanically interpret the rules and regulations and say that this rule will be cut down because this is not happening. No judge in this country—I am not casting aspersions on anybody - can impose his personal judgement on a legislation

passed by the Parliament. And there are many occasions where this has happened and this has to be curbed by a suitable mechanism.

Today, you take the case of the Other Backward Classes. What are their aspirations? Sir, 60 years have passed since Independence. And even after 60 years, 50 per cent of the people do not have reservations in higher educational institutions. The House of People, the representatives of people, passed a historic legislation with the rarest sense of unanimity. All the parties in the Parliament agreed that this legislation must be passed but it was taken to the Supreme Court.

Now, what did the Supreme Court say? It has not understood the social aspirations, the social milieu and social background with which this legislation was brought but it has simply asked, "Where is your census data? Where is the Report of the Standing Committee? How did you arrive at the figure of 27 per cent?" What kind of questions are these? In what way this legislation is calling for all these data? Should not the Judiciary look into the various aspects of the aspirations of the people? Do they not know that the will of the people is reflected in the act of Parliament? They must be knowing it. If they had asked for a data of 1931, they must also know that there is a Mandal Commission Report which has said that 62 per cent of the Indian population are Other Backward Classes. What other evidence do they require? They are not able to interpret the law in a proper way. Maybe, the mind-set of the Judiciary is such that it is imposing its will on the Bill passed by the people of India.

Sir, without casting aspersions on anybody, I would quote that Parliament passed the AIIIMs Bill and the concerned person went to the court. How can a judge say, "Factually, we are with you." How can they have this pre-conceived notion? The matter has not come before the court for inquiry. They have asked for explanation from the Central Government and before the Central Government could send it, they are saying that we are humiliating a respectable person. They have said, "Factually, we are with you. We will give judgement in the middle of January, before the end of your tenure." What are these statements? Are they not extraneous to the Act? The Bill passed here has got only a six-line statement and that statement is just to prescribe the age of the Director of an Institute. Don't you think that this House has the will of the people to fix that age? And

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

they are saying that they are with him. How can the judge say that? How can a Judiciary come down to this level and say "Factually, we are with you."? What facts are available with them? If all the facts are available with them, why do they ask the Parliament and the Government of India to give the facts? And how do they rush to the conclusion that they will give the judgement by the middle of January?

Sir, when Sethu Samudram Project was not implemented, our leader, Kaliagnar Karunanidhi called for a *bandh* in Tamil Nadu, and somebody went to the Supreme Court to restrain the *bandh*. And on a Sunday, an unprecedented measure, the Supreme Court sat and issued the stay order to the *bandh*. What kind of a system do we have?

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh): Sir, the role of Judiciary cannot be discussed here. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. M. RAMADASS: Don't they think that they are exceeding their limits? Judicial activism is needed to promote the happiness of the people, to protect the fundamental rights of the people, to uphold the dignity of the people and to uphold human rights. We all agree that judicial activism is necessary but when a legislation is passed by the people, Judiciary must take into account the social perspective. That is what I want to say and if this sense of social perspective is lost, only frictions will remain and harmony will be lost.

Therefore, all the organs of the State must work in unison. All the three organs must understand their respective roles as enshrined in the Constitution. Ultimately, if any organ is more supreme than the other organs, then I would feel that it is Parliament which is more supreme than any other organ.

ADV. SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as pointed out by many eminent Members of this House, the concept of separation of powers between the judiciary, the executive and the legislature, is one of the basic features of democratic polity. It is well defined in our Constitution that these three organs of our State should function separately and also harmoniously. There should be sufficient checks and balances for the functioning of these three organs. No organ is given the power of superintendence over any of the other organ. That is one of the basic features of our Constitution.

Our Supreme Court has also admitted it in several of its judgements. But now, a peculiar problem has arisen. The Supreme Court or the courts, in their over enthusiasm, are repeatedly over stepping into the functions of the executive and the legislature.

If I may say so, in our neighbouring country it is the military which has appropriated the powers solely, and in our country the courts which have taken upon themselves the power to enter into the domain of the executive and the legislature in a most surreptitious way. By passing judgements in various cases, they are repeatedly doing it.

Take, for example, the demolition drive, which the Supreme Court was doing with much gusto. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I seek the indulgence of the Minister of Law and Justice.

The Supreme Court had appointed a Monitoring Committee to monitor the demolition and report back to the Supreme Court every day. I do not know under what provision of the Constitution or under what law, the Supreme Court had appointed the Monitoring Committee and asked it to report back to it.

After all this happened, some eminent jurists came out openly, saying that the particular judge who monitored all these things, had personal interest in all these things. But till day no inquiry was done because there is no provision to inquire into the activities of a retired judge.

In Uttar Pradesh, in the Jagdambika Pal, case and in the Jharkhand Assembly case, it is quite clear that the Supreme Court had over stepped and entered into the domain of the legislature. Otherwise, how can a court say that every proceedings of an Assembly should be reported back to the court? How can the court supervise the proceedings of Parliament or of a State Legislature? This is not there in the Constitution. There are so many judgements like this.

The Kerala High Court, in its wisdom, which was hailed as a landmark judgement, had prohibited smoking in public places. Of course, that prohibition is good. It is for a good cause. But under what provision did it prohibit smoking? Under what law did it prohibit smoking in public places?

Again, the Kerala High Court had prohibited activities of the student organisations in college and university campuses. Our Constitution has given freedom to everybody in this country to organise themselves and ventilate their grievances. But the Court says that this particular section of the society, that is students, should not form any organisation and work in campuses. This is against the provisions of the Constitution.

Sir, under what provision they have issued this? Tomorrow, they may say that the trade unions are not good for the country. So, all the trade unions should be disbanded.

Sir, in every sphere by pronouncing various judgments in cases before it, they are overstepping into the functions of the Executive and the Legislature. All these things they are doing by making appointment themselves. In no other democracy, these judges are allowed to appoint their peers and successors and that too they have done by passing a judgment which came before the Supreme Court and appropriated all the powers to them for appointing the judges. Till this day, the Government of the country has not dared to correct it. The Executive had a say in the appointment of the judges. That has been the practice. One fine morning, the Supreme Court, passing judgment in a case before it, says that no, this is unconstitutional and judges alone have the right to decide who their peers should be and they *are* doing it. So, I request the Government to correct it. There should be a proper authority for the appointment of judges consisting of the representatives of the Government from the Opposition and also from the judges. Let such a Committee appoint the judges. Why should this right be given to the Supreme Court or the judges alone? Even in the United States of America, every appointment of the judge should be approved by the Senate Committee.

Sir, recently, as you all know, one judge of the Supreme Court, which was appointed by the President, was not allowed by the Senate Committee when they scrutinised. They rejected it. She was not appointed.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Kurup, please conclude.

ADV. SURESH KURUP: Sir, I will conclude soon.

What about the corruption charges against the judges in various High Courts, Lower Judiciary and also in the

Supreme Court? They themselves enquire about it. I would like to know as to what happened about the Judges Inquiry Bill which was presented before the Parliament in 2006?

Sir, when the country needed the help of the Supreme Court very much and when everybody looked to the Supreme Court, they did not come to the rescue of the democracy in this country. During the Emergency, they approved every action of the Government and every action of the Executive. They allowed the Government to extend the term of the Parliament. They allowed the Government to take away all the fundamental rights. Ultimately, it is the people of this country which rescued this country and not the judges.

So, Sir, I would like to say that it is the people who are the ultimate referee of the democratic principles in this country. So, I would urge the Government to take immediate steps to rectify some of the aberrations which have crept into the functioning of the Constitution and the appropriation of the powers by the Supreme Court from the Legislature and the Executive.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I request the next hon. Members, I would like to make a submission that I have a long list of about 25 speakers who want to participate in the discussion. So, it will not be possible to allow all the speakers. Therefore, I would like to make a request here that those hon. Members who want to give their written speeches, they can do so. That will form part of the proceedings also.

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Sir, it is a very important subject. Let it be discussed.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted to your party is over.

[English]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I would like to make a kind submission here. Since this is a very important subject, let it be discussed threadbare.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will try my best to accommodate all the hon. Members.

...(Interruptions)

[Adv. Suresh Kurup]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next, Shri Virchandra Paswan to speak. Please be very brief. You are requested to finish your speech within five minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VEERCHANDRA PASWAN (Nawada): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great concern for us as well as for the people of this country that today questions are being raised against the dignity, functioning and the credibility of the judiciary which was once considered to be a very important part of our governance and on which a great responsibility and accountability was bestowed by the constitution makers to discharge its high obligations in the country. I would like to request not only the Government but the leaders of all the parties, all the hon'ble Members and the people of this country as well that there is a need to seriously ponder over this issue to retrieve the system while rising above the partisan approach, personal feeling and the vested interests in the interest of the country.

If you want to protect the country, its integrity and intend to create peaceful and harmonious atmosphere in the country, then, there will be a need to purge and dignify the judiciary. Whatsoever is there has been in the interest of the country. Judiciary is for the people of this country. It does not matter whether it is High Court or the Supreme Court, but they all are the very important organs of our system. It also does not matter as to who is sitting here or there. High Courts and the Supreme Court is not the personal property of someone. They are the important organs of the governance of this country; they are for the people of this country. It does not matter if someone holds a high office, but he does not have the right to tarnish the dignity and impartial image of the judiciary in any manner.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is so kind of you. I will conclude without taking much time. I hope we will get your support and blessing. This is a very important issue. I extend my thanks to my colleague who has raised this issue. Today, this country is a democratic, sovereign nation where sovereign people govern through their elected representatives and all the representatives, whether they are hon'ble Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, they work as public representatives in the same way as in the other fields of the society. Those people who themselves belong to this very society do their duty, likewise, MLAs, and MPs also come from

this very society. Among them it is quite possible that there may be some person like Virchandra Paswan who could be a criminal, but it does not mean that all the hon'ble Members are criminals. If I am a criminal, then, through media or judicial trial all will have the full right to get me punished as per the law of the land enacted by the Constitution and the Parliament.

Nobody will have any objection to it. But, today, it is a matter of great regret that the news is given coverage with a very narrow mind. When the judiciary or the court sits in judgement, it only discharges its duty. I will not call it 'power'. Neither the M.P. nor the Prime Minister has the power. If the constitution or any law has used the word 'power' or 'right', then, it needs to be amended by deleting such a word and it should be replaced with the word 'duty' because there is no provision of right or power for anyone in democracy, but only duties are assigned. When the parliament enacts a law, it fixes the duties for everyone. So, the judges sitting in the High courts or the Supreme Court do not have the power, but they have been assigned duties to be performed under different circumstances. They have to perform their duties in the light of the law of the land.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will conclude my speech with in no time. As I have said earlier, the judiciary is a very important part of our system and nobody has the right to defame its character. The duty of judiciary or the court is to hear both the parties in a matter of dispute and deliver its judgement as per the law. The court should not make any such comment so that it may appear that not the court, but the disputing party was advocating its cause. There are thousands of examples in which courts have made such observations or comments due to which it appeared that it was not the court but one of the disputing parties giving its version. It gives a great pain after hearing such things. Judges should avoid such comments. It is a matter of great concern. I will conclude my speech making two three points. This is democracy.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now. Your party's time is already finished.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VEERCHANDRA PASWAN: In democracy, public is supreme and sovereign power. This is not an imperial system where the successors are selected and nominated by the king himself. As far as the appointment of judges

of the High Courts or the Supreme Court is concerned, a high level National Judiciary Service is required to be constituted. The system in which 100-150 families of this country should have complete hold on judiciary and people from amongst themselves only becoming judges or the Chief Justice should not be there. You can see it by conducting a survey in this regard, how many people or relatives or associates of some particular families have been becoming judges of High Courts or the Supreme Court?

There is no fair procedure for it since only recommendation works. The judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed on recommendation. This practice should be stopped. This system of recommendation or dictatorship or autocratic rule should not be allowed in democracy. If you want to save the country or instill a feeling of brotherhood and save the country from disintegration then the Judiciary should reflect the image of the country. All the people should get equal opportunities. A system of open competition should be evolved and people from all the states, be they from Hindi speaking states or from southern, north or western states of the country or belonging to any caste or religion, should be allowed to participate and L.L.B. or L.L.M. degrees with ten to twenty years experience should be determined as the requisite qualification. If there is any delay in making amendments, evolving such a system, or bringing in a legislation to this effect then this country will not survive. ...(*Interruptions*). It should be ascertained that in a democracy if duties are assigned to the Judiciary then its responsibilities are also fixed.

I will conclude after making certain submissions.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. I have already given you sufficient time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VEERCHANDRA PASWAN: Recently, many judgments have been passed by the Supreme Court and High Courts. Supreme Court gave a judgment in regard to Patna Assembly. I would like to quote it in regard to President's Rule in Bihar that it was wrong. If invoking President's Rule in Bihar was improper, then, Assembly should have been restored. If invoking President's Rule was wrong and unconstitutional then Assembly should have been restored. What sort of justice is it that a

criminal goes scot-free while an innocent may be pushed to the gallows. The Supreme Court does not have any right to waste public money to the tune of thousand crore rupees for conducting elections there. If all the public representatives and MLAs are criminals then I challenge the leaders of all the political parties and request them that the manner in which a vicious campaign is being carried out to disintegrate the country and the way the democratic institutions are being attacked, the public representatives are assaulted and attacked, they should all resign and go back home. If they are criminals then they should quit and go home and a Supreme Court or a High Court judge should be appointed in their place. Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present here. I would like to ask him something. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record now.

(*Interruptions*) \* ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*) \* ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar will speak now.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, nothing is going on record. Why are you speaking? Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*) \* ...

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to participate on this very important discussion which has been brought up here by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

Sir, the question is, who should be supreme? Ultimately, the Constitution must be supreme because the Constitution is for the people and that is why, the Preamble starts with the words "We, the people of India." There are conflicts and there are complaints that there is over-activism by the Judiciary. I would like to quote the Chief Justice of India, Justice Balakrishnan who said:

\*Not recorded.

[Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar]

"Like any other public institution, the judiciary can be subjected to fair criticism if and when occasion demands but if the criticism is not legitimate and irresponsible, it may lead to incalculable damage to the institution of the judiciary."

I will not talk much about it because there is no time. Sometimes clashes are bound to happen because there are conflicts of opinion. The famous Supreme Court lawyer Shri Rajeev Dhawan once said about the clash between the Judiciary and the Legislature. I quote:

"A polarity between the courts and the politicians is healthy. In truth, it is a tension between the rule of law and democracy. Both complement each other. But the present conflict is not just a minor power struggle. There is a clash of ideology about social justice -albeit with politicians seeking votes and the judges enjoying public attention. In this clash, the judges must be respected. But the judges too, cannot be anti-politician in their posture. The ultimate *lakshman rekha* is that they can never be anti-people in their pursuit for themselves and constitutional governance."

Sir, when a corporation filed a case and the case came up before the Division Bench of the Kerala High Court, a judge commented that the interests of the corporation must be looked into, not of the people. This is where the people's rights and legal rights clash. The courts have to interpret the laws.

I do not want to go in the detail now, but I would like to say that there must be harmony between all the three organs of the State. But the history says something else which is a pointer. What happened between 1977 and 1979? Was there harmony? The fundamental rights were taken away by this very Parliament. The constitutional method was used to take away those rights, the Judiciary toed the line and the Executive became chimerical. What was the result? Ultimately, the people had have to save the institutions. So, the institutions cannot become chimerical. There has to be complete harmony, within the constitutional frame.

The Parliament alone cannot sit in judgement over the laws that it passes. If there is an aberration, who will sit in judgement? The Supreme Court will sit in judgement because they have to interpret the laws that are passed by the Parliament. It is the duty of the judges to interpret the Constitution and the laws. This creates a controversy,

we have to pay the price to live in the democracy. I quote Edmund Burke, the fire alarm at midnight may disturb your sleep.....but it keeps you from being burnt at night. Majority can be sometimes chimerical also. The fundamental rights are built-in in our Constitution and the Parliament has given the fundamental rights. Sir Roberts Pierre hung Dante to the Dumas of France, same thing happened to Pierre also. This is all history. So, these things have to be carefully looked into.

