

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Fourth Session**  
**(Twelfth Lok Sabha)**



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Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates  
(English Version)

Tuesday, March 16, 1999/Phalguna 25, 1920 (Saka)

....

<u>Col./line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
195/13	THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV)	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV)
225/3 236/27	SHRI GORDHANBHAI JAVIA	SHRI GORDHANBHAI JADAVBHAI JAVIYA
325/9	THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI)	THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI)
524/6 (from below)	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ONAK APANG)	THE MINISTER <del>OF</del> STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI OMAK APANG)
577/9(from below) 681/7	MR. CHAIRMAN (DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY)	MR. CHAIRMAN
605/12 613/12 615/30	MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH)	MR. CHAIRMAN
721/3	DR. SHANKAR PANNU (Shri Ganganagar)	ER. SHANKAR PANNU (SRI GANGANAGAR)

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 16, 1999/Phalguna 25, 1920 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Drinking Water Projects

\*281. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have called for proposals from State Governments with regard to Drinking Water Projects to be implemented with the external aid of Japan Government;

(b) if so, how many State Governments have submitted their proposals so far;

(c) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal with regard to Drinking Water Project of Kanigiri area for clearance under external aid of Japan Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which this Project is likely to be cleared for execution under external aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (d) The Government invited project proposals from various sectors including drinking water for assistance from OECF(Japan) under the 1999-2000 OECF loan package.

The following proposals with regard to drinking water projects were received:

- (i) Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project—Government of Punjab.

- (ii) Integrated Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation in Kanigiri area of Prakasam District—Government of Andhra Pradesh.

As the Japanese Government have frozen Yen-loan programmes and grant aid for new projects after the Pokhran Tests, this project could not be considered for Japanese assistance at present. Government of Andhra Pradesh had been apprised of this situation. They have also been asked to prepare the proposal as per the guidelines so that they could be posed to the Japanese Government at an appropriate time.

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you are aware, in certain parts of Andhra Pradesh people are suffering from fluorosis disease as they are drinking fluorine contaminated water for a long time. But this Government has not done anything in this regard.

My brother and former Member of Parliament, late Shri Magunta Subbamma Reddy had envisaged a project, that is called Kanigiri Water Protected Scheme, for the benefit of 216 villages; and more than two lakh people will also be having a good health with this scheme. But unfortunately, this project has been shelved for a long time.

Time and again, the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister have mentioned in this august House that there is no adequate impact on the development and economy of this country due to the Pokhran Tests conducted by this Government. But the reply given by the hon. Minister is contradictory. However, now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is trying to arrange funds for this project through any other means so that the people in this area will be benefited; otherwise, they are having ill alth for a long time, for centuries together. I would like to know what steps the hon. Minister is taking in this regard.

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that the Andhra Pradesh Government has submitted a proposal for piped water supply scheme to 216 fluoride affected village in Andhra Pradesh. But, as the Japan Government has imposed some economic measures,...(Interruptions) It is a political decision ... (Interruptions)

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: What is the problem?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Meghe, let him complete the answer. Please do not interrupt in between.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Let the hon. Minister state the reasons also...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Sir, after the imposition of economic measures, the Government of Japan has frozen the Yen Credit arrangement to the Government of India...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY: What is the...*(Interruptions)*

SPEAKER: Second supplementary, please.

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY: Sir, my first question itself has not been answered. What is the alternative arrangement that the Government has made to provide safe drinking water to the people of that area.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has already answered it. He said that because of the sanctions, the proposal could not be implemented. Is it correct, Mr. Minister?

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Sir, we are taking steps on our part also. There is a technology mission and we are having so many programmes in Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: What about funds for this particular project?

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: The Government of Japan has frozen the Yen Credit financial arrangement to Government of India...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY: Sir, for this project, I want to have a commitment from the hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him be allowed to ask his supplementary, please.

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY: Sir, this project has been pending for a long time. Though the project has been sent as per the guidelines to the Government of India, the Government of India has not taken any action in this regard.

I would like to have a commitment from the hon. Minister whether he is going to provide funds by way of some other scheme.

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: The project proposal has been reverted recently in January, 1999 but we are also

exploring the possibilities of having an alternative external assistance.

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY: I want to know whether the Minister is going to confirm it before the summer season. I would like the Minister to answer to this question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Sir, how can I assure him? We are exploring the alternative possibilities.

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY: Sir, this is a problem. More than two lakh people have been affected. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is unable to give the time schedule.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I, through you, would like to ask hon'ble Minister that as Central Government has sought proposals from State Governments regarding drinking water projects with the assistance of Japan, I would like to attract the attention of hon'ble Minister towards dire crisis of drinking water in Allahabad-Kaushambi-Fatehpur districts in Purvanchal of Uttar Pradesh. Even otherwise, there is no shortage of water, this district is situated in the middle of Ganga-Yamuna river. Whether hon'ble Minister would like to seek proposal from State Government for this Project so as to remove the crisis of drinking water.

*[English]*

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Sir, already the World Bank Swajal model project is going on in Uttar Pradesh. We are also having an action plan to tackle the drinking water problems.

SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request the hon. Minister to give the details of the following three projects submitted by the Kerala Government: Pattuvam Panchayat Water Supply Scheme with the help of Japan; Azhikode and adjacent Village Water Supply Scheme with the help of the World Bank; and Kakkadave, which is the greatest water supply scheme of North Malabar with the help of French Government. I also would like to know the latest position in regard to these proposals.

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Sir, there is a project proposal for external assistance from the Japanese Government and the agreement was signed on 25.2.1997. Till now, the project has not taken off, no disbursement

has been made because of the bureaucratic hurdles. Another project seeking the financial assistance from the French Government is under process.

There are four schemes — Azhalpuzha Municipality and Villages Project, Rs. 326 crore; Chimeli Municipality and Villages Scheme, Rs. 586 crore; Kalpetta Municipality and Villages Scheme, Rs. 37 crore; and Kochi City Region Project, Rs. 301 crore. These projects are under process.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: More than 1000 people were died in Anshughat of Orissa during last year. This time, the temperature has reached upto the 35° to 40° C. There is shortage of drinking water. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether any project is under consideration to provide drinking water in every village of Orissa either with the assistance of Central Government or World Bank or any other foreign agency?