Sir, Judiciary has gone a long way from A.K. Gopalan's case to Maneka Gandhi's case in 1978 in upholding human rights. Anybody could be killed by a policeman and he just says, 'he is no more'. How the human rights will be protected? The Judiciary has gone a long way in protecting the human rights.

One more point I would like to bring to your kind attention is about the media. Media is the Fourth Estate. It should be protected. Parliament has certain privileges. The Parliament or the Assembly can call anybody and convict him. There is no appellate authority. Suppose, the Parliament, by majority, convicts somebody for some action for life time. Where is the appeal?

Sir, I place before the House that we enjoy privileges and power to punish for breach of privilege, but in the absence of codification, the scope of that power remains unlimited. Just as we have defined and limited contempt power of the court by enacting the Contempt of Courts Act, we have to define our contempt power by enacting a suitable legislation. I am reminded of the famous Blitz case where the editor was called to the bar of this House and reprimanded for publishing an article derogatory to the dignity of a Member. Such unbridled and undefined power exercisable by Parliament is not conducive for a harmonious relationship with the media which is rightly described as the Fourth Pillar of democracy. It has to be looked into.

15.37 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

Sir, what about this Anti-Defection Law? Now, a Member is bound by this law. Suppose, my Party says that we go against professed policy this way, we cannot dissent it, otherwise, it will immediately become anti-defection. If that is the law, where is the dissent? How can a Member point out when the Party or the Institution totally goes out of the way from what they profess, how can we protest? If that is the law, then only Party leaders

need come to the Parliament, why should we be here. They can themselves decide which Government should go or which Government should remain. They could decide everything. By this, what happened? The right of the Members is curtailed.

I remember, when the first Anti-Defection Law was brought before the House, Madhu Limaye objected to it. Then we never understood why he objected to it. He said that ultimately it would cripple the dissent. It would be a chimerical despotism of the political parties. Who brings fascism and dictatorship? Not individuals, but institution. When, internal democracy within a political party is dead how the external democracy will survive. This Anti-Defection Law must be looked into. If no Member has the right or freedom of expressions how can they function in Legislature. If my Party acts against the professed ideology and departs from it how can I agree to that. Here Sir, who is right and who is wrong?

As per the Anti-Defection Law, those members who went against the professed policy of the party and gave commitment to the right people, will be criticized and debarred from the House. This law must be looked into.

In the whole, the Judiciary, the Executive and Parliament have to function Constitutionally. Democracy can function only that way. Time is changing, laws are changing. Ultimately, it is the people's will which has to be vindicated. We cannot say in one sense. Parliament is supreme because through Parliament many of the views are subverted, diverted and rights of the people are taken away. It cannot happen. So, for democracy's functioning, judiciary must be accountable. Parliament must be accountable. In fact, the Executive also must be accountable. They can do anything they want. Suppose they do something very wrong, where is the recourse? Can we all come to the Parliament and get a recourse to that? You can go to a Court and can get a recourse to that. In this context, I also include Media. It is not because I come from Media; Media is the fourth pillar. Only on four pillars, a house can stand; a three-pillared house cannot stand properly.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say, through you, to the entire House that it is a very important debate, and I am very glad that most of the Parties are taking part. But, it is short duration debate. We began it yesterday; today also it is continuing. We have to ensure the passage of a legislation listed in the supplementary notice for which I have consulted the

Deputy Leader of the Opposition. He agreed. Therefore, my humble submission to you, and through you to the House, is that the Parties who already have spoken, they should limit their speakers' strength and time strength. It will help business to complete and to reach to its final conclusion. The Law Minister has to reply in-depth. Thereafter, we can take the legislation.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If any hon. Member wants to lay his written speech on the table of the House, he may do so.

*[English]*

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to debate and discuss in the discussion which has been initiated by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, which is the need for harmonious functioning of three organs of the State: Legislature, Judiciary and Executive. I will not go into the details because the speakers before me have said a lot of it. But, I would like to mention a few points only that it was our forefathers who in their wisdom had discussed what could be the separation of powers of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. It is only in the last ten years that the harmonious working of the three organs has been disturbed. I feel that it is also the over-activism of the Judiciary which is spoiling the entire harmonious functioning.

There has always been the harmony also, that we can talk of. I remember that about five-six years back when the Supreme Court wanted to celebrate the 50th Year of the Supreme Court, they did not have money for that. It is because the Supreme Court does not have that sort of money to celebrate it. Without naming, the Chief Justice took an appointment with the Prime Minister; he went to the Prime Minister and said: "This is our problem." I am talking about the harmonious relationship that can be created. He went to the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister said: "It is a very big occasion for the country, and we grant you Rs. 10 crore." Rs. 10 crore was given. After some time, the same Chief Justice went back to the Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister thought that he wanted more money because Rs. 10 crore is not good enough. When he went back, he said: "I am returning Rs. 8 point something crore, because I feel that that amount is not required for the celebration." That is the harmony that should be there. What is missing



[Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh]

today is that there is an ego clash. In my State and in many States which have been referred about, there is such an ego clash that the judges want to give a stay order on anything which is against the Government. That has been the case in many States even in Rajasthan. There are some Judges, who are just waiting for it. They direct a PIL should be put forth so that they can embarrass the Government. Is that harmonious relationship? How can harmony come about like that? I am really surprised about it.

Sir, I would like the hon. Minister, when he replies, to tell us about the Shetty Commission for the pay-scales of judges. It says in that Report, which has been directed to all the States, that notwithstanding the financial status of the State, these payments have to be made to the judges of the subordinate judiciary. Is it because the Shetty Commission or is it what that the Additional Secretary in the Government of India who gets less payment than the District Judges? Is that true? Are they going to decide their own pay-scales? Has it been done like that?

Sir, there are guest houses of the High Court. When the Supreme Court judges visit the States, they do not wish to stay in the State guest houses and they say that they must stay in the five-star hotels. Is that not true?

Let me also ponder over another thing. It has also been said that they would get entertainment allowance. Now, do the High Court and the subordinate Judiciary need to entertain or they needed an entertainment allowance? That also was paid in retrospective. Is it not true that they said that this should be paid in retrospective? What is the need for an entertainment allowance? Even the parliamentarians do not need entertainment allowance. These are the points which are of importance.

Is there a code of conduct for judges? Even if it is in-house, there should be a code of conduct for judges. The Judiciary should say that these are the code of conduct and they should have their own code of conduct which they should adhere to.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the hon. Members and whips and the chief whips of all the parties in particular are requested to cooperate with the Chair, since the time allotted to all the parties is over. Now, the hon. Members

who wish to lay their speech on the Table may do so, however, the hon. Members who wish to speak should pay attention to time, since, they would get only five minutes to speak.

[English]

\*DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on "Need for harmonious functioning of three organs of the State i.e. Legislature, Judiciary and Executive".

As this discussion is being held under Rule 193, the mover and the seconder Sarvashree Basudev Acharia and Gurudas Dasgupta have put forward beautiful conjectures on the issue. After we have practiced democracy for the last more than a half century such an important issue looks very much like a non-issue. Is it not interesting?

Sir, I very respectfully seek your kind indulgence and that of this august House when I revisit some basic definitions while recording my opinion on the subject. We all know that we have adopted the democratic form of Government. It is a government of the people, for the people and by the people, we have given to ourselves a Constitution, the preamble of which is very clear about what should be practiced and followed, while running the government or otherwise. Sir, our country is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic, to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

Sir, in our country rather in our system, constitution is supreme. The basic structure of the constitution is the separation of power among Legislature, Judiciary and Executive. There appears, at times, some so-called conflicts rather apparent conflicts in the working and functioning of these three vital organs of the state. The one and only way to avoid and to have these conflicts/aberrations resolved is to practice self restraint and self respect and to practice - true professional ethics.

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\*The speech was laid on the Table.

Sir, over and above this, none of these organs should try to give directional instructions to the other organs and vice-versa. To be precise, the moment one feels that there appears to be a slight aberration on his part, he should immediately restrain himself from going further in that direction. This will definitely go a long way towards harmonizing the smooth functioning of these vital organs of the state. Sir, why I pause these conjectures. The reason is quite obvious.

Art. 52 of the constitution provides that there shall be a President of India. The President of India is the Head of the Executive.

Art. 79 of the constitution of India provides that there shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two houses to be known as the Council of States and the House of the People respectively. The Parliament is the Legislature.

Art. 124 of the constitution of India provides that there shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven (now twenty-five) other Judges. The Chief Justice of India and all the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India. This is the Judiciary.

Sir, on the same line, Art. 153 provides that there shall be a Governor of each state. The Governor is appointed by the President of India and shall hold office during the pleasure of the President. Art. 168 provides that for every state there shall be a legislature which shall consist of the Governor and two Houses or one House as the case may be.

Art. 214 provides that there shall be a High Court for each State. The Chief Justice and other judges are appointed by the President of India. Then, perhaps, there should not be any difficulty whatsoever in the respective working of these three organs. One has to always note that the Constitution is Supreme. All the powers of the State are derived from it. So long as we preserve this sanctity of our constitution nothing to worry about.

Let us all preserve this sanctity of the Constitution of India.

Sir, May I now seek the indulgence of this august House when I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Union Law Minister that the constitutional obligation of having a

High Court for every state of the Union is yet to be fulfilled. For example, my State, Manipur is yet to have a separate High Court of its own. It is still continuing under the jurisdiction of the Hon'ble Guwahati High Court. I strongly demand for a separate High Court for my state, Manipur. If the number of cases is a criterion for it, the number of pending cases for the state is exceedingly large.

Sir, before I conclude, I am very grateful to you and to the initiators of this discussion for raising such an important issue for the healthy practice of democracy.

\*SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA (Bobili): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the harmonious functioning of three organs of the state, that is, Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

There is no doubt that there has been a growing tension between the Judiciary and the Legislature during the last few months. Much legislation has been questioned by the honorable Supreme Court.

Our constitution came into existence 58 years ago. As far as the Executive is concerned, there is accountability. So far as Legislature is concerned, there is accountability. Now the basic question before us is judicial accountability. In a democratic country where the rule of law is supreme, definitely the Judiciary must be independent. There is no doubt in that the Judiciary's independence must be maintained at any cost. But, at the same time, the judiciary is not accountable to the people. We all know that people have created constitution. Nearly all great ideas and the energy by which all the great services by which mankind has been benefited have come from the mass of the people. Legislature is the true representative of the people.

The Legislature has to pass laws which are constitutionally legal and valid. The Executive has to enforce such constitutionally valid laws without fear or favour. The supreme constitutional responsibility of the Judiciary is to ensure that the Laws of the Constitution are duly observed by both the Legislature and the Executive in letter and spirit.

The application to Judicial Review to determine constitutionality of the legislation and to review the Executive decision sometimes creates tension between the Judge, and the Legislative and the Executive branch.

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\*The speech was laid on the Table.

[Smt. Jhansi Lakshmi Botcha]

Such tension is natural and to some extent desirable. Moreover, the Judiciary's Independence is absolutely essential to ensure the Rule of Law. Judicial Review is an 'extraordinary legal invention' that seems 'deceptively simple', but it is one of the most baffling of legal devices. Sometimes it is described mistakenly as a veto power over Legislation. The principles of Separation of Powers ought to be kept in the forefront and the Judge should make sure that each of the other branches operates within the boundaries of the Law and the Judicial Review.

As per clause(4) of the article 124 of the constitution, the only procedure available for judicial accountability is the impeachment proceedings. Is it a practicable solution? We have bitter experience in Ramaswamy's case. Of course, the procedure is somewhat cumbersome and it cannot be enforced all of a sudden. I think that is the only provision in our constitution. It may not warrant removal.

Recently we have seen arguments being floated by different quarters, that retired judges of supreme court and high courts should be barred from arbitration by charring different commissions set up by Central and state governments. The critics are saying that by appointing retired judges the executive is arms twisting the Judiciary, which severely eroded Judiciary's independence and accountability. But the recommendations of the commissions headed by retired judges are advisory in nature and only help in better discharge of duties by the executive.

All the three organs of the constitution should be aware of their roles and responsibilities. The government may think of constituting a Judicial Council, at the earliest, with members of Judiciary, executive and legislature for bringing out co-ordination and reduce the rift. True Spirit of the constitution, for the over all development of the country, as envisaged by the framers of the constitution, should be aimed at harmonious relations among the three organs.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on a very important subject though briefly.

Sir, I thank Shri Gurudas Dasgupta for giving us this opportunity to dwell in this Parliament on something concerning governance and perfection of democracy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you yourself are aware, your rulings and the rulings of all the Chairmen usually show that Parliament does not have much time to discuss now-a-days serious topics. When we talk and discuss serious topics—it is an important one—we would like to share our views with our colleagues because these are vital questions about the perfect system of governance.

Sir, perfection, as you know, depends upon environment. What appears to be perfect today may not remain perfect tomorrow. That is the tragedy of a civilisation. But that has not stopped us from aspiring for perfection.

Now, as civilisation progressed, it has now come to a definite belief that democracy is perhaps the best form of Government. In a democracy, although there is strict separation of powers, the Montesquieu Theory is not applicable. Separation of powers, to some extent, is necessary. When we separate three organs of Government with specific powers, interdependence of one with another and a harmonious relationship between them is of vital interest if democracy has to succeed and flourish.

In this discussion, we have been hearing our friends mentioning some very conflicting opinions. We have heard about the constraints of the parliamentarians; we have heard about the judicial over-activism; we have also dwelt upon over-concentration of powers in particular branches of Government; and we have talked about judicial intervention—sometimes, we praise; sometimes, we say it with a little amount of hurt. We are talking about whether constitutional harmony is in jeopardy or not; and above all, we are talking about the judicial accountability with certain amount of offence in our mind.

Sir, as a young student when I wanted to choose a career — it is not that I was a very dull student in my young life—my father said: "You choose a career." I wanted to be a lawyer. My sole ambition in life was to be a lawyer, a good lawyer, a successful lawyer. Even now, when I am standing before you as a parliamentarian, I still consider that it has been greatest tragedy that although, I passed my law and did my practice for about two or three years, I stopped practicing it. I cannot practice; I do not have the time once I am in politics. It is because you are in politics means, you are a parliamentarian, you represent people, you have to work 24 hours a day looking after problems of people, and you do your best to give whatever is possible, to the people. So, you hardly have any time to read. And, a

lawyer, on the other hand has to close himself at 6 o' clock, come back from the bar, look into his briefs, call for his juniors, from 8 o' clock to 11 o' clock read through the points; next day morning, make the draftings; and go and present the cases. It is because, every single case involves the life of an individual on very vital issues. It could be his property; it could be his liberty; it could be conflict of interests between him and his family. So, law is a very vital aspect; and rule of law is the only sign of a civilised society.

In fact, it would not be an exaggeration to say that where law ends, tyranny begins. Now, we are opposing the legal system, we are criticising the Judiciary for various deficiencies, over-activisms and various negativisms. It has become a fashion to talk negatively about the legal system.

There is a difference. Institution cannot be criticised. In the functioning of the Institution, there may be something wrong. I would say that in principle, till today after 60 years of Independence, among the three organs, even today, the Judiciary commands the greatest amount of respect; whether I like it or you like it, it does not matter; whether we have been acting very responsibly or not, a judicial personality, a lawyer or a Judge today occupies a higher position of honour than me or Minister. Why?

Sir, it would hurt but as Confucius said: "when you have faults, do not fear to abandon them"

*[Translation]*

If we have committed any mistake, we should admit it. Why it is alleged that a person indulges in corruption after becoming Minister? All the Ministers are not wrong; all the M.P.s do not embezzle money. Why it is alleged that we misuse our authority?

*[English]*

My father was a Principal of a college. As a young boy, I could see the local politics taking place there, how the governing bodies were manipulated and how he was about to be removed on false corruption charges. The only institution, which gave him succour at that particular point of time, was not the politician. It was not the Executive but the Judiciary. So, Judiciary also has a very vital role to play. I am not justifying by saying that.  
...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kirip Chaliha, please conclude.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, it is a very important subject. I will take two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is important subject for all and not only for you.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: I know and I have seen the standard of this Parliament. From 1991, I have been here. I have seen the standard of the Parliament debates. I have seen luminaries talking and discussing issues. As a young boy, I listened to them with awe and admiration how Somnath Chatterjee, Inderjit Gupta, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Arjun Singh and Narasimha Rao were arguing on very vital points in a very delicate manner with mutual respect. Does it prevail today? Can we say from our heart that we have the same standards? Are we not the people who elect the Ministers? Are we not the people to whom the Executive is accountable? Executive's accountability is there because the Parliament is there. Parliament has also the accountability to the people. It is a fact. But the Judiciary does not have that accountability. But in spite of that, let me make it very plain that till now they have been doing quite well. Yes, there have been aberrations. I admit there have been aberrations.

I do not have the data. It could be that about 100 families or 200 families are monopolizing the Judges' posts or the posts in the Judiciary. I definitely say, yes that we need a Judicial Commission. We need the best talents to come and become judges. We want the best talented people to become judges because judges are very vital for our democracy. But for that the mechanism has to be built by us, by the parliamentarians. We have to do or perform our duty. Have we performed that duty? Have we performed that duty till today? Is it not true that a very successful lawyer will not become a judge? I know of lawyers who earn so much of money. But if they are told to become Justice or judge of a High Court, he will not go because their salary is very minimal.

Till you do not give proper emoluments and opportunities to the judges, or the Judiciary, they will not come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: This is my last one point.

I had the privilege, as a Member of Parliament to attend the Commonwealth Conference on 'Principles of Accountability and Relationship between the Three Branches of Government' in Maldives, very recently. Some

[Shri Kirip Chaliha]

suggestions were made there. I am sure the hon. Minister knows about them.

The trend today is also to have Judicial accountability, and I would like to quote this. Many of our friends have already mentioned it. I am just saying that while the Parliament's primary responsibility for law making on the one hand and for the Judiciary's responsibility for the interpretation and application of the law on the other hand are very paramount, Judicial accountability is a must. "People should have easy and unhindered access to courts, particularly to enforce their fundamental rights. Any existing procedural obstacles to access to justice should be removed." That is the operating part.

Now, this is very pertinent. All the Commonwealth countries are today talking about public criticism of judges.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kirip Chaliha, please take your seat. I am allowing the next Member to speak.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, my last point is that "legitimate public criticism of judicial performance is a means of ensuring accountability." Sir, this is a point that you also share as a Member. "The criminal law and contempt proceedings are not appropriate mechanisms for restricting legitimate criticism of the courts." Sir, we all want that there should be harmonious functioning of all the three branches. Somewhere, this harmony is lacking. This should be given a serious thought. Tyranny of Judiciary is bad but brute majority and majority decisions alone are always not good. History has shown that. Parliamentary democracy depends upon our exercising power. But limiting power is also equally important as exercising power. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Now, Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kirip Chaliha, please take your seat. No, nothing will go on record except the speech of Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going in record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

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\*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, a very important issue is being discussed. I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. The Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary, all the three organs should not go beyond their jurisdiction. There have been numerous incidents in the recent past which have manifested the over activism by the Judiciary.

16.00 hrs.

It is only because we are not united. There have been shortcomings on our part, somewhere. I would like to raise a very important point that corruption is rampant in organizations which have permanent tenures. Out of the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary only the Legislature does not have a fixed tenure of five years. Whereas Executive and the Judiciary are two such examples of permanent offices. The Executive and the Judiciary have all the information in regard to our property and assets whereas we have no information about either the property or the assets of the Judiciary and the Executive.

First of all, I would like to aver that a Rule was passed by our hon. Mr. Speaker to check corruption among the hon. Members by restricting the Members of Parliament from flaunting hooters on their cars. I am surprised when a S.H.O. or an Inspector move around in the city flaunting hooters on their vehicles. However, if we instal a red light on our cars, we would become corrupt while they remain not corrupt.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise only four points. I would like to ask as to whether Judiciary is above the Constitution or Constitution is above the Judiciary? We have so many incidents to cite where the Judiciary has intervened, be that in respect of a Ruling given by the hon. Speaker, or imposition of the President's Rule or a civil matter. It has not only intervened but made such observations so as to cause us a lot of embarrassment that such things are happening in the Legislature. It is shameful that the common man including the Executive and the Legislature have been gagged under the code of conduct in such a manner that not even the media can dare to expose anyone found corrupt in the Judiciary. I would simply like to bring forth these ground realities that the present scenario in the Supreme Court is such that not to say about a poor man, even a middle class person would have to rob a bank, commit a dacoity, if he is to fight a case in the Supreme Court i.e. he will have to commit another crime to save himself

from a crime in order to pay the Supreme Court's fee. Fifty thousand to six lakh rupees are charged as fees, will there be any such amendment as may amend the fees of the lawyers so that the common man may not face difficulties in getting justice due to lack of money. It is a very complicated problem. I have seen poor persons languishing in jails for 22 years simply because they do not have money to afford a lawyer to plead his case. Besides, I would like to submit about the appointment of judges. It is a matter of shame for the entire country that even five percent of the total judges of India are not from the backward classes. Today, we should amend the recruitment process of judges and provide free competition so that candidates may be selected on the basis of competition and thus son or nephew of the judge may not get appointed as judge. If we conduct a survey in this regard, it will be evident that there are certain families whose children, offspring are getting appointed as judges and the people of Dalit community are kept away from it. We are told that we play politics in real sense, however, if any survey is conducted, it will be evident that politics is played from the higher positions. In fact, if any person becomes criminal, it is because of the persons who are holding the higher posts. If any one is innocent and he fails to prove his innocence due to lack of money then he becomes a criminal. I would like to repeat this that if any person becomes criminal due to a wrong judgement then ultimately who is a criminal? That particular person or the judge giving judgement?

I would like to submit about one more point that the declaration of assets is mandatory for us. If we contest election after five years or two years we have to submit details of everything right from the fee. However, the Chief Justice of India commented that since he was not corrupt so he would not declare his assets. It is a contempt of the House. I would like to submit that they are one out of the three strong pillars and we also have a right to know the details of their assets.

Transparency is very much essential for this. It proves that who is supreme in our democracy and if there is any supreme power in this country, it is judiciary. There have been many decisions by the judges that have grossly flouted the spirit of the Constitution. In one case a person confesses that he has committed a murder but the court says that he has committed a culpable homicide not amounting to murder and in the same type of case

another person is hanged. If we conduct a survey, we find many cases of flagrant violation of Constitution. I would like to submit that if we want that the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive should stick to their jurisdiction, then, first of all, we in legislature will have to get united and should enact law regarding the appointment of judges and the declaration of assets. It is on account of the Code of Conduct that the media, newspapers or anyone cannot speak or write against the judges. We should amend the said code so that media may expose corruption in judiciary. There are many cases of corruption regarding their property and judges are accused in rape cases. The media should have the right to make all these things public. I would like to extend my thanks to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo.

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO (Bolangir): Sir, I have already laid my speech on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri N.Y. Hanumanthappa.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, It is time for our party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for your party is over.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, please give extra time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Extra time cannot be given to you. The chair functions according to the rule.

*[English]*

SHRI N.Y. HANUMANTHAPPA (Chitradurga): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to speak a few words about separation of power. Of course, it is a much discussed issue, but a definite conclusion has not been arrived at. It is such a wonderful and ticklish subject.

[Shri Hanumanthappa]

The separation of power between the three wings was not the brain-child of India. We have borrowed it from the American Constitution, that is, judicial separation. We gave to ourselves a Constitution whose main philosophy is social justice supported by equality, liberty and fraternity. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, the founding fathers of our Constitution thought that there shall be division of power instead of conferring the power of drafting or framing the law, interpreting the law, and executing the law in one and the same hand because it leads to despotism or in some cases autocracy. In other words, the Constitution has given distribution of powers to the three wings, that is, the Parliament, the Judiciary and the Executive.

16.08 hrs

[SHRI VARAKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

Which of these is supreme or otherwise? Nowhere did the Constitution say that Judiciary is superior to the Parliament or that the Parliament is superior to the Executive. They are the three wings of the State, and according to me they are something like Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh. No one is great, and no one is inferior and each one has to do its own role. The duty of the Judiciary is to interpret; the duty of the Parliament is to frame the law; and the duty of the Executive is to execute it.

Fortunately, there is not much battle between the Parliament and the Legislature on the one side, and the Executive on the other because somehow or the other they are executing. Further, whenever they commit an error, then both the High Court and the Supreme Court are there, and they will correct it.

But I am afraid that there is much controversy regarding the role of the Judiciary, and the role of the Parliament. Both these wings should understand what the Constitution expects from them. As far as Parliament is concerned, I do not say that it has transgressed the limits at any point of time. No doubt, my experience is only three years or a little more.

I had an opportunity to go through the past record. I find that at no time Parliament transgressed its limits. On the other hand, Parliament has given the judiciary the respect due to it despite what the judiciary has said from time to time. At the same time, I do not want to say that judiciary is doing wrong. However, my experience says that judiciary - instead of doing what the Constitution

dictates, what the Parliament says, what the law asks it to do - in some cases is going a little further into matters which is not its duty. Judiciary's duty is to only see whether a particular Act or law is unconstitutional or against the principles of natural justice. They have no right to comment upon what Parliament does. That is because judges are not legislators and they cannot legislate.

No doubt independence of judiciary is of paramount importance. At the same time judges must also understand that Parliament is a replica of the wishes and aspirations of the people of the country. People of the country have entrusted utmost powers to Parliament. Parliament, which is an elected body, has to come to the aid and rescue of the people whenever they need it. Laws are made here based on the wishes of the people. When we are making laws based on what the society needs, it is not for the judiciary to interpret. Judiciary can interpret law only when it is not in accordance with the statute or when it is unconstitutional or when it goes against the principle of natural justice. Judiciary must stay within those limits. It cannot assume the powers of Parliament to itself and declare that such and such Act should not have been done like this way or that way. It is for us to do that. When an Act is not correct, we will rectify it, we will amend it. It is not for the judiciary to comment upon such things. Judiciary must interpret the law and that is all. Judiciary cannot go beyond that.

Coming to the work of judiciary, some of my colleagues said, the lady Member in particular has just said, that all is not well with the judiciary in certain aspects. Hon. Minister of Law is sitting here. Judiciary is meant to represent society's aspirations. They must understand the writing on the wall. They must understand that law is made by the people, that is, by all of us. It is not the law which has made us. The law is made by the people. If people want a particular type of law, it is not for the court to interfere in such laws.

It is enshrined in the Constitution that there shall be social justice. Ours is a socialistic society as dreamt by the framers of the Constitution, particularly by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He said that there should be democratic socialism and ours should be a welfare society. Unfortunately, judiciary in some of the matters is transgressing its limits. That is one thing. Secondly, the frame of the judiciary is not reflecting the equality principle, the principle of social justice. We cannot find in the judiciary many people belonging to the weaker sections

of the society - SCs, STs and OBCs - in the system of judicial administration.

It is more than sixty years after Independence but hardly have we had some ten or fifteen judges throughout the country from among the people belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs. So, it reflects poorly not only upon the judiciary but it reflects—with great respect I say this poorly upon us also. If at all the Ministry has got power, if at all the Ministry has got commitment to the principle of social justice, let it select people belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs as High Court Judges and Supreme Court Judges. They are not doing it. They are only showing lip sympathy. It is nothing but hypocrisy I say. It is a great fraud on the Constitution. I can say that without caring for the consequences.

If at all, they have the concern, they must do it; there are good number of lawyers belonging to these classes who are more competent, though no opportunities were available for them. Let them think of enlisting these people. Of course, the Ministry can say that it has no powers. Definitely, it has powers. The Supreme Court cannot appoint judges directly; it has to consult the Government. The Government has to do this.

Regarding disposal of cases, people expect that justice shall be delivered immediately. Presently, cases are pending for years and years together. It is at whose cost? We have to see that. Moreover, delivery of judicial verdicts becomes very costly. It is purely meant for the rich and not for the poor sections of the society.

I am giving you one example. In the case of PIL, one can file PIL, challenging the tax levied by the Government, which is running into several hundreds of thousands of crores of rupees, by just writing one post card. But a poor man may have one or two acres of land and when that land is acquired, if the compensation given is not adequate, and if he wants to go to appeal to the court, he has to pay court fee. He would have lost his land in the meanwhile; so, just to get reasonable compensation, he has to pay court fee. What is the system? Is it in favour of the poor sections of the society, is it in favour of villagers, and is it in favour of the downtrodden people? It is not in favour of the common people; it is in favour of rich people. In spite of 60 years of Independence and accepting the Constitution, which say that there shall be equal justice, they are not doing it.

In none of the cases, the Supreme Court or the High Court has said that the system is incorrect; you must go and search the hearts of the people and deliver such judgments which go in favour of the poorer sections of the society. They have not cared for that.

So, my submission is that so far the Parliament has not interfered in the affairs of the Judiciary, not interfered in the affairs of the Executive, because it is respecting both Executive and Judiciary. But unfortunately the Judiciary has not understood what the nation needs, what the people need, and what the Parliament has said.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hereafter, all the hon. Members will get only five minutes to speak. A lot of speakers have already participated in it. The hon. Minister also has to reply today.

Shri Mitrasen Yadav.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you that you gave me an opportunity to participate in the discussion under rule 193 initiated by a senior Member of Parliament, hon'ble Gurudas Dasguptaji. There cannot be two opinions that the House considers this issue very important.

We are holding discussion to ponder over the present state of confrontation among the various constitutional institutions, Our Parliament has to find out whether it is due to the shortcomings in the constitution or there is some problem in the functioning of these organs, the reason of such anomaly has to be sorted out by the Parliament. The hon'ble Minister is sitting here. He will tell us as to who is the deciding authority to sort out this problem. Legislature, executive and judiciary are the three organs of constitution through which it was resolved in the Preamble of the Constitution to make the country a democratic, socialist and secular State and some Fundamental Rights were given to the people to ensure their independence. It is on account of such type of anomalies that fingers are raised at the Constitution after 60 years. A few days back, we had witnessed some problems arising between the hon'ble speaker and the judiciary and had heard that many people in judiciary define our ...(*Interruptions*)\* So the anomaly is quite

\*Not recorded.



[Shri Mitrasen Yadav]

natural. Our legislature is the supreme institution to ponder over the discontent among the people due to the law and order situation and the resultant disturbance in social life and that who is gaining power because of such anomalies. We go for elections to alleviate discontent among the people towards the establishment. People's power leads to the state power and the state power is the supreme power. This institution is the symbol of state power and the state formulates rules and laws to remove the grievances of people and our executive functions according to the laws and if there is any anomaly the judiciary redresses it. Now who is at fault and what is the reason of discontent among us. Nobody is above the law. Despite that, fingers are being raised towards the laws. That means right attitude is not being adopted towards the law. The judiciary is not properly complying with the law and some sort of vested interest is clashing there also whether it is economic, social or political interest. Nobody is above the vested interests and today the biggest power is money as far as the vested interests are concerned.

"Yashasya Vittam Sanrakulina, Sayam Vakata Sachadarshniya, sarve guna kanchanamashyamte".

Every virtue is dependent on wealth, it is the worst evil of capitalistic system and the same evil is active today in country. The judiciary is being influenced by money, there is corruption in executive and due to this, some evils have crept into the legislature as well. Whatsoever discussion is held, but unless there is check on it, nothin positive is going to come out of it. Today fingers are being raised against our Constitution. The Minister of Law is sitting here, he will tell us as to what is the solution to it. Time to time, we have amended the Constitution. Whenever we faced any natural, social or economic problems, our legislature brought amendments in the Constitution. Despite that, the evils are present and persisting. There is the problem of naxalism, the judiciary is committing mistakes and corruption is rampant in the executive whether they are IAS or IPS, all higher officers are running after money. The entire system has become hostage to the money power.

Sir, people avoid speaking truth, however we will have to frankly accept that unless there is check on money power and the economic system, our rules and laws will continue to be adversely influenced by money power and the present unjust system will continue to exist. So, today the biggest question before the Legislature

and our Constitution is how the integrity and sovereignty of India and the entire heritage of our country can be saved. Hon'ble Gurudas Dasgupta has not raised this issue randomly; rather, this question was haunting everyone and this question was such that should have been raised appropriately and good suggestions should have been given quite discretely. Today this should be resolved as to how we can avoid confrontation between the three organs of the Government who are custodians of our sovereignty and the Constitution and how can we check the wave of discontent rising in our country. This is the main issue of our discussion.