*[English]*

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Sir, for taking the problematic villages, the Ministry is making some exercise with the contribution of MPLAD fund and the people's participation. If the neighbours are ready, I will have a fast track programme to tackle the problematic habitations is this year.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Hon. Minister is talking about M.P. Funds. We are making some exercise with the contribution of MPLADS fund but what Central Government is doing? We are already making some exercise with the MPLADS, then what is the need to ask the Government?

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is crisis of drinking water in the whole country. There is problem of water supply throughout the country and the people cast their votes in favour of three persons for development. They cast their votes in favour of Sarpanch, M.L.A. and M.P. whenever Public Representative goes to village, the people talk about the problem of drinking water. The sarpanchs have the funds of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and they use this fund to meet the requirement of hand-pumps or drinking water. The State Governments provide separate funds to M.L.As to install hand-pumps. Whenever Members of Parliament go to villages, the people make the demand for water. I would like to know from the Government that while giving funds separately to Members of Lok Sabha to meet the

demand of hand-pumps and water supply in their constituencies, whether Central Government propose to formulate any scheme to provide 10 hand-pumps and two water supply lines in each Panchayat and if so, the time by which it will be formulated?

*[English]*

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: It is not possible from the Central Government side to give a quota for hand pumps. ...(*Interruptions*) How is it possible to have a quota from the Centre to the State Governments?

*[Translation]*

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD: Sir, when State Governments are giving, then Central Government should also give. ...(*Interruptions*)

DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will not give you chance if such hue and cry is made.

*[English]*

SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR (Mumbai North-West): A question was asked about the projects to be executed with the Japanese Government. While replying to that question it was categorically made clear that as the Japanese Government had frozen the aid loan programme and granting aid for the new projects after the Pokhran test, this project could not be considered for Japanese assistance. It is not known why this question is being asked again.

My question is, as one chapter is closed because the Japanese projects. What is the alternative arrangement that the Government is having to provide assistance to such projects?

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: We are making some exercise to have an alternative provision.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my question is of public interest that proposals from State Governments were sought under the OECF package in order to provide them assistance and to approve and implement the water supply project but Japan has stopped it. We would like to know from the Government whether the schemes received from two State Governments will only be on papers or Central Government is going to take some steps to impiement

this scheme? The release of funds has also been stopped for the schemes sanctioned by OECF earlier, the scheme already approved is being implemented, Japan has stopped to grant approval to new project. We would like to elicit information from the Government in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This question relates to external assistance.

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: All the external agencies have not frozen the loan arrangements. Only some of them have. The OECF of Japan and some World Bank programmes are going on.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is only asking whether some of the on going programmes are on or not.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY (Bapatla); Sir, as my colleague Dr. Shakeel has mentioned, this is a big national problem. The Minister seems to be too good a man to deal with all these things. It requires a bulldozer like Yerrannaidu. I do not know why they are delaying.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: I am not a bulldozer, I am an ordinary Member of Parliament.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, the awareness for fresh potable drinking water is increasing in the country. After forming the Rural Development Ministry and the Urban Development Ministry, the successive Governments at the Centre are assisting the States in a big way, but the results are not coming forth. It is because certain State Governments are diverting the funds, certain State Governments are taking it up from political angle and are not implementing the programmes...*(Interruptions)*. Maybe, it includes myself when I was the Chief Minister; I am not criticising any particular Government. The Panchayats also are not able to implement the programmes. They are not able to pay the electricity bills. Keeping in view the needs of the country and the problem that has arisen after implementing the programmes, will the Ministry think of an expert body to go into this and think of forming a Drinking Water Authority for India, just like the National Highway Authority, so that it may take up the programme directly, implement it and give the results.

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Sir, we will consider the hon. Member's suggestion.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: That is a very good answer, Sir.

DR. SAROJA V. (Rasipuram): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the protected drinking water is prevalent in all the States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether from small savings in every State, specific budgetary allocation will be made to every State to meet out the drinking water problem.

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Sir, it is a suggestion from the hon. Member. We are going to have to special programme and we can consider her suggestion also...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, the Minister should tell us what is the integrated programme for the nation as a whole...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Sir, there is an action plan of the Government of India to tackle the problem and we are assisting the State Governments' efforts. If there are any suggestions from the hon. Members, we can certainly consider those suggestions also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall go to the next question, Question No. 282

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Sir, it is a very important question. Please allow Half-an-Hour discussion on this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, drinking water is the priority item for the present Government. They have incorporated it in the national agenda. So, in the interest of the Members, please allow Half-an-Hour discussion on this. This is a very important subject...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL: Sir, I am prepared to have Half-an-Hour discussion on this...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has agreed for Half-an-Hour discussion on this. Now let us go to the next question.

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting up of Nehru Yuva Kendras**

\*282. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Nehru Yuva Kendra at each district headquarter;

(b) if so, the details of those places where these Kendras are likely to be set up;

(c) whether the Government has made an assessment of the functioning of these Kendras;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some posts are lying vacant at present in some Kendras; and

(f) if so, the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Yes, Sir. The target is to set up Nehru Yuva Kendras at each district headquarters, subject to the availability of financial resources as well as creation of posts.

(b) On account of non-availability of funds, new Kendras are not being opened.

(c) Yes, Sir. The assessment of the functioning of the Nehru Yuva Kendras was done by the Programme Evaluation organisation, Planning Commission.

(d) The study has shown that the NYKs has generated awareness among the rural youth about the scope, contents & usefulness of its programmes. The NYKs has created an awakening amongst the village youth about their environment, national values and development programmes and activities, helped in creating assets in villages, promoted literacy, assisted youth by giving vocational training etc.

(e) No Sir. But there are some Kendras without Youth Coordinators and Accounts Clerk-cum-Typists due to non sanction of posts.

(f) The posts can be filled up only after they are sanctioned with the approval of competent authority.

SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have Annual Assessment Report of Ministry of Human Resource Development. This Department failed to serve the purpose for which Nehru Yuva Kendra was constituted. We come to know about this thing by visiting the site. The Assessment Report also relates to this very

organisation. The implementation of policy in villages, for which it was constituted, is resulting into adverse effects. I would like to give one example in this regard. So far as the promotion of games is concerned, the country having the population of one billion tempts for even a single medal in international games. The same situation is in social field, it has failed in the field of development and creation. Whether Government would like to come forward with a new scheme, proposal and aim to renovate, activate and revive it and whether it will prepare any draft to make radical change in it?

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Member has asked two questions. His second question relates to Department of Sports but his concern is justified. The required progress could not be made in respect of games in the country. I can not include the reply of second question in the first question of hon'ble Member because that relates to different Department. His first question is related to it Nehru Yuva Kendra was set up in 1971. Its aim was to bring awareness among the youths in villages and to ensure their participation in the development programmes to be launched by the Government. I agree with the hon'ble Member that the aims and objects of Nehru Yuva Kendra could not be achieved satisfactorily. The reason is that required attention was not paid by the State Governments to ensure participation of youths in Nehru Yuva Kendras. To remove this shortcoming, I would like to request hon'ble Member and the Members of whole House that the development work to be undertaken by them in their respective districts in their constituencies, where Nehru Yuva Kendra exists, through MPLADS..(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order Please.

..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: She is seeking cooperation from all of you.

..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: I am not saying that Nehru Youth Centres should be made the Agency of development works but these can be made the monitoring agency. Youth Clubs are opened in every village. Youth are working as vigilant guards. They have been successful in checking corruption and working as vigilant guards to



ensure the proper implementation of schemes chalk out by you. I have submitted it as an advice before the House. This is the reply of the question asked by the hon'ble Member.

**SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the target of the programme of Nehru Youth Centre has not been achieved. The other aspect of it is that financial assistance should be provided to Nehru Youth Centres. The workers are not getting the required facilities. They are like bonded labourers. It remains the same to revive it till the situation remains the same.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has said that there is financial crisis. If there is financial crisis for new schemes or programmes, then I would like to ask from the hon'ble Minister as what efforts have been made to improve the financial situation and the condition of workers working therein?

**KUMARI UMA BHARATI:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to reply the first question asked by the hon'ble Member that we have implemented the Central Pay Scales for Staff and officers of Nehru Youth Centre in May, 1998. Our Government has been greeted by the all Youth organisations of Nehru Youth Centre and staff and officers associated with it for its implementation because they considered it commendable and recommendable. I have already submitted to the second question asked by the hon'ble Member that we allocate very meagre budget to Nehru Youth Centres because the Department of Youth Affairs gets very meagre budget. The hon'ble Member has asked about the activation of units of Nehru Youth Centre and Youth Clubs opened in villages. In reply to the question I had already submitted that I am going to convene a meeting shortly requesting the Ministers of other ministries. The Ministers of Social Welfare, Rural Development and Urban Development will attend the meeting. Development Programmes could be implemented through you and Nehru Youth Centre especially in villages. It is true that we allocate very meagre budget on behalf of Ministry of Youth Affairs because we ourselves get less budget. Youth is the major part of this country but it has been neglected definitely. Therefore, I once again urge that you make the means to monitor the Nehru Youth Centres with development fund. So that they could get good work.

**PROF. JOGENDRA KAWADE:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Nehru Youth Centre has been set up with a significant objective to develop national values and creative mentality in youths especially in rural youths so that they can contribute in rural areas of the country. This

programme had been chalked out with this objective. The Hon'ble Minister has said about the availability of resources. I am sorry to say that we make provision of funds in budget for other things but inspite of being an important and significant programme, the required participation of rural youths in upliftment of rural areas in our country is not there. I would like to know from the Minister about the efforts made by the Government to enhance the provision for these programmes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the second part (b) of my question is about the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to develop creative mentality for reservation policy in youths alongwith communal harmony and secularism through these centres.

**KUMARI UMA BHARATI:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to reply the question asked by the hon'ble Member regarding Nehru Youth Centre that these centres are working as per programmes for which these were set up. It includes Youth Development Programme, Vocational Training Programme and awareness campaign. The hon'ble Member has said about secularism, communal harmony and reservation policy and I think that all these are included in awareness campaign. Besides, national and international days and week, promotion of sports and cultural programmes, workshops and seminars are also organised by it. Secondly, I can count the provisions of budget in reply to part 2 and part 3 of the question raised by you about provision of budget. The budget of Rs. 7 crore 11 lakhs was allocated in 1996-97, Rs. 12 crore and 11 lakhs in 1997-98 and again Rs. 13 crore and 94 lakhs in 1998-99 to Nehru Youth Centres and the revised estimate is about Rs. 14 crores. During the last 5 years the maximum budget has been allocated to Nehru Youth Centres after our Government came into power. We are allocating maximum budget and you cannot blame us that we are not allocating budget..(Interruptions)

**SHRI SURENDER SINGH:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, actually, the Members of Parliament and Legislatures know very little about the location of offices of Nehru Youth Centre and Sports Authority of India in districts and district headquarters. I admit that there are difficulties due to meagre budget but they do not utilise the budget allocated to them. The department has no involvement of Youths. When we visit villages, the youths demand money for sports competitions and sports items. I would like to know from the Government whether they would make amendment to allocate some amount for sports competition and sports item from Rs. 2 crores which are given to M.Ps.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: What is the meaning of 'tarteen'?

SHRI SURENDER SINGH: Madam, you speak so tough Hindi and you are saying that you do not understand if one word of Urdu is used. We have received only Rs. 50 lakh out of Rs. 2 crores. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one Year has passed but even Rs. one crores has not been received so far. *..(Interruptions)*

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: He has used a tough word of Urdu.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has asked for amendment.

SHRI SURENDER SINGH: May I explain you?

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: There is no need to explain it.