Sir, with these words I would like to extend my thanks to you and hon'ble Gurudas Dasgupta and hope that the present Government will seriously ponder over it and take right decisions on this issue.

"SHRI M. APPADURAI (Tenkasi): Sir, the discussion that has been taken up in this House under Rule No. 193 on the resolution moved by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta is a very important debate that this body polity needs to ponder over.

Sir, in this country, the public at large repose their faith in the judiciary as a last resort. But the increasing number of pending cases and occasionally heard rampant corruption are eroding the faith, the public would like to have on judiciary.

Our Constitution has vested with powers and independent authority to the three organs of the State, namely, Judiciary, Executive and Legislature. Judiciary alone has been entrusted with the responsibility to interpret the functioning of the other two organs. Under the Article 226(2), when there is a failure on the part of the Executive, Judiciary can go into it to ensure the availability of justice to the public who may be at the receiving end. Whether the Executive and the Legislature uphold the laws and the rules prescribed for them can be interpreted by the Judiciary to a certain extent. As far as the Executive is concerned, whether its actions are violative of the Fundamental Rights can be reviewed by the Judiciary. As far as the Legislature is concerned, whether its enactments are against the spirit of the Constitution will be probed into. Except for these two aspects, Judiciary do not have any justifiable right to question the functioning of the other two organs of the State. But what is happening today is to the contrary. That is why, this House

\*English translation of the speech originally laid on Table in Tamil.

is now seized of this question whether there exists harmonious relations between these three Organs of the State provided to the People of India by the Constitution we have been given to ourselves. The prevailing trend is rather alarming, the Judiciary is perceived to be going beyond its brief interfering in the affairs of the Executive on the day-to-day basis. This trend needs to be arrested.

As far as Legislature is concerned, it is answerable to the people because the Members of the Legislative Bodies have to meet the people, face the elections and seek their mandate as they are directly answerable to the people whom they represent. As far as the employees of the Government are concerned, they are responsible and answerable to the Administrative Authorities. The Administration or the Executive is accountable to the Legislature. Whereas, Judiciary is only Organ that is left free as it is not accountable to anyone. If when transparency too is not there, then Judiciary goes insurmountable and it goes scot-free even if there for its omissions and commissions. When about 21/2 crores of law suits are pending in various courts of law all over the country, and when Supreme Court alone has got more than 35,000 cases pending before it, we find certain high-profile cases are getting undue priority and heard even on holidays. People are not only surprised but are also shocked by this kind of admissions and observations by the courts. For instance, the case pertaining to the disproportionate assets of the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu are pending for long whereas her moving the courts to question the validity of a public interest measure is admitted even in the highest court of the country with undue haste. The Fundamental Rights of the workers to express their protests was sought to be curtailed by the courts. Later on, the legitimate aspirations of the people was sought to be ignored when their declaration of stoppage of work for a day protesting against the hurdles created by the vested interests was also curtailed by the highest court of the country. The people are perplexed about the way in which our Judiciary is functioning according to its whims and fancies. There is no way to check this trend as of now.

Our Constitution provides for public interest litigation. In certain cases, some good has come about and people are appreciative of it. But, many a times genuine grievances have been ignored, so our courts must try to win the confidence of the poor and the deprived classes of the society. For instance, certain social justice measures resorted to by the popular Governments with a mandate from the people as part of fulfilling of their assurances at

the time of the hustings are sought to be blocked by the courts of law with undue haste in the name of public interest litigations. There are certain instances where the courts are taking upon themselves the right to run the Administration under the guise of public interest litigation and discharging of their duties in the garb of rendering justice.

In the entire world, ours is the only country where Judges themselves will be appointing Judges. There must be a well laid out procedure involving people from all the constitutional arms and organs thereby evolving a viable mechanism in the form of a judicial panel for appointment of Judges unless and otherwise this step is taken, Judiciary may not be able to shape itself to be a more transparent Organ of the State. Judiciary must also uphold the essential spirit of the democracy that people are sovereign. This has been upheld by both the Executive and the Legislature as of now. Judiciary must also come to terms with the reality of the democracy in the light of the Constitution and more especially its Preamble. The reservation in jobs and appointments must be extended fully in Judiciary also, only then all the people in various strata will get justice in a dispassionate manner. Hence, there is a need to educate and appoint people from the deprived classes and socially, educationally and economically backward classes in the Judiciary for the purposes of appointment as judicial officers. I think, this will make the Judiciary to act in a balanced manner more than what it is today. With this I conclude.

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI (Udaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to you that you gave me an opportunity to participate in this discussion. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta had initiated discussion on the harmonious relations between Legislature, Judiciary and Executive. I would also like to express my view on behalf of my party on this topic. I would like to add some more things in it. I am of the opinion that besides the four pillars of democracy—Legislature, Judiciary, Executive and the Media, there is a fifth pillar that is social organizations. The present discussion is being held only on the mutual relationship between Legislature, Judiciary and executive. In this context—it is quite clear that there are well defined and distinct jurisdictions of these three organs. If they function in their respective jurisdiction, then every thing will be fine, however, presently the power and functions of these three organs are overlapping and this is the reason that there is no harmonious relationship among them. One organ points out the mistakes of the other. The Constitution has clearly defined the functions

[Shrimati Kiran Maheshwari]

of the said three organs, however, they do not remain in their limit and overlap, only then, such situations arise and acrimony comes in their mutual relationship. Today we are discussing about the restoration of harmonious relations between these three organs and the basic thing is that it will be better if they know their duties and power and use them accordingly.

Sir, through you, I would like to present an example of judiciary in the House. Since the Hon'ble Minister is also present in the House, so, I would like to draw his attention in this regard. When we go to contest elections, we fill up a form giving the details of our property. After every five years, we go for elections and give the details of our property. It is good thing, however, it is mandatory for only Legislature. There is no such provision in respect of a Judiciary. So, I would like that a law should be enacted to make it mandatory for the Judiciary as well. That means it should be mandatory for the judges to give details of their property once in every five years. Similarly, the higher officers in Executive should also give the details of their property. It will at least establish that all are equal before law and this provision is binding not only on the Legislature but Judiciary and executive also come under it. I find that comments are made in the society about the Legislature but no comment is made regarding the Executive and Judiciary. However, the society needs clarity from them as well. Such transparency should be maintained regarding them as well. When we adopt such norms for Legislature then the same should also be applicable in the case of the Judiciary and the Executive.

Sir, there is no need to point out the volume of corruption prevailing in the legal process under the Judiciary. One has to do a lot to get the file moved. There is no need to say it quite openly. I am very aggrieved to see the interpretation of law by the Judiciary. The Judiciary should act within its jurisdiction and according to the law and it should interpret the law properly, however, that is not done and instead, several times it has been observed that wrong interpretation of law is given. Sometimes, it interferes in the matter of State Governments and makes comments by giving wrong interpretation of law. This creates a general impression about a particular State Government that probably State Government was doing something wrong whereas the facts remain something else. When the Supreme Court gives wrong interpretation, then it seems that the Judiciary is making such observation by crossing its limit.

Sir, besides this I would like to say one more thing that the power to appoint judges of the courts is vested

in Judiciary itself while this power should have been vested elsewhere. The hon'ble Member who spoke prior to me had also raised this issue. Supporting his views, I would like to submit about the extent of corruption involved in such matters. Instances of corruption in the appointment of judges have come to light.

Sir, the Legislature should also give importance to the judgements of Judiciary. It should honour this, however, many times it does not happen so. I would like to give one example of the Allahabad High Court. In 1975 when the election of Shrimati Indira Gandhi was declared null and void by the Court, she should have appealed in the Supreme Court. However, she did not approach the Supreme Court and declared Emergency in the country marking the beginning of a black chapter in the country. I would like to submit that recently the Supreme Court has awarded death sentence to Afzal Guru in connection with the attack on Parliament, however, despite this, the death penalty is not being executed. Such thing is not good, so time and again I am saying that when we talk about harmonious relations we should learn to honour each other.

It shall be in the fitness of things if they clearly define the jurisdiction of each other because if matters are again and again raised through Public Interest Litigations, and the courts accept the petitions in regard to matters like suspension of Members of Parliament, then we fail to understand as to how any court can put a question mark on a decision taken by the legislature, a decision taken in this House by the Lok Sabha. These things should be clarified that if certain powers have been given to the elected Legislatures, then to what extent these powers can be exercised, and what are the limits of these powers, because if a decision taken by us is challenged or a verdict by the judiciary is distorted by us, all this makes sour the harmonious relationship. The discussion initiated by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta is a welcome move, in which many Members have participated.

With reference to section 355 and section 356, I would like to say that under section 355, if such a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the Union Government directly issues directions to the State Government, but if those directions are not followed, then President's Rule can be imposed. It has been observed that when the Union Government proclaims President's Rule, the concerned State Governments go to the court and the court gives a stay

order on it. Therefore, I would like to assert that a high level committee should be constituted to look into this overlapping of powers and that high-level committee should take decision after taking all these matters into consideration, so that desired harmonious relations could be maintained among these three organs.

Through you, I would just like to request the Government and all of you that Judiciary, Legislature, and Executive should continue to respect one another and avoid interference in one another's jurisdiction to ensure that harmonious relations among them could be maintained, so that our democracy could survive. If any of these three pillars of democracy is shaken, the whole structure of democracy would collapse. As we have introduced democratic system in the country, it would prove to be worth while and vibrant if we clearly define the domain of each organ.

Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I extend my hearty thanks for giving me an opportunity to raise a few points on this important issue. I am grateful to my hon. colleague, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta for highlighting the issue, taking into consideration the chaos and the instability which is now mounting up on these three important organs.

Sir, as you know, ours is the largest democracy and we should feel proud of it because here is a country where each and every citizen is safeguarded with his right and liberty.

So far as Parliament is concerned, Parliament has to frame law; the judiciary, which is the custodian of law has to interpret the law; and the executive has to administer the same. In this context, it is found that there is frequent judicial activism and as a result of which, all the hon. Members are expressing their concern in this august House time and again.

In this regard, I would like to highlight certain aspects. So far as the elevation process is concerned, the ex-Chief Justice of Orissa High Court, Shri Hanumanthappa has highlighted many important issues. Those important issues were noteworthy because nowadays the elevation process is very defective.

Sir, there was a hue and cry that a Judicial Commission will be set up and it will decide how best the talented lawyers are to be elevated as judges. But it is found during this decade that best and talented lawyers are never picked up to be elevated as judges of the High Court. It is known as to what is the process for such selection and rather it is found that near and dear ones are very often picked up to different High Courts. As a result, there is a hue and cry everywhere that this judicial system may collapse at any point of time.

Sir, as you know, we are here to administer justice to the poor, downtrodden and *aam aadmi*. It is found that a poor person hardly gets justice within the scope and ambit that is provided either under the Constitution or under the various provisions.

Sir, as you know, a person if he is sentenced to life imprisonment, his appeal is never disposed of within a decade. They say that there is a lack of infrastructure. There are no adequate judges and the delivery system of administration of justice itself is very defective. So, I would like to highlight and draw the attention of this House that there should be a change in the elevation system when judges are appointed and the best lawyers must be picked up.

Sir, in view of my practice as a lawyer for about 31 years and as a senior Advocate of the Orissa High Court, my experience goes that the best and talented lawyers are often bypassed for elevation to the High Court or to the Apex Court. That is why, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Law that when actually this Judicial Commission is set up, the President/Secretary of the Bar Association and persons from different other aspects should be taken as members of this Judicial Commission. As a result, there will be no impartiality or we will be able to maintain the independence of the judiciary.

Sir, we feel proud that the Indian Judiciary is independent, impartial and it administers justice at the doorstep of the poor people. It is to be seen whether actually the poor people get justice at the doorstep or they are being harassed by going to the courts for years together. In such circumstances, unless the harmonious relationship between the Judiciary, Legislature and the Executive is maintained, the entire system may collapse. It may lead to chaos and instability.

[Shri Brahmananda Panda]

Sir, as it has been already decided, the Parliament is supreme. The Parliament has to frame law and it is the duty of the judiciary to find out whether there is anything wrong or anything bad so far as the interpretation is concerned. To interpret the law, they should not have over activism so far as the other system is concerned.

Sir, I hope and trust that in this regard, as all hon. Members have expressed their concerns, judiciary must maintain its independence, impartially and it should administer the justice within the short span of time. That should be maintained and democracy needs that the three important pillars should have a harmonious relationship to maintain the glory and the sanctity of the democratic system for which we feel ourselves proud.

Thanking you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

The Discussion under Rule 193 is initiated by our learned Member, Shri Gurudas Dasupta. It is a very welcome measure. It is necessary that the three major pillars of our democracy, that is, the Judiciary, the Legislature and the Executive as also the fourth pillar, the media have to work *in tandem*. If they do not work *in tandem*, our democracy will be in danger.

Here, I would like to cite the case of A.K. Gopalan *versus* the State of Madras wherein the learned Judge said about it and defined the powers of the Legislature, the supremacy of the Legislature. Human nature is to err. Judges are not God. They are human beings. But they have erred in the Jagadambika Pal case in Uttar Pradesh and in the Jharkhand case in 2005. In these two cases, Justice Verma said that judicial interference should not have been there. So, Sir, it has been seen that this is a clear instance of judicial activism, as judiciary should not encroach into legislature.

The Judiciary is to interpret the law. The law made by this august House should be interpreted by the courts - by the Supreme Court or the High Courts or any lower courts. But if you go to see the structure of the courts, a question arises now. How autonomous is the Judiciary? I say this because their financial capability and financial power is controlled by the Legislature. The standing Committee has been set up with Shri Natchiappan as

the Chairman to inquire into the matters. It has put the questions on the website also. The point is whether more autonomy is to be given regarding the financial liabilities, financial applications in respect of the Judiciary or not. So, this has to be seriously considered.

Besides this, as legislators, we are the law-makers of this country. We should get our due. The important point is that the Supreme Court is overloaded with PILs. There are genuine PILs and frivolous PILs. So, you must have a system whereby these things can be sorted out. Already, in the Constitution, there is the demarcation of the duties of the Judiciary, the Legislature and the Executive. The duties have been clearly demarcated in our Constitution. But it is sad that because of the failure of the Executive, more and more PILs are piling up and landing in the courts. In connection with a small, frivolous matter like the provision of a drain or drinking water or in respect of any other case like cattle grazing rights, people are going to the Supreme Court with PILs. So, these things have to be properly scrutinised. At present, there are about 2.5 crore cases which are lying pending, which are yet to be decided. I appreciate the statement by the hon. Chief Justice today. He said that we should follow the Gujarat pattern in clearing the cases. They are having the evening courts and paying them some more remuneration. In Gujarat, they are doing it today. So, I think, our pillars of democracy should be strengthened. We have to maintain probity in public life. It not only applies to the Legislature but it also applies to the Executive and the Judiciary. It is high time that an Ombudsman or Lokpal is established. It has been hanging fire since long. The main question is whether the Office of the Prime Minister should come within the ambit of the Lokpal or not. It was there during the NDA rule also, but never passed. Previous to that also, it was there. The late hon. Dr. L.M. Singhvi, when he was a Member of Parliament, had introduced a Bill in the Rajya Sabha. Then, it was subsequently introduced in the Lok Sabha also as a Private Member bill. It had elicited public opinion also as it has sent for it. In every manifesto of the political parties, we see that it finds a place. Whether it is the Congress manifesto or the BJP manifesto or the manifesto of any other political party, it finds a mention. I am talking in a non-partisan manner. Is not the Lokpal necessary to lessen the pressure of workload on the Judiciary? We talk of maintaining probity in public life. Everywhere complains are these we find it. Actually, is there true transparency in the Judiciary or the Legislature or the Executive? So, some type of an Ombudsman has to be brought to this country. It is there in some States. But

the Lokpal, which the political parties are promising during elections, has not been initiated till now.