SHRI SURENDER SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would only request that honourable Minister speaks so obscure Hindi that English seems easier than it. It would be better to mix it up.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, do you feel that I speak difficult Hindi?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: I speak very easy Hindi, I speak rural Hindi.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, now you look at this side.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that there is no need to amend it separately. Because it has been included in the five objectives of Nehru Yuva Kendras for which it was set up. I request that to attain the objectives by youths working in Nehru Youth Kendras, we have decided to convene a meeting of those departments who have been undertaking development programmes in rural and urban areas and we are going to request Ministries that they should formulate programmes and if youth clubs opened or Nehru Yuva Kendra set up by Ministry of Sports in villages demand sports item, we can provide them as there is a provision for it in Sports Authority of India. There is no difficulty in that. Rest of things can be added as his suggestions. I was unable to understand one word.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: His question was whether your Ministry could suggest to give some amount of MPLADS funds for this purpose?

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: I cannot reply it. It is not under my jurisdiction. I can only request. *..(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR: It is a good proposals.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister of Human Resource Development that you have suggested about the utilisation of MPLADS funds. Yesterday honourable Chandra Shekharji had asked to give money from MPLADS funds for the fire which broke out in Delhi. Honourable Minister of Railway has said to give money from MPLADS funds for level crossing and today honourable Minister has said that we should give money from MPLADS funds for Nehru Yuva Kendra. I would like to know from honourable Minister and the Government that whether the financial condition of the Government has been so bad that all programmes would be undertaken only by MPLADS funds. Honourable Prime Minister had announced that in this financial years Rs. 2 crores would be given for MPLADS. Therefore, I would like to know that if we have to do all the work from MPLADS then what is the need of Government? Whether there are only MPLADS funds for every work. I am to ask you only as you have said that programmes of Nehru Yuva Kendra and organisations have been assessed I would like to know from the honourable Minister that how many youths have been benefited by imparting for professional training during this financial year? My question is that how did you provide assistance to youths by imparting professional training.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to answer the first question of Shri Voraji. If the financial condition of the Government would have been so bad, then we could not have given the maximum budget for Nehru Yuva Kendra during 1999-2000 in comparison to 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99. I would like to tell the honourable member that in the last four-five years we have given the maximum budget for Nehru Yuva Kendras this year.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Member has asked about the answer of second question, I would send the

details in this regard. Since it was not relevant to the question, its details is not available with me.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is not within the parameter of the question, but whether reply you have given possibility of arising supplementary question is there. If you don't have details with you send it later on.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: I would send you the full details.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to Congratulate my sister for her victory in freedom movement. Almost all the retired officers of this Department get the society registered in the name of their wives and launch the drive for food and water after allocation of major part of funds of Human Resource Development under Adult Education Programme. The Nehru Yuva Kendras were set up with holy spirit and I personally know their activities. As per their resources, their contribution is very satisfactory in creating the feeling of mutual cooperation in sports in rural youths. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether Government propose to implement this Adult Education Programme through Nehru Yuva Kendras with the assistance of NGOs?

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Member is like my elder brother. He congratulated me on being freed, I would like to say in reply that I had never been dependent.

"Rakh dun jahan Kadam, Wahin manjil mile, Kisi ki khinchi Hui Lakeer per Chalta nahin hu mein". I thank him for his goodwill towards me.

The question asked by you is related to Adult education and the subject of adult education is under the Department of Education. This Department is not under my control, but I am about to convene a meeting with them after this session is over. I will request the Minister of Human Resource Development in the said meeting that the Nehru Yuva Kendras should be included in this programme. I have taken your advice as guideline.

*[English]*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the reply of the hon. Minister. I can inform her that in my constituency, there are six Nehru Yuva Kendra Centres and out of that, five Bhavans have been created under the MPLAD Funds and given to them.

The only problem is that they do not provide them the adequate funds due to which no activities could be done in that part of the country.

I would like to ask very specifically whether any monitoring has been done during the period after she assumed office. If not, will she kindly take up the monitoring to see what are the difficulties in the functioning of these Kendras.

Sir, this is the only organisation which is working for the rural youth, particularly, to promote sports and games there.

So would the hon. Minister kindly provide them the adequate funds to undertake these activities?

*[Translation]*

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Member has asked about monitoring. I would like to submit that forms and feedback is taken from them for conducting monthly and quarterly assessment under our existing monitoring system and a review meeting is also concerned after every three months to strengthen it. Even at the bottom level i.e. Youth Club take the feed back in this meeting. Thereafter we issue guidelines, if found any lacune.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the second point of hon'ble Member is about funds. Sir, this question is also like the earlier questions and they are asking continuously about funds. I would like to tell the hon'ble Members that we have allocated the maximum funds during last five years allocated ever before but it is not sufficient to provide funds only to activate the Nehru Yuva Kendras but the youth should launch some type of programme like awakening campaign for which time is required and not funds. In this way, the Nehru Yuva Kendras are fully successful. We are first time seriously considering to activate the Nehru Yuva Kendras in view of funds...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell hon'ble Minister that we have got constructed the buildings for Nehru Yuva Kendras with the help of MPLADS funds in Andaman and Nicobar...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Question No. 283.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (Chandigarh): Sir, we should be allowed to ask our supplementaries on Question No. 282...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Satya Pal Jain, please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (Chandigarh): Sir, there have been two supplementaries from the Congress side and not even a one supplementary from the BJP...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it seems to me that here reservation should be given to women in order to ask the supplementary questions also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, No.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: You kindly see yourself that no woman was given any chance to ask the supplementary question on the first question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Chikhaliiji, here, a lady minister has given a good reply.

[*English*]

### **Import Duty of Caprolactum**

\*283 SHRI K. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited is facing a financial crisis due to lowering of import duty of Caprolactum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give special assistance to FACT to tide over the present crisis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

(SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) to (d) The effective rate of Custom Duty on Caprolactum has been varying over the past few years with an overall trend towards decline. However, the effective rate of Custom Duty on Caprolactum increased from 35.00% in 1997-98 to 36.14% in 1998-99. Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) which earned a net profit of Rs. 53.94 crore in 1997-98 is expected to incur a net loss of Rs. 47.08 crore in 1998-99. This is primarily on account of steep fall in the international and domestic prices of Caprolactum and burden of interest and principal repayment on the loan taken for the company's Ammonia Replacement Project. FACT's proposal seeking relief is being examined.