Last time, when it was introduced, no discussion could take place and then the elections came. Therefore, my suggestion is that the Ombudsman or the Lok Pal can play a major role in harmonising these three and fourth pillars of democracy on which this great country, Bharat, stands and which we strive that it will continue as long as we live or beyond that also. It has been proved that democracy is the best form of Government any country can have. It was the Crown in England who used to decide financial matters, but when the revolt came, when King Charles was beheaded and Cromwell became the Lord Protector in England, during that time, the King was also guillotined. As we are the creatures of the will of the people, that will has to be sustained and it is our duty to carry out the will of the people. Therefore, to carry out the will of the people, we require a strong Judiciary, a strong Executive and a strong Legislature. A legislator is the most powerful person because he is elected by the people. The job of the Judiciary is guaranteed; the job of the Executive is guaranteed. But, we are the representatives of the people who come to this Lok Sabha and have to go back to the people again after five years to tell them what has transpired in the country and what we have done for them. We have to come back again. Therefore, the Legislature is supreme. That supremacy was proved during that 'Cash for Query' case where the hon. Speaker and hon. MPs exercised their powers as legislators and which was appreciated by the hon. Supreme Court also. That should be the spirit. With that spirit only, we can forge ourselves ahead in this democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let us hear the Law Minister.

*[Translation]*

SHRI. RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, I too should be given an opportunity to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are many demands which we cannot accede to.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, I too should be given an opportunity to speak for a minute. You have given opportunity to everybody to speak. Kindly give this opportunity to me also. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister will speak. There is no time. So many people are there. I cannot go on like this. It is not possible. Please excuse me.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, this is a very important issue, kindly give me an opportunity to speak on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have heard so many of you about this matter.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, hon'ble Minister will definitely speak, we will listen to him, but give an opportunity to me also. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Let me speak. Please let me speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My predecessor has also refused to give you a chance.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Ram Kripal Yadavji, kindly let me give the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: When my predecessor was in the Chair, he had refused. I am only following him. Shri

[Shri Bikram Keshari Deo]

Devendra Prasad Yadav himself has refused to give you a chance. I am only following him.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, the time of other parties was also exhausted much earlier, but it has been the convention that hon'ble Members are given more time than allotted to their parties. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: My dear friend, I will give you time many times. You have been given ample chance. Let us finish it now.

...*(Interruptions)*

\*SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO (Bolangir): Sir, the Fathers of the Constitution framed the Constitution based on two considerations. Firstly, to preserve and protect the freedom and democratic rights of the people and secondly to maintain the supremacy of the popular will. A system of functional distribution of powers between the 3 organs of State feature of our Constitution where the powers, jurisdiction, responsibilities of each organ is specified in such a manner in order to avoid overlapping and each organ functions independently within its own sphere, free from interference by the other two.

The Grey areas meant to be covered by healthy conventions based on mutual respect keeping in mind a common goal. It also ensures that power is not concentrated in any one particular organ to the extent of assuming tyrannical proportions.

The 18 century French Philosopher Montesquieu contended that individual liberty could be guaranteed best only through a separation of power.

The Indian Parliament is a sovereign law making body. But now with unlimited powers unlike the Westminster model, which believes in Parliamentary supremacy. It is a creature of the Constitution of India and its powers, rights, privileges and obligations has to be found in the relevant Article of our Constitution.

It has been empowered by the Constitution to enact laws relating to matters specified in the appropriate places

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\*The speech was laid on the Table.

and schedules of the Constitution, while its rights and powers have been curtailed under certain Article in Part 3 of the Constitution relating to fundamental rights.

Parliament cannot discuss the conduct of judges except in matters of impeachment; it cannot discuss matters which are sub judice.

Recognizing the fact that the judiciary would be the custodian of the rights of the citizens and the guardian of the Constitution, the framers of the Constitution took great care to create an independent and impartial judicial system. However, its scope is limited to the interpretation of laws formulated by the Legislative which represents the general will of the people.

Though the Constitution has provided the power of judicial review to the Supreme Court and High Court to hold unconstitutional and also any law or official action that it deems to be in conflict with the basic law or Constitution.

However, its scope is limited to ensure that a law falls within the competence of the authority that has framed it and secondly whether it is consistent with part of the Constitution dealing with fundamental rights.

Our Supreme Court unlike its American counterpart cannot become an instrument of judicial despotism because our Constitution does not believe in judicial supremacy.

Our Constitution substitutes the phrase "Due process of law" as obtained in the U.S. Constitution by the phrase "Procedure Established by law" Therefore, the Constitution binds the Courts to follow the procedure laid down by law as made by the Legislation.

The Judiciary does not have the right to inquire into the validity of parliamentary recordings or evaluate the wisdom and policy of the Legislation. It can merely examine the merit and demerit of a Law where the Constitution does not limit to do. The present Government enjoy immunity from prosecution to Article 361.

The turf war between the Parliamentary and the Judiciary became more pronounced with Golak Nath Case (1967). It was like a regular matter with judgments by the Courts and Amendments to Constitution by the Parliament each trying to curtail the powers and inference of the other organ eg. Golak Nath Case, 24th and 25th amendment, Keshavanand Bharti Case, 42nd amendment, the Minerva Mills Case.

Then the era of individual began with the judiciary trying to enter into the jurisdiction of the Legislative Jagadumtiba Pal Case (1998) and the Jharkhand Case(2005).

Now, Judicial Activism has reached a peak or crusade that it decides:

- (i) Where industries should be located what industries should be set up.
- (ii) Height of dams and their location
- (iii) Broadcasting rights of Sports events
- (iv) Demolition or celling of Commercial properties in Delhi.

It is also the era of PILs which infringe upon the right of Parliament, the sovereignty of the people.

The excuse given by the judiciary actisim is that:-

- (i) We interpret laws passed by Parliament
- (ii) Parliament is said to be sleeping
- (iii) Parliament no longer represents the will of the people due to commercialization of ethics.

I would quote Justice Krishna Iyer who said that in the name of judicial activism modern day judges in India have abandoned the traditional road of neutral reference and have increasingly resorted to tying scales of justice in the name of destructive justice. The legitimacy of such actions need to be critically appraised at the level of judiciary.

This trend

- (i) Violates theory of separation of powers
- (ii) Stature of judiciary getting undermined
- (iii) Judiciary is over-action
- (iv) It cannot perform legislature functions without accountability

In conclusion, I would like to say that the judiciary through judicial activism could establish judicial dictatorship and create imbalance between the three organs of the State thereby bringing chaos in the society.

Both the Legislature and judiciary should behave in a responsible manner and each should follow the path shown by the Constitution which is Supreme.

The Constitution has provided for a close relationship between the three organs but not in a manner of controlling each other but rather complementing each other. Like the Executive and the Legislature, the Judiciary must also be accountable in order to have a healthy democracy. They should not be above the law.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): At the outset, I would thank you for allowing this discussion on a very important subject, namely, the harmonious functioning of the three organs of the State, namely, the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive. I would also like to thank hon. Shri Gurudas Das Gupta for moving the motion.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): My name is not Gurudas Gupta, but it is Gurudas Dasgupta.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Anyway, Gurudas Dasgupta. As slightly there are two Dases. I thank him for moving this motion in which so many hon. Members participated. This is the vibrancy and success of democracy that this House has given so much importance to this discussion. I will be very forthright in saying that all the hon. Members spoke objectively with the concern that the Constitution must function in its proper perspective and no organ of the State should try to usurp the turf of another organ.

16.50 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This is really the harmony which we expect. Normally speaking, all the pillars of the State are independent because the Legislature does a different job, the Executive implements and the Judiciary adjudicates. These are different functions under the scheme of the Constitution and there can be no doubt that they must do their jobs within their spheres.

Sir, we are a proud country and I am not a pessimist. Sometimes, on some small issues people go the Supreme Court with Public Interest Litigations and the Supreme Court directs that a CRZ must be created or CNG must be given. This is a very recent phenomenon which started when the scope of article 21 of the Constitution has been expanded. But the basic foundation of democracy



[Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo]

has been successfully laid by our founding fathers, by those great leaders who were occupying these seats here in this House. In our youth, we have listened to the debate which this House has witnessed and we are proud that each point, as we have done in this debate, was objectively discussed without any acrimony, without any prejudice because we were discussing our own fate, whether you take the issue of article 14, article 15, article 16 or any other article of the Constitution, as the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said, ultimately we are discussing the fate of the people India. That is the dignity and importance of this House that we are the representatives of the people of India.

In that context, I tend to agree with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he brought the first amendment to the Constitution. If I am not wrong, it was a Provisional Parliament and at that time he brought that amendment when the land reforms were challenged in Bihar. Perhaps the Maharaja of Dharbanga and some others challenged and there was some argument within this House that it is the right to property, it is very sacrosanct and we must preserve the right to property because it is a fundamental right. At that time, Panditji used very harsh words, perhaps, in his usual anger that thousands of people are waiting for us, I have made promises during the freedom struggle, I cannot break my promises which I made to my people and I would not like any interference in the policies and programmes and social and economic reforms which we want to usher in the country. In that context, as Shri Gurudas Dasgupta said, Pandit Nehru said that no Supreme Court can come in my way; no judges can come in my way because I made promises and I have to fulfill them. This very august House was a witness to that and that amendment was passed. Sir, you will kindly recall with your vast experience as an eminent lawyer that that was an era where the Parliament was supreme.

The Parliament amended the Constitution in Pandit Nehru's time not once, but many times. Justice Patanjali Shastri, the great Chief Justice had said: "Parliament had plenary powers. There is no limit on the powers of the Parliament". That was the Parliament which was supreme, although we all know that our founding fathers did not have that concept of supremacy of Parliament which is there in Britain because there is no power of judicial review of statutes passed by the British Parliament and the Parliament is supreme there. Perhaps, we have borrowed more from the United States of America where

the power of judicial review of statutes has been vested in the Judiciary. This must be one of the reasons of tension because we sincerely feel, when we work here in Parliament, that we are doing the right job. We argue so much for or against a statute and in passing it, we go through many stages namely the first reading, the second reading and the third reading. But then, there is a basic principle. The power of judicial review must be understood in its correct perspective. The power of judicial review can be exercised only in limited circumstances and courts have also noted it. The power of judicial review envisage that the statute must conform to the Constitution. If we pass a law, which is *ultra vires* of the Constitution, certainly courts can go into it and strike it down. The judges alone will have the power to say whether it conforms to the Constitution.

Finally, Sir, this area is allotted to the Judiciary alone to say what the law is. With your permission, I will just remind the hon. Members that as early as in 1803, the great jurist and a great judge, there was a conflict in the United States of America in *Marbury vs. Madison*, Chief Justice John Marshall said - these are words which are often repeated by Indian judges and sometimes we feel surprised from where they have been borrowed, but as you do research, you will find - "it is emphatically the province and duty of the Judicial Department to say what law is." This phrase has been bodily lifted and perhaps put into the operation in the Indian courts.

Now, day in and day out, the judges say the law is, what we say. But it is certainly not correct to say so. A law is what the Parliament passes. Once it is assented to, it becomes a law. Court can go only into a limited area to see whether it is constitutionally valid. The policies enshrined in the Constitution, in the law have to be provided by the Government and Parliament alone can pass it. There can be no dispute about these propositions. Every person is aware of it.

There is another important thing. We are talking of democracy. We must also remember, there is one such thing as rule of law. It is here, as you all know, that actions of the Government must conform to law. No Minister can do anything which does not conform to law. So, the rule of the hour demands that the Government shall exercise its power in conformity with law and procedure established by law. The courts must decide the cases impartially and independently. These are the basic requirements of democracy. I will take this

opportunity to say with great respect, that we are a proud country that we have, by and large, succeeded in doing this.

Sir, you remember, with your vast experience, how this House has created history. There may have been some shortcomings here and there, but, by and large, this House has exhibited the strength and resolution to deal with the responsibility entrusted to it. Recently, some of the Members, in this side, raised the issue when there was a question about the probity of certain Members. You rose to the occasion, Sir, this House rose to the occasion and all the Parties rose to the occasion to deal with the issue. When it was taken to the Supreme Court, it was not taken by any stranger, it was taken by some of the hon. Members who were expelled from this House. When the court ventured to issue notice to the Parliament, it was emphatically told to the court in no uncertain terms that the Presiding Officers do not respond to the notices of the courts. It was one of the submissions which was raised and the Parliament and the Executive responded to the occasion and told the Chief Justice and his companion judges that the Parliament is supreme in its own area.

I need not cite the cases. You take the *Bran* laugh's case onwards. The decision of this House was upheld because whatever happens in this House is beyond the purview of the jurisdiction of the court.

I had argued the case of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha as a lawyer. There it was very difficult to argue that voting is protected by article 105. But, nonetheless, we must give credit to the independence of Judiciary, Justice S.P. Barucha up held three judges to two and said, 'Yes, whatever happens in the four walls of the House must be preserved and immunised from all this'. This also goes to the credit of Judiciary. Therefore, in order to say that some aberrations have taken place, we will take cognisance of them. But institution-wise, this is not the first occasion.

17.00 hrs.

Controversies have arisen earlier also. In the first reference which was made by the President of India in 1965, the Supreme Court gave its verdict. I would just like to quote, with your permission, para 40 of the judgement. It gives a very clear picture of what is the Constitutional position and what is the scope of various organs of the State. I quote:

"Our Legislatures have undoubtedly plenary powers but these powers are controlled by the basic concept of written Constitution itself and can be exercised within the legislative field allotted to their jurisdiction by three Lists under the Seventh Schedule. But beyond the Lists, the Legislature cannot travel. They can no doubt exercise their plenary legislative authority and discharge their legislative functions by virtue of the powers conferred on them by the relevant provisions of the Constitution, but the basis of power is the Constitution itself. Besides the legislative supremacy of Legislature including Parliament is normally controlled by the provisions contained in Part III of the Constitution. If the Legislature step beyond the legislative fields assigned to them or acting within their respective fields, they trespass on the Fundamental Rights of the citizens in a manner not justified by relevant articles dealing with the said Fundamental Rights, their legislative actions are liable to be struck down by the Courts."

This is the difficulty. If we tread in an area where even angels dare to tread, then Courts are likely to strike it down.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody has questioned that the laws must be in conformity with the Constitution.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: In a democratic country, governed by a written Constitution— I would end by saying this - it is the Constitution which is supreme and sovereign.

That concludes the whole thing. The Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary, they have to do exactly what has been assigned by the Constitution. If they go out, they go out of the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land. We have to make laws which are in conformity with the Constitution. All these duties are again, as we said, for the people of India. We are all in the service of the country. Whatever we do here as MPs, it is to serve our country. Whatever the Judges do, it is to serve the countrymen. Lawyers and Judges are also meant to serve the country. Therefore, on this, the whole House stands united.

Yesterday, after a long time, I heard a very refreshing speech from Shri Mohan Singh, a very senior Member. He put the things in the correct perspective that the country has seen several problems and we have tide over them because we are a matured democracy. We

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are not a small democracy or a small republic. We are a Continent. Problems are too many. Some voices are there on some very important issues like reservation, and representation to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. They are very burning topics of our society. It is because, even after 60 years of Independence of our country, the progress achieved is not the same which we expected. So, it has to be taken up by this House. This House is supreme. The policies and programmes which are being brought before it must reflect hopes and aspirations of our people of India as Nehru did during his time. One era, as you said, is the Nehru's era where there was no conflict with Legislature. The courts also co-operated. Not only Justice Patanjali Sastri, later on all the Chief Justices right up to Golak Nath's case, the Constitutional validities were upheld. It really came to the second phase of Shrimati Gandhi where you will remember, Sir, when certain socialistic programmes were ushered through 42nd Amendment, really where privy purses were abolished, where certain other things were there like bank nationalization. Then, there were these two types of voices in the country, socialism *versus* capitalism. There was a tense fight in this very Parliament, and we made no secrets at that time that we stand for socialism because this is the goal. To the good fight was fought here. There is no reckoning. There was another Swatantra Party, this party or that Party. They represented the big money.