SHRI K. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited is facing a very serious crisis. The FACT is one of our public undertakings which was making reasonable profits. But now, due to liquidation, it is going to make heavy losses this year. According to the figures made available to us, last year, it earned a net profit of Rs. 53.94 crore, and this year, it is expected to incur a net loss of Rs. 47.08 crore.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. Shri P. Upendra, what is this going on?

SHRI K. KARUNAKARAN: I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what are the reasons for this loss. It should be solved immediately.

This is an industry which provides employment for roughly about 50,000 people, 8,000 direct employment and the rest indirect employment. But the problem is firstly, international price of fertilisers has fallen down and so also domestic price.

Secondly, excise duty is reduced very substantially. It was 80 per cent some time back. Today it is only 36 per cent.

Thirdly, they are paying heavy interest for the new projects. The reason for ammonia replacement was the order of the court. But still the company is bound to do it. The project costs Rs. 600 crore and odd out of which Rs. 400 crore is taken as loan from the OECF, Japan. They are collecting interest at the rate of 2.6 per cent from the Government whereas Government is collecting 16 per cent from the company.

These are the three major problems due to which the Company is facing crisis. The Government can redress these problems within a short time. I want to know what the Government intend to do on these three points.

First of all, the Government should prohibit imports. The reason is we are producing much more than what we need.

Secondly, excise duty should be reduced.

Thirdly, interest should be cut short.

On these three points, will the Government take immediate action so that the crisis can be solved?

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The hon. Member has virtually answered the question also. It is very kind of him. The suggestions made by him are being looked into. This industry is one of the oldest in Kerala. It was founded in 1943. We want that this industry should continue profitably. We are trying to find out in what manner it can be done. Now for the time being, because of the depression in prices of petroleum products, the condition has become like this. The cost of domestic production has gone up. They are producing at the cost of Rs. 3,500 more than imported cost.

These are the two main reasons why there is expected to be a loss of Rs. 47 crore this year when it was running in profit some time back. This was mainly because of the company's ammonia replacement. This is the main reason for this. As the ammonia replacement project has to be taken in hand because of the order of the court, there was a terminal in Cochin port in an island where ammonia was imported and stored. When somebody went to the court and got an order from the court that this should be demolished and a new project should be taken up, a new project was taken up costing Rs. 637 crore. It was because of this reason that the trouble has arisen.

SHRI K. KARUNAKARAN: With the same cost of production, the company was making a reasonable profit. Last year, it was Rs. 53.5 crore. This is not a sufficient reason for this loss. I have pointed out three causes. Will the hon. Minister say positively whether the Government will be able to do it straightway? These are matters which can be done straightway. The Government can do it straightway.

As I said, they have to ban the import, reduce the excise duty and reduce the rate of interest. Will the

Government consider these three issues and take an immediate decision?

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It was correct when the hon. Member mentioned that there was an excise duty of eighty per cent at one point of time. Then, during their regime, it was reduced from time to time. It was reduced to sixty per cent; later it was reduced to fifty per cent; and again, it was reduced to forty per cent. So, it was reduced in their regime. Last year, there has been no reduction. There was, in fact, a slight increase in the duty.

The points raised by the hon. friend have been taken cognizance of even at the level of the hon. Prime Minister. The Chief Minister of the State, the Minister of Industry and Members of Parliament belonging to all the political parties represented the matter to the hon. Prime Minister. I was also present there. He has taken cognizance of it and the matter is being examined to give relief to this industry.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask from the hon'ble Minister whether his department has formulated any scheme on the request of Government of Uttar Pradesh to revive the fertilizer factory in Gorakhpur which has been closed down over the years as a result of which its workers have been rendered jobless and farmers also have been facing difficulties? If so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is not related to the original question. But I would like to inform the hon'ble Member that it is under consideration and I hope that the factory of Gorakhpur will be revived.

*[English]*

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): Sir, I thank you very much for this opportunity.

A the hon. Minister has already said, the Chief Minister of the State, the trade union leaders of FACT and all MPs from Kerala have made an appeal to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister about the financial crisis which is going to be faced by FACT.

Will the hon. Minister give a positive consideration to the questions raised and help by way of raising the import duty on caprolactum and also give a subsidy for the

construction of the ammonium plant, which has to be undertaken by FACT because of the court order?

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The question cannot be solved by merely raising the duty because the end users want that the duty should not be raised. They are producing certain items from this product, caprolactum, which are being sold at competitive rates. This is why, there is a conflict between the two. All the same, the matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Another matter has been raised by the hon. Member, of which we are seized and are trying to programme the relief that is to be given to this industry in a phased manner.

SHRI A.C. JOS: The hon. Minister's replies are very evasive. The question is very specific. FACT is manufacturing caprolactum. I agree with the hon. Minister that it has got competitive prices also. The question is, if the customs duty is reduced, the prices of the imported product will also be reduced and so it will not be competitive for any industry in Kerala to produce caprolactum.

Only two companies in India are producing caprolactum. If the customs duty is enhanced, indigenously produced caprolactum can be sold at a price higher than that of the imported product.

The question is this. Is the Government ready to enhance the customs duty so that the price of Caprolactum will be competitive in India?

The second question is this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only one question is allowed.

SHRI A.C. JOS: It is a part of the same question, Sir. The Unions have now requested for a one-time subsidy of Rs. 200 crore in interest payment. They had paid Rs. 600 crore. May I know whether the Government is ready to enhance the customs duty on Caprolactum and also give a one-time subsidy of Rs. 200 crore?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jos, let him answer. You cannot ask two or three questions like this.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As I earlier said, this matter is under the consideration of the Government. They have submitted a representation to the Prime Minister. Their demands are about eight in number. All those are being looked into. Their demands concern not only the Government of India, but also the State Government. The State Government has imposed a State surcharge to the extent of Rs. 727 on Naphtha, furnace oil, etc., and also sales tax which comes to an amount of about Rs. 40 crore. So, the State Government can also be helpful in this. The Central Government also wants to help this industry. On both the sides—the State Government as well as the Central Government—it can be taken up; and I think, the problem will be solved.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: As everybody knows, FACT was a profit-making unit till recently. The main cause for the loss is because of the construction of the new Ammonia project which they were forced to take up due to a court order. That is why, during the last Session of Parliament, all the MPs from Kerala, the Chief Minister of Kerala and the representatives of the trade unions in FACT came and met the hon. Prime Minister and also Shri Surjit Singh Barnala.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI SURESH KURUP: My point is that the hon. Minister should specifically answer whether the points raised in the memorandum, especially the one regarding the subsidy for the loan amount sanctioned to FACT, will be considered sympathetically by the Government.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This is what I have already said. They have given a memorandum containing eight demands. They are under consideration. One of the demands is to be considered by the State Government and the other seven are to be considered by the Central Government. They are under active consideration of the Government.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, FACT is an old industry in Kerala. Kerala is starved of industries and Central investment. Therefore, the Government has to take a very positive attitude towards the difficulties being faced by FACT. Will the Government give an assurance that the decision of the various demands will be taken up within a specified period of time. Otherwise, the 'consideration' goes on *ad infinitum*. At least we can have an assurance from the Government