They opposed it but our socialist friends stood by it, those days witnessed that, and Mrs. Gandhi rode the tide to victory in the polls on socialist programmes. So, those were another days but the courts did not cooperate at that time. What was brought at that very time, several issues—the Kesavananda Bharti case and the Minerva mill case—were handed out. After that, Sir, you know very well that no Parliament has been able to restore the glory of the Nehru's days. I do not know what the reason is. Still I am not able to understand why we feel so helpless about it that we cannot say that our Indian Parliament is supreme, not the Supreme Court of India. From my heart of heart, I wish I could say so but we need the muscles in our body. The body is the one organic whole. The Constitution is one organism. You need the power in your hands, in your mind, and everywhere. If this House resolves that we have to restore this power, it can do within two minutes by resolving unitedly. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Hon. Minister, does it mean that Parliament has been diluted? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Yes. Is there any doubt? I would advise you to go into the Kesavananda Bharti and the Minerva Mill cases. Now, the law, as it stands today, if I am correct. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: In the same way, will you accept that there have been deviations in the fundamental functions of the Judiciary?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I cannot criticize the Judiciary. A Law Minister cannot but I am telling you the facts, and with the Speaker of such eminence on the Chair how can I distort one second comma or full stop; and he is an encyclopedia of law. I am saying with full responsibility that the supremacy of Parliament is not the same as it stood before the Kesavananda Bharti's case. The Ninth Schedule is in question now-a-days. The other things are in question. Your resoluteness will be required. It is the firm voice of this House that is required. The hon. Speaker on many occasions highlighted it but we do not pay full attention to that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Your statement makes Parliament more vulnerable. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: No, I do not. I am first a Member of Parliament and then a Minister, you see. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No. He is saying what is supposed to be the present day thinking of the Judiciary.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The only thing is that I have two questions, if you can reply.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I am a very small man and I cannot answer your questions. Let me answer the questions of the hon. Members.

Sir, kindly just give me four to five minutes. I will not take much time. All the Members have supported one thing. I am very happy that no Member from this side or that side has attacked the Judiciary. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Judiciary is entitled to the highest respect. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Yes, Sir. I have been three times the Law Minister of this country. I do see that they are overstepping some jurisdictions and I do feel that.

But as you say, Sir, as I also say, what is the remedy? After 1993, they had given a law to this country, and Justice Verma was a party to that judgment that the power of the Cabinet which advises the President in appointment of judges is circumscribed by the judicial opinion, and you can give only that advice to the President which we suggest. It is re-writing the Constitution. But I do not have that kind of cooperation, that kind of strength from Parliament to amend it and do it. In the last Government we suggested to them but nothing had happened. Similarly, we cannot do this. Two-thirds majority is required for that. We want to restore pre-1993 position. I am a witness to S.P. Gupta's case. I am committed to that. In the S.P. Gupta's case, the Government had a major say in appointment of judges, and primacy of the Chief Justice was denied there. It was in the case of Subhash Sharma later on, Justice Venkatachaliah and Justice Ranganath Mishra said "Why can you not give supremacy to the Chief Justice of India?" I said: we have "No problem. The Chief Justice deserves all the highest regards. I have no *Ala* problem." But what happened thereafter? In stead of giving primacy to the Chief Justice of India, the primacy was given to his colleagues of the Supreme Court, and today the Chief Justice himself is helpless because if three of his colleagues veto his power he is helpless. So, appointments are not being made in that proper spirit as it should be and something will have to be done at the proper time.

But what I am submitting is that we again require a lot of discussion. It is a very touchy subject to touch upon, because this is a judgement, which has been in force for long.

Sir, another issue is accountability. I think, one hon. Member from this side, just now said that this is a recent phenomenon. Would you ever imagine, Members of Parliament being expelled for corruption! Never. They were colossus, one after the other. This is a disease, which has crept into our body politic, and we have taken cognisance. I gave a full page interview the other day. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: There is an instance of expulsion from the Membership of the House earlier also. Please do not say that we did it for the first time. There is an instance.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: My dear friend.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Secondly, may I ask you: "Have you ever approached Parliament for the amendment?"

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, you give me five to 10 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dasgupta, let him finish his speech. If you have any clarification, you may ask it later on.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I am only saying that I am not that kind of a Minister, who would not know it. I am aware of that. Mudgal Swamy was the first case here and this was in Panditji's time. There have not been many instances. You must give credit to this House, which has produced parliamentarians, whose photographs we worship everyday.

It is a great institutions and we should maintain the standards. We have to maintain the standards of our parliamentary life. I have seen so many great parliamentarians. I read their speeches to get proper idea of the law-making. Each word is like a jewel studded in a necklace. But as the time travels, things change.

Similarly, in the Judiciary, Sir, never was heard that there is any corruption. But it is a fact of life that there are some complaints, which have come to light. I have raised this issue with three Chief Justices that 'now it is time, you should put your house in order.' This House itself has pleaded that the Judiciary must set up a mechanism to correct its house, as we have done so in the Parliament. We have done it, we have demonstrated it. Unitedly and resolutely, each leader of the House stood up and said: "No more such Members." I have conveyed in the same words to the Chief Justice of India, who is the leader of the Judiciary: "Please, for God's sake, do something."

Finally, Sir, we have put things, in place. What I could think, may not be the best measures. I consulted some eminent Jurists, I consulted some people from Canada, United States and Australia, where there are concepts of Judicial Commission to deal with the complaints against Judiciary, by their own Peers Committee. I have introduced that Bill. It had gone to the Standing Committee. Now, the Standing Committee has reported back. So, sooner, we would be back to Parliament to pass that Bill. It would be a beginning. With experience gained, you can strengthen over it. If

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something more is required and if the blessings of the House are with me, we can improve upon it to make it a foolproof. We have done it in the Parliament. The Executive is already on the job.

So, these wings of the State will have separate mechanisms to introduce probity in the public life. We are a democracy, and in democracy, your legs are always in water, but you sail smoothly. We are sailing in a correct direction because we take cognizance; we do not adopt partisan attitude in running the House and democracy. So, on accountability, on corruption we are cognizant of it, and we are committed to see that a mechanism is placed in position to deal with the complaints where an ordinary citizen can approach. There would be no contempt against this. I have already amended the Contempt Law. This very House had passed it. Truth is a proper defence now. I have already got it passed from both the Houses. It is a law in force. In fact, anybody can take a plea that whatever I speak is the truth—*Satyamave Jayate*. This can be pleaded today.

Therefore, slowly and steadily, these things, viz., transparency, accountability, probity are being introduced in the system.

Now, Sir, wherever the Judiciary oversteps, it becomes a cause of concern. What happened during the last days in Delhi? It was a demolition of that nature. I have never seen so much of public outcry. Everyday, we had problems, and this very House came to the rescue of the Government by passing a law. Fortunately, it is not stayed.

MR. SPEAKER: The earlier one was stayed.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: No, Sir. On both the occasions, they did not stay. They said, "Beyond this, we will not allow." Even yesterday's case in pending matter, with my 45 years of experience at bar, I cannot submit on pending matters. You excuse me for that. But Judiciary is now recognizing that if they will not do their duty properly, the other organs of the State are much more powerful. You cannot restrain it. It is by mutual discipline and respect that we have come 60 long years in democracy whereas democracy has faded away in rest of the world. We are a unique and a pluralistic democracy.

MR. SPEAKER: Can any organ discharge the role of another organ because the other organ is not functioning?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Certainly not. That would be the death of democracy. Organ transplantation is not permitted in this Constitution, whatever you may do, however brilliant surgeon you bring. I said and I started with this. There is a prayer in Bible. "Oh! God, this whole body should work in unison." In Westminster Abbey, they repeat it on every annual day of the courts. I think the Supreme Court will also do the same thing. Do not think of transplantation.

Sir, you have answered my question. This 1973 judgement is just to avoid so that there should be no transplantation of any organ on the basic features of the Constitution. Now, we have adopted it as our rule of law. Now judicial review is the basic feature of the Constitution. Rule of law is the basic feature of the Constitution. Finally, after so much debate on Ninth Schedule, the Supreme Court has laid down now that you cannot put everything in the Ninth Schedule. Ninth Schedule is meant only for reforms, agrarian reforms and land reforms. The latest judgement is on that. So, slowly and steadily, transplantation of organ is prohibited. We will have to live with this. Finally, I may submit that after *Minerva Mills* case, even Parliament cannot really amend it. You will have to go for referendum of the people. That is what the Supreme Court has laid down.

Finally, when we go back we are fascinated by that strong observation of John Marshall. Courts have learnt that now in turn. We should be happy with this but court cannot do what a police man can do. Police cannot do what a Municipal Commissioner can do. The court cannot do what an executive can do because they do not have the machinery. They will have to ask us that you do it within 10 days. You do it in 20 days. If they are asking us to do it within 10 days or 20 days, then give us the opportunity. We will do it. So, this is where the tension is arising between the Executive and the Judiciary whenever there are orders of this nature, and we feel that they are overstepping their jurisdiction. But what to do? I never thought that Article 21 will be stretched that far. Everything comes under the purview of Article 21 because it deals with life and liberty and procedure established by the law.

But there is a vast section of people, particularly intelligentsia of this country, who say that the Judiciary is doing better than all of you. This is what they are telling on our face. You people have failed. They are better than you. I do not agree with this. With all the handicaps, with all the limitations on the Parliament, this is the forum

on which people have faith. When elections take place, then it is up to us what we should do because purse is with Parliament. It is this House which grants every single pie for being spent from the financial cake of this country. So, it is supreme. Then, this is the House which passes the laws. The Executive only implements them. We are accountable to the Lok Sabha. I am a Minister so long as you are happy with me. If the MPs are not happy, the Government is no more there. We are accountable to the Lok Sabha. Therefore, this accountability is better.

Judiciary is not accountable to Lok Sabha. Judiciary is accountable to the Constitution of India. This is the difference between the two organs. Therefore, what we have said in the House is, I agree with you 100 per cent that we should maintain harmony, equilibrium, restraint as well as open eyes in dealing with our own powers and yet see that how we can serve our country the best. One or two things were said about arrears of cases.

Sir, you would ask me that question. I know it very well. There are three crore or four crore arrears of cases. But, you can blame the judiciary if their disposal rate has fallen down. I deal with the Supreme Court and the High Courts. In the High Courts, a judge is required to decide 1,300 cases in a year. They are deciding more than that. They want more judicial manpower. We are increasing it every second year by 100 or 150 judges in the High Courts. We cannot expand beyond that because they are superior courts.

The real problem is that some 4 crore cases are pending in the trial courts. India is a vast country. Every State will have to devote attention to this aspect, give more funds and modernise the judicial manpower, find ADR methods to dispose of cases. Sir, a beginning has been made. Our courts are becoming modernised. More judicial manpower is coming. The Chief Ministers have agreed now to give more funds to the courts. The trend is good. We will have to maintain it.

After all, for so long nothing was done for this great institution. We did not improve the manpower. We were working from old courts. Now the limelight is there. It is necessary that we get the strength from here and to tell that whatever is to be done for judiciary, in judicial manpower and infrastructure we should not lag behind in it. Unless you give more judicial manpower, how can you expect the courts to deal with this kind of the docket explosion? So many cases are being filed in the courts. This is a continued effort on the Centre as well as the States, the court officers and judges.

I have succeeded in West Bengal where people were opposing when they brought this ADR system at grassroot level. Without that you cannot grapple with your arrears. Now, you cannot put judges in every town. You will have to have a cost-effective justice system. After all, your other programmes will suffer if you invest everything in courts. Therefore, cost-effective justice in lower courts, the ADR methods, the arbitration methods etc. will have to be introduced and some laymen also to work and to assist them. This is what we are introducing.

Sir, I have already got permission from the Cabinet to appoint 7,000 Grameen Courts for the villages. I think, if these 7,000 Grameen Courts are accepted in the country, they will initially be funded by the Central Government and slowly and steadily they will start working and the poor people will get speedy justice and inexpensive justice. This is my vision of the future.

I am very happy that my old friend, a senior Member, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta has drawn the attention of this House and all Parties, with one voice, have supported that the three limbs of the State should be strong, vibrant and they should work in harmony. I cannot add anything more. This House has given me strength. With due respect, I thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, you wanted to seek a clarification.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: With no malice to anybody, I am only suggesting to the hon. Minister, who is himself a lawyer, that if he states on the floor of the Parliament that people are saying that it is only the judiciary which is doing the right thing and everyone else is not doing the right thing, if it is the meaning by implication of what you have said, it is not right.  
...(*Interruptions*)

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East): A section of intelligent people, not all. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: You are saying about a section of intelligent people. If you say like this, then unfortunately, whether you intend or do not intend, it gives a fillip to the tendency of departure from the normal practice by the judiciary. It may not be as a whole, but partially. You are, after all, the Law Minister of the country. If you do not coin your words, if you speak in the way people outside are saying, then that gives a wrong signal to the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not fair. He said some sections of the people are saying this.

MD. SALIM: That is there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said it as his own view.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, that is the way to speak in Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You may know better.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: When I want to speak something in Parliament I will say that some friends came to me in the morning and told me like this; although I do not believe, but this is, of course, the perception. ...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: He said so, I did not know that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: This is the perception. This is the way to speak in Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: Undoubtedly it is the perception amongst the media.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I am deeply concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: In the media, that is the perception which is very assiduously articulated that you are not functioning and, therefore, they have to discharge our functions.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I said it very openly and frankly that if the Parliament does not function, the Judiciary will definitely intervene.

MR. SPEAKER: Not always. They cannot do that.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am deeply distressed and anguished at this comment. Maybe I am wrong; maybe he is right, but I am deeply anguished.

Sir, helpless is no virtue. You are pleading helplessness. Helplessness is no virtue. If truth is the reality, let us establish the truth in order to find the remedy. Therefore, I put forward before you two simple questions. When are you going to constitute the tribunal

to look after the accountability of the Judiciary? There was a talk like that. Is it true that you are considering it and if, at all, you will consider it. Will you approach the Indian Parliament with an amendment of the Constitution to ensure proper and neutral basis for appointment of judges?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Mr. Minister, I thank you for bringing out the truth that actually it is the common man on the street for which we are just saying that he feels very much let down by the Executive and the Legislature and he thinks that it is the Judiciary which is actually dispensing him justice. I thank you very much for this comment. Secondly, you say that we consider the will of this House, the will of Parliament as the will of the majority. Then, will of the majority cannot be bulldozed and cannot be imposed on anybody also.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, you just see the inter-connection.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not impute anything. He has very fairly put it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I think both of them have not understood the intent of his words.

*[English]*

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I am a very humble person. I will not mind it. I may draw his attention to one thing. He is one of the most outstanding parliamentarians and I am not. I am submitting to that there is something like Article 105 which says that a Minister has the same right of speech in Parliament as the hon. Member has. Do you deny it? You gave me that chance to say whatever I liked. If you gag my mouth, it will be travesty of justice and the Constitution.

Secondly, I am with you that there should be immediately a law in position to fix accountability and control corruption, and I am giving you the exact information. The Report which the Standing Committee has sent back suggested some very wide-ranging amendments in that, including the one that Parliament's powers should not be touched in impeachment procedure. So, you have to deal with another mechanism of complaints. So, we are trying to dissect that. I think, soon I am taking those amendments to the Cabinet and sooner we get an opportunity, I will bring it here.

So far as appointments are concerned, I cannot assure you, Sir, today that I will be in a position to amend the Constitution. We are trying to develop a consensus amongst various political parties. It is not that we alone can amend the Constitution. We will first talk to our allies, our supporting parties and then, even the Opposition which is also a part of the governance. The Opposition is always consulted on major issues. After that, we can definitely do it. I promise one thing that if there is a consensus, then we can immediately do that. There is no harm in doing that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Janjharpur): I have a straight question. The reply given by the hon'ble Minister and the discussion held on this issue in the House has made it empty clear that the constitution is supreme. Does the Indian Constitution grant right to any pillar of democracy be it Legislature, executive or Judiciary to encroach upon other's jurisdiction then how has only judiciary got a right to interfere in others jurisdiction by crossing its limit. does the constitution grant permission for it? If the constitution does not give rights under section 121 or 212 or 222, and even if any organ is not functioning properly, then under which section the Judiciary can interfere in jurisdiction. I cannot understand this. Many intellectual and talented people are sitting here, but everybody has accepted that the Indian constitution is supreme and all the three organs have to work in consonance with constitutional provision. The interpretation of the constitution is also under the judiciary.