that within a specified period of time, a decision will be taken. Further we are told that eight demands have been given. What are those eight demands? FACT has given certain proposals. What are the proposals for relief given by FACT?

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, the demands as mentioned are: (1) three per cent rate concession on loans taken for setting up of fertilizer project.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you give all the eight like this, the Question Hour will be over.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: But this is what the question is.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may give a brief reply.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: That is what I was mentioning earlier. There are eight demands out of which seven concern the Central Government. The Central Government is seized of the matter and is looking into them.

SHRI A.C. JOS: It is a very evasive answer.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We cannot fix any time limit for that.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: How long will the Government take to come to a decision?

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: No time limit can be fixed. The demands can be taken up separately at separate time. No time frame can be given for this. ...*(Interruptions)*

12.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given the floor to Shri P.C. Chacko. The hon. Minister said that it would not be possible to fix a time limit.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir we want your protection. Five hon. Members raised this specific question. Shri Barnala, who is a very able administrator said that he was looking into it. As you

know, this word 'looking into' is very mischievously used by the Ministers. This Memorandum was submitted six months back. The oldest public sector unit is on the verge of collapse. The Government is getting funds at the interest rate of 2.5 per cent and it is lending money at the interest rate of 15 per cent to the FACT. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to give money at a lower interest rate.

The hon. Minister stated that the customs duty was reduced during the Congress regime. It is true. It was reduced when the customs duty was 18 per cent. But this is a Swadeshi Government. Is this Government prepared to give protection to the local industries? The Minister of Industry will also support it. The customs duty has been reduced again by a *Swadeshi* Government, thereby making the local products unprofitable. ...*(Interruptions)* Will the Government consider giving a one time assistance of Rs. 200 crore; reducing the interest rate and the customs duty? In the current Budget also the customs duty has gone up. Will the Government give an assurance to this House that the FACT would be saved by adopting these measures?

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, the hon. Member has intentionally made the question very long. Otherwise, I could answer a part of it.

The question of reducing the interest rate is under active consideration. We have demanded that there should be reduction of 3 per cent in the interest rates. I am very hopeful that it might be possible to do so.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

### Financial Assistance to Sugar Mills

\*284. SHRI RAVI SITARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received for seeking financial assistance for the expansion and modernisation of sugar mills from several States during 1998-99.

(b) the number of proposals out of them cleared so far, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing the remaining proposals?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

(SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c):

Name of States	Proposals received for Modernisation/ Expansion of Sugar Units (till 12.3.99) (Nos.)	Proposals cleared so far (Nos.)	Proposals not cleared so far (Nos.)	Status about the proposals in col. (4)
Bihar	05	04	01	All these 8 proposals have been received after the last meeting held on 29.10.98 of the SDF—Standing Committee of the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs which considers and recommends the proposals for sanction of financial assistance from SDF. These proposals are under consideration of Government.
Gujarat	02	01	01	
Karnataka	02	—	02	
Maharashtra	04	01	03	
Uttar Pradesh	07	06	01	
Total:	20	12	08	

[Translation]

**Welfare Schemes**

\*285. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes implemented and the funds allocated for the welfare of SCs/STs/OBC/ Minorities/Economically backward section of the society of the country during each of the last three years, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the target fixed and the achievements made so far, scheme-wise, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the allocated funds have been fully utilised by the States;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF  
SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI



MANEKA GANDHI: (a) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the following categories of schemes for the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities:

- (i) Schemes where funds are transferred to the States/UTs;
- (ii) Central Sector schemes which are implemented through State Govt./UT Admn./Local bodies/Institutions for which the funds are provided by the Central Government;
- (iii) Centrally-sponsored Schemes where the expenditure is shared by the Central as well as State Governments/UTs;
- (iv) Central Sector Schemes under which grants-in-aid are provided to Non-Governmental Organisations for specific schemes/programmes.

Except in the case of category (i), no State-wise funds are allocated. A statement showing the extent of funds released by the Central Government, and the State-wise distribution of funds in the last three years, scheme-wise, is attached.

(b) By the very nature of the schemes/programmes, targets/achievements regarding beneficiaries, scheme-wise/State-wise/year-wise cannot be quantified.

(c) to (f) The funds released for implementation of various schemes/programmes are required to be utilised in the year of release. However, some unspent balances remaining at the end of the year cannot be ruled out. In such cases, the unspent balances are allowed to be carried forward to subsequent year(s) and further releases of money are regulated taking this into account.

#### **Statement**

#### *Statement of Funds Released to States/UTs for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	SCA to SCP for SCs			Book Bank for SC/ST		
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3425.41	2915.22	2680.13	73.8	89.25	—
2.	Assam	222.65	163.52	142.18	3	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	2678.61	2808.2	5	5.53	—
4.	Gujarat	278.9	278.9	1659.99	7.33	—	—
5.	Goa	2.09	2.09	3.83	0.39	0.19	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Haryana	6.23	5.20	546.41	3	4.43	5.51
7.	Himachal Pradesh	193.63	180.29	256.91	1.53	0.47	0.63
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	83.77	95.23	73.87	2.91	—	6
9.	Karnataka	2350.09	1884.01	1389.35	10.19	16.06	52.44
10.	Kerala	492.73	404.93	645.94	7.56	11.73	11.96
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2425.33	1910.39	1945.24	33.87	—	31.39
12.	Maharashtra	745.47	1448.87	1922.45	29.22	—	—
13.	Manipur	5.9	5.11	6.58	—	1.59	1
14.	Orissa	1311.82	1265.07	1925.47	11.01	5	5
15.	Punjab	571.68	883.28	—	4.33	9.22	10.99
16.	Rajasthan	1828.26	1619.91	2279.81	9.97	—	15
17.	Sikkim	3.57	3.39	4.44	—	—	—
18.	Tamil Nadu	2803.55	2271.54	1756.9	40.4	31.83	—
19.	Tripura	72.26	72.54	106.28	0.25	1.65	1.91
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5839.03	5920.49	7646.66	15	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	West Bengal	2955.22	2752.5	2848.78	—	—	—
22.	Chandigarh	14.86	16.23	18.16	—	—	—
23.	Delhi	231.16	190.42	135.43	3.99	5.85	7.8
24.	Pondicherry	19.62	17.46	23.99	0.25	—	—
25.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	0.55	—
26.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	0.28	—	0.07
27.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	0.84	—	—

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Hostel for SC Girls			Hostel for SC Boys		
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200.85	—	44.9	198.9	—	—
2.	Assam	9	—	9	9	—	5.5
3.	Bihar	—	46.54	—	—	75	—
4.	Gujarat	14.13	3.2	—	65.16	—	—
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Haryana	—	—	—	1.82	5	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	3.15	—	19.51
9.	Karnataka	37.5	78.5	24.36	324.45	121.5	—
10.	Kerala	23.51	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	—	350	182.74	216.3	500	666.75
12.	Maharashtra	—	21.12	—	93.83	67.54	—
13.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Orissa	49.59	40	—	25.29	—	30
15.	Punjab	3	—	—	3	—	30
16.	Rajasthan	12.78	—	—	220.01	143.96	129.66
17.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Tamil Nadu	100	—	339	100	—	—
19.	Tripura	24	8.65	—	6	12	20

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
20.	Uttar Pradesh	31.82	—	—	66.93	—	—
21.	West Bengal	58.7	—	—	134.01	—	—
22.	Chandigarh	—	100	—	15	15	—
23.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of State/UT	Upgradation of merit for SC/ST Students			Coaching & allied scheme for SC/ST Students			
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	3.62	2.28	55.41	42.59	28.70
2.	Assam	—	—	3.57	1.93	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	2.96	2.50	—
4.	Gujarat	—	—	2.83	6.22	8.48	0.31

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Haryana	3.20	1.52	2.31	2.52	2.59	0.35
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.32	—	0.18	—	—	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1.47	—	—	—	—
9.	Karnataka	—	—	—	2.91	—	11.17
10.	Kerala	—	—	—	15.65	10.89	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	21.45	—	—	43.12
12.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	1.83	—	—
13.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Orissa	17.85	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Punjab	—	—	—	0.59	—	2.45
16.	Rajasthan	—	8.94	8.32	—	31.58	17.76
17.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	3.69	1.98
19.	Tripura	0.09	—	1.05	—	0.78	7.16
20.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	33.00	—	—	—
21.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Delhi	—	—	—	4.14	3.42	3.57
24.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.71	0.78	1.02	—	—	—
29.	Mizoram	—	0.04	—	—	—	—

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(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State/UT		Grand in aid to Voluntary Organisations			Special Educational Development for SC girl		
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	181.78	202.67	186.46	—	—	—
2.	Assam	6.53	17.48	1.64	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	48.60	50.97	25.53	—	2.84	—
4.	Gujarat	—	—	2.50	—	—	—
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Haryana	16.54	11.24	8.54	—	—	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	1.17	—	—	—
9.	Karnataka	117.95	134.81	167.80	—	—	—
10.	Kerala	—	—	1.45	—	—	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	35.90	27.79	39.72	—	21.26	6.08
12.	Maharashtra	52.51	3.60	46.18	—	—	—
13.	Manipur	15.55	8.50	9.15	—	—	—



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1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Orissa	62.99	76.63	92.72	—	—	—
15.	Punjab	1.45	—	4.08	—	—	—
16.	Rajasthan	20.08	22.89	17.72	—	5.65	4.25
17.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Tamil Nadu	18.77	20.83	4.70	—	—	—
19.	Tripura	5.53	4.54	2.06	—	—	—
20.	Uttar Pradesh	170.75	186.59	170.73	—	4.25	1.42
21.	West Bengal	95.72	111.03	96.84	—	—	—
22.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Delhi	228.88	121.36	123.65	—	—	—
24.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—

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S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Post-Matric Scholarship for SC/ ST Students			Pre-Matric Scholarship to children of those engaged in clean occupation			Implementation of PCR Act		
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam	625.99	52.04	—	—	—	—	2.5	3	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2980.34	3124.64	3197.29	71.98	49.66	2.61	36.68	226.39	18
3.	Bihar	—	—	791.15	—	16.08	—	116	6	9.5
4.	Goa	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	0.1	0.7
5.	Gujarat	762.75	494.89	—	335.14	377.34	83.78	268.05	142.81	156.24
6.	Haryana	70.7	2.26	—	54.82	58.14	—	4.72	17.11	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.38	24.73	—	2	—	—	1.5	1	1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	79.83	78.07	14.09	0.71	—	1.21	—	—	—
9.	Karnataka	1078.82	1374.53	—	5.04	12.34	27.34	158.52	97.35	15.5
10.	Kerala	41.29	634.49	—	—	—	—	35.37	6.98	2.5
11.	Madhya Pradesh	820.89	1982.79	—	153.11	340.16	9.73	194.62	189.98	500.85
12.	Maharashtra	57.2	2371.8	967.78	28.27	67.64	21.25	124.36	84.79	23
13.	Manipur	227.78	374.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Meghalaya	96.6	371.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Mizoram	122.4	144.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Nagaland	243.43	404.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Orissa	741.29	531.43	47.16	2.48	11.65	—	5	5	—
18.	Punjab	237.05	—	—	33.74	54.22	—	20.45	29.42	10.7
19.	Rajasthan	665.4	934.75	84.7	63.82	115.19	—	57.5	83.6	16
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	693.00	1817.74	396.78	32.05	74.13	27.93	82.54	98.59	14.5
22.	Tripura	82.36	29.35	—	12.78	14.66	1.69	—	—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1669.82	2070.82	705.39	68.13	201.34	24.46	399.43	226.14	844.51
24.	West Bengal	635.29	1146.12	—	—	1.38	—	—	2.35	—
25.	A & N Islands	1.28	1.85	—	—	—	—	—	0.29	—
26.	Daman & Diu	2.64	2.09	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
27.	Dadra & N. Haveli	5.68	—	—	—	—	—	14.92	13.54	15.88
28.	Delhi	—	—	—	27.44	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Pondicherry	26.03	20	—	—	—	—	14.35	15.57	18.28