I would like to know since the Judiciary has been given the power to interpret any article of constitution because jurisdictions of all three organs have been clearly demarcated and underlined, and nobody has got the right to interfere in other's jurisdiction but even then if such an interference takes place, will the Government will come forward with a solution to this problem? A full discussion has taken place. If the practice of crossing 'Lakshman Rekha' continues, then this debate would serve no purpose. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government will bring any such constitutional provision, solution or make some amendment so that one pillar may not be able to encroach upon other's jurisdiction, will any such solution be evolved?

[*English*]

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I have made any submission and the whole House has also spoken now.

I have not been given a list where this 'Lakshman rekha' has been violated.

[*Translation*]

It may be so. I will definitely study the points raised by the hon. Member and will come with a remedy. The Members have raised minor points like that orders shall be issued to find out that vehicle. The Members must state basic facts, whether constitution has been offended and we have to work on those point. In regard to appointment of judges, I strongly feel that we have to work unitedly to make the order flawless because Cabinet has the supreme power and it advises the President. The Judiciary has no right to send its recommendations. We have considered this matter many a time, and number of suggestions have been given, they are being looked into-whether it is constitutional amendment or constitution of National Judicial Commission, this entire chapter should be set aside.

All these things are of very substantial nature in which nothing can be done unless we reach a consensus. I have said that each Government had to be sensitive. Both the Parliament news as well as the Judiciary have to be kept in view. Neither you have resorted to any confrontation nor do I like it. We will sit together and see what can be done. We will have one or two more discussions on this issue. You are learned people, you give better suggestions and we will act accordingly.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: There should be some positive discussion to arrive at consensus on this issue. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Government will have any process or make an effort to arrive at a consensus for the constitution of all India Judicial Service or a service commission which it wants to constitute under Article 312 of the Constitution of India. Will there be a consensus or not on this? There will not be a consensus on its own, so we will have to make some positive efforts in this direction. Only then, we will reach at consensus. Is there any procedure for an action plan in your mind to arrive at a consensus? It has been seen that those who fail in qualifying the examination for the Munsif Magistrate become the judges of the High Court. The advocates having successful legal practice of 10-15 years fail in qualifying examination for the post of Munsif Magistrate. You can see the experience of 10-15 years. Those have been the judges of High Courts deliver the decision, interpret the constitution as well as the whole of the Indian Constitution. This is a



[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

very unfortunate situation. Talent and merit is discussed very much here. I would like to request you whether you will make any efforts for it?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: The debate which you are initiating will not end even if it continues for six hours. We have said that we will make efforts. ...*(Interruptions)*

*(English)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has said it. You can understand his position.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Court can nullify whatever we do.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: We will continue whatever we are doing, and we will inform you about the same. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu can ask his clarificatory query, but first of all he has to come to his allotted seat.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. We have three organs according to our Constitution, namely, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary.

We have reservations in the Legislature. Why have we given reservation in it? It is because everybody should know about the social fabric of the country; everybody should know about the situation of the country; everybody should know about the grievances of the people; everybody should know about the living standards, etc. Therefore, everybody is representing from their own spheres.

We have given reservation in the Executive. For example, it has been done in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and even in the State Services, etc. But we have not given reservation in the Judiciary. How can they know about the social fabric; the living conditions of the poor people; the living conditions of the OBC; the living conditions of the minorities; the living conditions of the Scheduled Castes; and the living conditions of the

Scheduled Tribes as we have not given reservation in the Judiciary?

In every sphere we pick up people from those sections of the society. It is only then that their interests can be taken care of. However, that is not followed in the case of judiciary. Why is the judiciary given a separate status? In our democratic country every organ of the state has to be treated equally. Is the Government willing to bring an amendment to provide reservations for SCs, STs, OBCs, and minorities in the judiciary?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, there is reservation in the lower courts but there is no reservation in the superior judiciary. We can have a debate on this. This House is competent.

MR. SPEAKER: The learned judges decide who will be judges. I believe this is the only country in the world where judges select judges. Am I correct?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Yes, Sir. Lord Cook had observed, "Where angels fear to tread, fools rush". This is an area which nobody appreciates that they have taken the power to appoint themselves. But unless the judgment is set aside or reviewed by a larger bench, the situation remains like that. This needs to be effectively. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Am I correct in saying that the hon. Minister has said that the Government will take initiative to change the process if there is a consensus among the political parties represented in the Parliament? Correct me, if I am wrong.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I cannot announce anything unless the Cabinet discusses it.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: You take the initiative.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: You cannot get these words from me.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you leave it to the Government only? Are the Members of Parliament concerned or not?

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, every organ of the state should have some check over it. We are elected by the people. If we do indulge in wrongdoings, the people will dethrone us. In the case of

executive, the Government can suspend the people involved in wrongdoings. So, some mechanism should be evolved for the judiciary also. That is what all the hon. Members feel. If the Government comes forward with good amendment, all the political parties will support it.

MR. SPEAKER: That has to be approved by the Supreme Court !

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: Sir, the Minister has stated that judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court are picked up based on merit. However, some advocates who are practising in High Courts and the Supreme Court do not know the ground reality. They do not know how a case is tried in Magistrate court or in the District level court. Without knowing how a case is tried in the lower courts they are practising in high courts and then going on to become judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court. How can they decide upon cases that come in appeal when they do not know how the trial of cases takes place in lower courts?

MR. SPEAKER: By their supposed knowledge!

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I do not think the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You need not respond to this.

I have reduced my questions to just one because I do not want to embarrass anybody. My question to the entire House is which is the authority under the Indian Constitution to decide as to what is in the public interest? What is in the public interest is policy. Who can decide what policy is?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no such provision in the world except in India where the judges themselves select the judges. It is the only country where such a provision exists. This is a very serious issue.

[*English*]

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: We are ourselves degrading the power of Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, I believe the hon. Law Minister appreciates that certain sections of the House believe that the matter needs to be looked into.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That he has agreed.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Salem): We should ensure that the importance of this House is established. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: As Mr. Swain has said we should also project ourselves in a better manner. That is what he has said.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, lawyers facing disciplinary cases in the Bar Council are appointed as High Court judges. Disciplinary cases are pending against them even after they became judges.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no such information.

Okay, thank you very much. I think we have a very illuminating discussion.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, your question has not been replied by the hon. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not wish to insist. I asked, who decides the policy. I wanted to know whether the elected representatives of the people understand what is in the public interest, what is good for the people or some other agency not an elected body, which is not accountable to anybody. This was my simple question.

...(*Interruptions*)

MD. SALIM: Sir, this question deserves a response. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: May I say that this is a poser before all of us?

Okay, thank you very much for a very illuminating discussion. We come to the Supplementary List of Business. Hon. Minister, Shrimati Purandeswari.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Everything has been covered.

[English]

Okay, otherwise you will make my life miserable! Please go ahead!

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I had one second question.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, please tell what your question is?

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: The question is that several hon'ble Members have discussed that the judicial process is very lengthy to get justice. There are so many people financial condition is very poor. They are unable to get justice in a proper way. They are languishing in jails. Is there any mechanism to make the judicial process simple? For example, if some one has to move the Supreme Court and his/her financial condition is not sound, definitely he/she will not be in position to get justice. Will the Government, by providing legal aid to the poor, develop such a mechanism so that they could get easy justice particularly from the High Courts or the Supreme Court where getting justice is very expensive and they are unable to bear such expenses in the aforesaid courts?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Then, there will be more litigations! He has said about alternative dispute redressal mechanism.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: We have the National Legal Aid Authority in the country at all levels and we provide legal aid to them; there is that law also; and we have achieved quite a good success in this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No. I cannot make it another discussion here.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No. So many questions will come up again. I am sorry. We can have another discussion in the next session, and not in this Session.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Sir, the hon. Minister was telling, whether the House is willing to accept the proposal for reservation for the Judges. In this country, time and

again, all the political parties are requesting for reservation in the judicial system also. If the hon. Minister is willing to bring a Bill to have reservation for that, then the House will certainly approve. I appeal to him to please bring forward the Bill for action for the post of Judges.

MR. SPEAKER: One Bill for reservation is held up; do not bring another Reservation Bill.

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: That is why, this House should bring forward that Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay; it is over; your issue has been noted by the learned hon. Minister.

We come to the Supplementary List of Business. Hon. Minister, Shrimati Purandeswari.

17.44 hrs.

## INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL TRIBAL UNIVERSITY BILL, 2007

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, before I move the motion, I have to inform the House that the President, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, has recommended the consideration of the Bill by Lok Sabha under article 117 (3) of the Constitution.

On behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Arjun Singh Ji, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University at Amarkantak in the State of Madhya Pradesh to facilitate and promote avenues of higher education and research facilities for the tribal population in India and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University at Amarkantak in the State of Madhya Pradesh to facilitate and promote avenues of higher education and research facilities for the

tribal population in India and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have two reasons to support the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Bill, 2007 presented by the hon'ble Minister. The first reason is that for the first time in the country the Government have decided to set up a university for the Scheduled Tribes and the second reason is that it is proposed to be set up in my State Madhya Pradesh at Amarkantak from where Narmada Ji is originating. Around this area, there are so many districts which are mostly dominated by tribal population and the benefit of it will also reach the State of Chhattisgarh. He has selected that place. I welcome it, but at the same time, I have an objection that this university has been named as a Tribal University.

17.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It would have been more appropriate if this university was named after some great man of the country like Shri Birsa Munda who has made his contribution to the country's independence by fighting the struggle for freedom very bravely, and, thus, I think, the tribal brothers would have identified themselves with this university rather more closely. Rani Durgawati had also been very closely associated with the area where this university is going to be set up. If you do not want to keep its name after the name of Birsa Munda, you could give its name after Rani Durgawati. In the name of Shrimati Gandhi thousands of institutes have already been set up. I do not oppose her name, but when the Government have selected such a right place, then, it would be better if the name of this university is given after the name of one of the greatest persons among the tribal people who have worked for tribals and made a great contribution to the nation building. So, it would be better if this university is named after such a great man from amongst the tribals. However, I would like to make one more request.

The identity of our art and culture is, in fact, the contribution made by the tribal society of this country, and this is still prevalent all over the country and the world. I was reading the Bill to know about the objectives of the university. The objective of this Bill is very good,

but I would like an amendment in it. There has been a tradition of forecasting natural calamity and it is still prevalent in the rural areas, particularly in the tribal areas. Not one, there are so many examples of this kind that the people have saved their life and property under such circumstances. I would tell you one example. At the time of Tsunami it was forecasted 24 hours before in a tribal village of Andaman that a devastating sea cyclone was likely to occur, so the people of the village vacated their places along with their all belongings and, thus, all of them could save themselves. This tradition is still prevalent in villages. Whenever cyclone is likely to strike, the people go to a senior citizen of the village and he tells them about the forecast of the natural calamities like cyclone, floods and earthquake. So, I would like to say that such a traditional knowledge which is prevalent since long among us, should be developed and be included in the syllabus of the university so that further research could be made on this subject. This is my request.

Sir, when Tsunami came, the Government said that they were going to import some equipments at the cost of crores of rupees from other countries. I have no objection to the installation of those equipments at the cost of crores of rupees, but at the same time, I think that the traditional knowledge which is already here should be developed by conducting research on it. If we are going to set up a university after the name of Scheduled Tribes, then, some such subjects must be included in the syllabus of the university for research which are already in practice in this country for a long time. With this suggestion, I support this Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Sir, I would appreciate the hon. Minister who has piloted the Bill under the rubric—Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Bill, 2007.

Sir, as we are aware, still the tribal population of our country is regarded as a fringe community which has been lagging behind in terms of education, in terms of economy, etc. So in order to promote harmonious growth in our society, we have to have some mechanism to afford the education to the backward people and to the vulnerable sections of our country. As we know, article 46 of our Constitution has stated very clearly that the State should promote with special care the economic and educational interest of the weaker people and in particular the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and protect them from all kinds of social injustice and social exploitation.

[Shri Adhir Chowdhury]

Education is the strength of a nation and education is the cheap defence of a nation. If we observe the present political turmoil, the social turmoil and the insurgency situation in our country, then we will find that those areas which have been inflicted by insurgents are predominantly the tribal areas of our country. So, I think only promoting education can play a bulwark against those concepts of insurgencies.

You are well aware that the present dispensation, the United Progressive Alliance, is guided by National Common Minimum Programme and the National Common Minimum Programme is distinctly enunciated to provide equal opportunity both economic and educational to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward and Minorities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you supporting or opposing the Bill?

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, I am coming to this point. There is no question of opposing it. First of all, I have made my observation that I am appreciating the hon. Minister for piloting this Bill. It purportedly indicates that I am supporting the Bill.

There is a controversy raised by the hon. Member after naming of the University. There is no dearth of tribal leaders, Scheduled Caste leaders, Scheduled Tribe leaders and OBC leaders in our country. But it smacks of a bad odour, if it is opposed on the excuse of naming the University after a tribal leader, when the objective of setting up of this Institution is clearly defined in this Bill that this Institution is going to promote the educational facilities and the research facilities of the tribal people.

Sir, there is no doubt about it and there is no question of the fact that Shrimati Indira Gandhi is regarded as a great woman in India and the world also. She has dedicated her entire life for the promotion of the backward people, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It is not only that. She had laid her life for the sake of the integrity of our nation. She has laid down her life and become a martyr for us. So, I think, it is an opportunity to award the name of a University which is specially set up for the welfare of tribal population after Shrimati Indira Gandhi. In this regard, I reiterate my support for the Bill and the name of the institution.

Sir, the objective of this Bill is clearly defined here. It is to provide avenues of higher education and research

facilities primarily for the tribal population of India and to disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in tribal art, culture, tradition, language, medicinal systems, customs, forest based economic activities, flora, fauna and advancement in technologies relating to the natural resources of the tribal areas. It is a very comprehensive idea that has been brought into the Bill. Already, the tribal population, over the decade, were clamouring for it.

Sir, this Bill is also intended to formulate tribal centric development models, public reports—I am referring to salient features of the Bill—and monographs, and to organise conferences, seminars on issues relating to tribes and to provide inputs to policy matters in different spheres. It is to take appropriate measures for promoting the members of tribal communities capable of managing, administering and looking after their own needs by access to higher education through a university of their own. This is an University of their own. There lies the special emphasis in this Bill.

By way of a suggestion, I would request the hon. Minister on one point. As far as the authorities of the University are concerned, there lies a provision for the court. I would request the hon. Minister to include at least some Members of Parliament belonging to tribal communities in this court because so far as Santi Niketan University is concerned, this provision is very much attached to that University where Members of Parliament are attached to the court of the University. There are 41 sections which have been incorporated in this Bill.

This University is going to be set up in Amarkantak in the State of Madhya Pradesh. I would ask the hon. Minister about the coverage area of this University. What are the powers which have been entrusted upon the University for the affiliation of various educational institutions under its purview?

18.00 hrs.

I would also request the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wait for a minute. If you look at the watch, the watch is striking 6 pm. I want to know whether it is the opinion of the House that should pass this Bill today.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): It has to be concluded today and you can take the Zero Hour, Sir.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Don't continue with this Bill today. Let it be tomorrow. You can take Zero Hour.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I am finishing my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please finish it. Then, Zero Hour can be taken.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please finish within two minutes. After that, we will take Zero Hour.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, in this Bill, there is a provision to establish such number of regional centres in various tribal areas of the country as are in the opinion of the University necessary for the furtherance of its objectives. Also, the Bill has authorized to open various campuses as it deems necessary. The Minister is aware that large parts of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Orissa are inhabited by the tribal population. So, in order to facilitate the educational research facilities to those areas, the Ministry may consider the setting up of a regional centre in the eastern sector also. I would appreciate the content of the Bill which says that the Universities shall be open to persons of either sex and whatever race, creed, caste or class and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be appointed as a teacher of the University or to hold any other office therein or be admitted as a student in the University or to a graduate or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof. Already, I have stated that the objective of the Bill is very liberal. It is comprehensive in nature. Already, this Government under UPA has taken various steps for the detoxification of our education. Already the communalization of education has been reversed by adopting various policies. Syllabi of institutes have been decommunalised.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Therefore, I again support the Bill and appreciate the Ministry and our hon. Minister. With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will have Zero Hour. Yes, hon. Minister, do you want to say something?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: I have listened to the speeches, but I was not frequently reacting to observations. Tomorrow, I don't think I will be available in the House. I just wanted to request you if we could finish this matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House does not agree to this proposal that the House should be extended for the purpose of passing this Bill. Therefore, I will have to take this Bill for tomorrow.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: I am just bringing it to your notice, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can decide it for tomorrow or day after tomorrow. You can talk to Parliamentary Affairs Minister. If you are present tomorrow, we will take it up tomorrow. If you are not present tomorrow, day after tomorrow, it can be taken up. This thing you should consult with the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

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*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up Special Mentions.

SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL (Katwa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very burning problem relating to my constituency. Katwa-Burdwan is an almost century old narrow gauge railway line in West Bengal. In the last Railway Budget, all the lines have been taken up for conversion into broad gauge. While inaugurating the gauge conversion project of Katwa-Burdwan narrow gauge line, on 30th June, 2007 hon. Minister of Railways, Shri Lalu Prasad announced that the broad gauge project would be completed within two years at an estimated cost of Rs. 203 crore. The conversion from narrow gauge to broad gauge being a 50:50 venture between the Government of West Bengal and Indian Railways, no remarkable achievement has been seen so far.

Therefore, I urge upon the Ministry of Railways, Government of India to take immediate action so that the said project can be completed within the estimated budget and time frame.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN (Mukundapuram): India's largest Christian population is in Kerala. Fifteen years have past since sister Abhaya was murdered in a convent in Kottayam and three years have past since father Job Chittilappilli of Thiruthiparamp Church, Irigalakuda diocese was murdered. This is the first time in the history of Kerala that a nun and a clergy man were murdered. The CBI is inquiring into both these cases. But they have not been able to find out the culprit. It is a paradox that though the CBI found out that sister Abhaya's death was a murder they could not track down the culprits. The progress of the father Job Chittilappilli murder case has also come to a stand still.

The people have strong resentment over this delay since the two murders had shocked the conscience of the people in Kerala. Therefore, I request that the Centre should immediately intervene and see to it that the culprit of the murders are brought to book.

*[English]*

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, like other sectors in post-liberalization India, sewer cleaning, construction and maintenance of Sewage Treatment Plants and sanitation work are being privatized in many cities and towns throughout the country. The contractors fail to provide even minimum wages and they are not following safety norms also. Manhole workers are wearing nothing more than a loincloth or half pants. Across the country, nearly 1,000 manhole workers are dying every year while on duty due to release of hazardous gases like Hydrogen Sulphide known as Sewer Gas, Carbon dioxide and Carbon Monoxide from the manhole. In developed countries, the manhole workers are provided with bunny suits to protect them from contact with contaminated water and sport a respiratory apparatus, the sewers are well lit, mechanically aerated with huge fans and, therefore, there is no oxygen deficiency in manholes.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to find out a human friendly system to manage the garbage and sewage to protect the poor Dalits working in manholes throughout the country through the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission Scheme which has allocated 40 per cent of its money for drainage and sewage work, 1,20,536 crore.

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. There have been no rains in this region for the last three years owing to which all the dams there have gone dry. There is no water in the dams and farmers are not getting water to irrigate their fields. There are several such blocks of Bundelkhand, be they Mahaiwa, Madhav garh, Dakor or other regions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people the areas along the banks of river like Bamour, Mauth in Gursarai have not got sufficient water so far. Due to this they are not able to till their fields and the condition of farmers is getting worse day by day. As a result, every second day news of some or the other farmer compelled to commit suicide is being reported. Farmers have also installed tubewells, however subsidy being provided by the erstwhile Government for installing tubewells has been withdrawn by the present Government. The farmers are harassed owing to drought situation whereas subsidy on tubewells has been stopped. Through you, I would request the Union Government to restore the subsidy being given in the past to the State Government and if Bundelkhand is to be saved from drought then a scheme for Prasada dam is proposed along the borders of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. If this dam is constructed then the Bundelkhand region would definitely become like Punjab and every farmer would get sufficient water in the days to come. The construction of a dam could act as a preemptive measure to check suicides being committed by farmers.

I would like to make another submission in regard to this issue that the loans of farmers should be waived.

*[English]*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, the situation along the Indo-Pak border is always a permanent irritant for the body polity. For the last four years, a ceasefire has been effected between India and Pakistan. However, the political situation in our neighbouring country has been fluid. We hope that the situation will be stabilized, but, however, still it is in the process of transition.

A report has appeared that the Pak Army has been firing upon our Indian Posts along the Jammu and Kashmir border. There is a proverb, 'once bitten twice

shy'. Already, we had been stumbled on Kargil High, so we need not repeat the bitter experience. Therefore, may I ask the Union Government whether any such breach of trust has occurred and whether Pak Army has fired upon the Indian Posts along the Jammu and Kashmir border? If it is so, then I think, it will be treated as a case of major concern.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Sir, Delhi Police Force is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Till 1995, recruitment drive to Delhi Police was done from every State as in the case of other paramilitary forces, like BSF, CRPF, etc., but now it is limited only to the National Capital Territory of Delhi. So, the young unemployed youths from various States have to come to Delhi several times to collect application forms, to submit forms, for interview and for physical test. So, they have to come to Delhi four times to get this job. This creates unnecessary financial burden on them.

Previously, there were three examination centres in Kerala. There was a massive recruitment to Delhi Police during the Delhi Asian Games. Similarly, it is learnt that the Government is planning to recruit more youths to Delhi Police before the Commonwealth Games 2010.

So, I urge upon the Government to reintroduce the recruitment from the States, especially, from the Southern States, like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka so as to avoid hardship to the unemployed youths and also to ensure the number of youths in Delhi Police from various States.

PROF. K.M. KADER MOHIDEEN (Vellore): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to raise a very important issue concerning my constituency, Vellore.

The Palar River is passing through Vellore district, Thiruvannamalai, Villupuram and Cuddalore. It was formerly a plenteous river, *jæva nadi*, but now it has become very much dry. Only during the rainy season, we get water in the Palar river. Unfortunately, Sir, Andhra Pradesh, the State outside Tamil Nadu, often and again, makes attempt to construct a check dam on the Palar River. It is very much dangerous for the people of Palar basin. The people of Palar basin have their drinking water from the Palar River. During the rainy season, the Palar River gets water seeping into the sand. The ground water is now helping the people which they are using as drinking water.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want from the Central Government?

PROF. K.M. KADER MOHIDEEN: I urge upon the Central Government to immediately interfere in this matter to advise the Andhra Pradesh Government not to construct the check dam on the Palar River. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR (Dharwad South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a matter of urgent public importance.

The Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project (BMICP) has been facing hurdles right from the day one, that is, from the year 1995. This is one of the biggest and very good Projects and is meant to primarily ease the traffic between Bangalore and Mysore and it would reduce the travel time from 3 hour 50 minutes to 1 hour 5 minutes.

I would like to highlight here that M/s. Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprises (NICE) is the implementing agency and the Kalyani Group, Vanasse Hangen Brustlin and SAB Eng.—both are US companies—signed a contract in 1995 with the then Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri Deve Gowda. Later on, the Framework Agreement was signed on 3rd April 1997 with NICE Limited.

At present, Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise (NICE) Limited is one of the premier implementing agencies of mega projects which has utilized the services of Satellite Imagery to determine the land required for the BMICP. Execution of BMICP would give a much-needed impetus to the economic growth of the region. This is undoubtedly going to be one of the world-class infrastructure facilities which would pave way to decongestion of the Bangalore city and on the NH4 and the NH7. Execution of BMICP would not only reduce fuel consumption but noise and air pollution would also significantly drop. This would also generate over 1,000 jobs directly and one lakh jobs indirectly. The Karnataka Government too would benefit in the form of Rs. 3,000 crore revenue from this Project.

It is pertinent to note that Ashok Kheny is one of the Managing Director, who hails from Karnataka and is Kannadiga, though it belongs to the US group. He is interested to develop this scenario. Would it not be nice on the part of the Government of Karnataka and its officials to extend unstinted support and encourage them



[Shri Manjunath Kunnur]

to execute such people-friendly mega projects at a faster pace?

The important projects, for your kind consideration, include construction of truck terminals, providing rehabilitation and resettlement facilities, construction of bus terminals, construction of parking facilities, renovation of old temples, construction of mono rail projects, and carrying out desiltation of old tanks.

I am of the firm opinion that it is not out of place to plead with you to initiate immediate efforts to ensure that BMICP, which is going to be the lifeline of the State of Karnataka, is implemented without any further delay by removing all the hurdles put forth by politicians of all hues and the officials.

Therefore I would like to kindly request the Government of Karnataka, through you, to immediately complete this work. According to the Agreement, this mega Project has to be completed by 2010. It is 2007, already. Rs. 18,000 crore is expected to be invested in this Project. This Project is adopting 149 villages. This is one of the world-class Project; such a Project would not at all be found anywhere in India. It is one of the best Projects in India and in the world. Therefore, such a Project should be encouraged by all means.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the damage being caused to crops to crops of farmers by the wild animals in the forest. We know that the Government is committed for the protection of wild animals as per the Wild Life (Protection) Act, however, I would also like to draw attention to the fact that damage is being caused to the farmers as a result of the increasing population of wild animals. My electoral constituency Chandrapur District Garhchirauli falls under forest dominated area. The condition there is such that the fields around the sanctuaries, Reserved Forest area or the Tiger Project which are cultivated by the farmers are damaged by the wild animals at night. Besides, owing to Forest Reserves and sanctuaries, the number of wild animals has increased to great extent in Maharashtra. It has resulted in problems like the increased number of tigers and during the last three months at least 17 persons have been attacked by the tigers, 17 persons have been killed and 50 rural people injured in my district. There are certain students as well among them. People are

anguished. I am not talking of killing the wild animals however, the Government should take measures to make amendment in the Act or give instructions to the State Government to save the lives of the people and check damage being caused to their crops.

Through you, I would like to state that the compensation provided by the Government against the damage caused to crops in Maharashtra is negligible. Only Rs. 90 or Rs. 100/- are being provided for an acre of land. I demand that the Union Government should release grant to the State Government for implementing Wild Life (Protection) Act. The Government should also take initiative to provide compensation to farmers for the damage caused to their crops as a result of it. I demand that at least Rs. five lakh per family should be provided to the next of kin of the persons killed in tiger attack.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD (Yavatmal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to raise a serious issue before the Government. The cases of more than 200 unmarried girls giving birth to child have been reported in my constituency. They belong to Kollam community, which is one of the primitive tribes in Jharihamni tehsil of my parliamentary constituency Yavatmal. In this area, unmarried girls have given birth to children. It is a serious matter that the Government spends crores of rupees on the welfare of these tribals living in far-flung areas but still they are facing atrocities and injustice. I demand rehabilitation for these tribals. The most serious aspect is that despite UNICEF survey in the year 2001-02 and the matter being reported by Gopalkrishna Mandavkar in one of the leading newspaper 'Lokmath' and the subsequent meeting of the State Government and D.M. nothing has been done in this regard. I am of the view that there are thousands of such cases in our country where the unmarried girls giving birth to children are unable to educate them because their own fate has been hanging in fire, thus even the fate of their children is bleak. Through you, I would demand that the Government should conduct survey to find out the reason as to why they are misled and other people are taking advantage of them due to their poverty and tribal status.

My constituency is bordering Andhra Pradesh and the big businessmen from Andhra Pradesh come here who victimise these poor Adivasi people. The Government should pay attention towards such serious matters. If the Government do not pay attention towards these tribals then who else will pay attention. Today the situation there

is such that nobody is in a position to do anything for them. When UNICEF had submitted the report then, it was the responsibility of the Government to enquire about them and make efforts for their rehabilitation. Through you, I demand this only from the Government.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Rakesh Singh to speak. I would request you that in future you should give the notice on time. But today, you have given the notice after 11 O'clock. As a special case, I am giving you the chance.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): I apologize for this however in future I will keep this in mind.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very serious problem of my parliamentary constituency. My parliamentary constituency Jabalpur is a major city of Madhya Pradesh. Besides, five big security institutes several big offices of the Union Government are also situated here due to which the number of administrative employees is much higher in this area. However, there are only three health centers of C.G.H.S, in Jabalpur city which has a population of around 25 lakh, and only 8 medical practitioners are appointed in these centers, though the number of card holders under scheme is around 25,283 and the number of members of their families who are the beneficiaries of this scheme, is around 1,01,437. Large number of people come to these health centres for treatment and everyday a doctor has to attend around 150 patients. It is an impossible task to attend so many patients. Hence everyday hundreds of people have to return without treatment. If we see the records of last few years, we will find that the number of C.G.H.S. cardholders was around 1,85,00 in the year 2002 and in last year *i.e.* in 2006 it was around 21,879 while the number of health centers and the doctors has remained unchanged even today *i.e.* there are only three health centers and 8 physicians. From this it is clear that during all these years the number of health centers and physicians has not increased in proportion to the increase in the number of cardholders and beneficiaries and thus they are playing with the lives of the patients. If we see the figures given in the annual report of the Department of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2006-07, we

will find that as compared to other cities like Nagpur, Ahmedabad etc., discrimination has been made in providing better health facilities in Jabalpur despite the fact that it has a large number of central security institutes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my request to the hon'ble Minister and the Government is that Jabalpur should be given its due share. For this atleast three additional well-equipped dispensaries under CGHS should be set up. Besides, a polyclinic should also be set up in the centre of the city from where in case the necessity arises, the patients may be referred to other big Government or private hospitals by the Doctors. Alongwith this, a 24 hr. mobile unit should be introduced for emergency treatment and like other cities, in Jabalpur also besides Allopathy, Homeopathy, Ayurvedic, Unani and naturopathy medical centers should be opened so that the patients may adopt a particular medical system according to the convenience.

[*English*]

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY (Bellary): Thank you, Deputy-Speaker, Sir.

I stand to raise a matter of public importance relating to my Bellary District in the State of Karnataka where the chilli growers have been suffering from huge losses. In more than 1,760 hectares of land, the chilli crop has been affected by wilt disease which made complete loss of the chilli crops. The loss estimated by the State Government is Rs.6,58,50,000. That is, the per hectare expenditure is coming to Rs.37,500.

Sir, the farmers are in great trouble with this loss. So, I urge upon the Union Government to come to the rescue of the farmers and compensate the losses incurred by the chilli growers in my Bellary District immediately. Thank you, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GUDHE (Amravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Amravati-Narkhed railway line was the long standing demand of people of Vidharba. The work of this railway line started when I became the M.P. in the year 1996. During the tenure of NDA Government, when Mamataji and Nitishji were the Railway Ministers, huge amount of funds were allocated for this railway line. This railway line is 144 kms long out of which work of laying of railway line upto 38 kms was completed in the first phase itself but after that the work came to a standstill.

[Prof. Anant Gudhe]

When hon'ble Lalu Prasad became the Railway Minister, at that time a huge amount should have been allocated for completing this railway line, however, due to non-availability of funds the work has been held up since then. I feel proud in saying that the foundation stone was laid by hon'ble President Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil when she was Member of Parliament from that constituency. After that I became M.P. of that area. This is the long standing demand of people of Vidharba. Orange is produced in abundance in this region and it is supplied to various parts of the country and exported to foreign countries. For the last so many years, the farmers of this region have been demanding this railway line. Today farmers are committing suicide in Vidharba. If the Government want that the farmers should not commit suicide then it should make arrangement to get this railway line completed at the earliest.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, construction work of ROB on Achalpur-Amravati road was started, however due to

non completion of railway line, the construction work of ROB also came to a standstill due to which difficulty is being faced by the people. Through you, I would like to request that the provision of fund should be made in the budget so that the remaining work of railway line, which has been started and partly completed in the first phase could be completed. If a train is introduced from Amravati to Chaandur Bazaar then a very good atmosphere can be created there and a long standing demand of people could also be fulfilled.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. on 5th December, 2007.

18.32 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 5, 2007/ Agrayana 14, 1929 (Saka).*

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha  
(Twelfth Edition) and Printed by M/s Dhanraj Associates Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

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