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.Name of States/UTs		Scheduled Caste Development Corporation			Liberation & Rehabilitation of scavengers		
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	575.67	256.48	396.50	—	—	369.00
2.	Assam	30.74	11.92	15.37	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	57.64	266.78	—	—	—	464.00
4.	Gujarat	15.00	—	—	—	—	890.00
5.	Goa	13.45	13.45	13.45	—	—	—
6.	Haryana	49.00	254.61	78.30	—	796.92	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	70.14	128.04	34.88	—	—	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	44.00	68.98	34.73	—	—	—
9.	Karnataka	585.31	—	624.90	—	355.77	—
10.	Kerala	84.13	84.13	49.14	—	—	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	44.19	34.39	25.47	2018.00	1747.00	2451.00
12.	Maharashtra	600.00	647.08	1050.33	580.00	—	—
13.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Orissa	96.05	96.07	—	256.00	196.39	107.00
18.	Punjab	69.20	40.16	240.19	255.00	—	—
19.	Rajasthan	74.95	54.99	82.75	686.00	1023.98	273.00
20.	Sikkim	—	8.16	24.02	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	268.96	318.50	321.48	1385.00	1318.33	—
22.	Tripura	—	4.80	—	—	—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	259.52	1220.58	3816.00	3414.26	4446.00
24.	West Bengal	254.43	107.78	—	—	—	—
25.	Delhi	96.07	406.83	223.95	—	148.34	—
26.	Pondicherry	9.60	3.50	—	—	—	—
27.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Daman & Diu D & N Haveli	37.47	90.30	63.96	—	—	—
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Chandigarh	24.00	43.03	—	—	—	—

*Funds Released to States/UTs During 1995-96  
Under Various Schemes of T.D. Divisions*

As on 31.3.96

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	SCA	Article 275(1)	Girls Hostel	Boys Hostel	Ashram School	Educational Complex	Vocational Training	R & T	NGO	STDCC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2140.32	460.50	91.00	92.63	72.17	2.49	64.34	25.54	27.01	90.00	3066.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	60.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	84.50	—	144.50
3.	Assam	1545.19	315.00	3.03	—	—	—	64.90	17.77	15.10	—	1960.99
4.	Bihar	274.22	725.25	—	—	—	1.82	—	14.73	35.30	50.00	1101.32
5.	Gujarat	3060.26	675.00	—	—	—	22.51	52.31	0.14	1.08	—	3811.30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	541.62	2400	6.50	—	—	—	—	0.28	—	—	572.40
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	756.64	95.25	24.05	12.70	—	—	—	—	10.82	—	899.45
8.	Karnataka	659.99	21.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.80	—	885.79
9.	Kerala	181.20	35.25	—	—	—	2.75	—	11.25	29.42	57.00	316.87
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9579.66	1687.50	—	—	99.45	30.44	44.34	22.21	12.54	57.00	11533.14
11.	Maharashtra	2930.82	801.75	—	—	—	0.68	—	—	40.73	75.00	3848.98
12.	Manipur	574.53	69.00	—	—	—	—	—	0.49	3.06	8.00	655.08
13.	Meghalaya	—	166.50	13.75	13.75	—	—	—	—	68.91	—	262.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14.	Mizoram	—	72.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72.00
15.	Nagaland	—	116.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.96	—	118.21
16.	New Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.76	—	36.76
17.	Orissa	4958.10	771.00	65.93	46.62	70.00	68.67	—	12.90	70.54	—	6063.86
18.	Rajasthan	2819.04	600.00	66.74	—	—	20.64	—	7.93	10.79	—	3525.14
19.	Sikkim	100.19	9.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109.94
20.	Tamil Nadu	274.44	63.00	—	—	—	—	—	16.54	17.61	—	371.79
21.	Tripura	564.97	93.75	19.44	38.38	38.38	—	52.12	8.27	1.46	63.00	886.77
22.	Uttar Pradesh	104.08	31.50	—	—	—	—	—	1.12	6.19	—	142.89
23.	West Bengal	1763.21	417.75	19.57	115.92	—	—	—	10.83	40.12	—	2367.40
	Union Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	40.00	45.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	85.00
2.	A & N Islands	112.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112.24
3.	Daman & Diu	59.31	—	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79.31
<b>Total</b>		<b>33000.00</b>	<b>7600.00</b>	<b>370.01</b>	<b>365.00</b>	<b>280.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>285.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>630.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>43030.01</b>

*Funds Released to States/UTs During 1996-97  
for Tribal Development under Various Schemes of T.D. Divisions*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	SCA	Article 275(1)	Girls Hostel	Boys Hostel	Ashram School	Educational Complex	Vocational Training	R & T	NGO	STDCC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Adhra Pradesh	2287.52	460.50	101.10	—	212.50	6.68	24.34	25.00	16.90	90.00	3224.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	60.00	—	—	—	9.69	—	—	88.13	—	157.82
3.	Assam	1524.71	315.00	19.00	16.00	—	—	82.91	13.01	9.09	—	1979.72
4.	Bihar	3364.00	725.25	—	—	—	4.84	—	—	30.72	50.00	4174.81
5.	Gujarat	2642.95	675.00	—	—	21.60	8.78	101.90	—	1.12	—	3451.35
6.	Himachal Pradesh	622.44	24.00	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	—	—	646.66
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	681.54	95.25	—	17.22	—	—	—	—	30.28	—	824.29
8.	Karnataka	569.50	210.00	13.25	—	—	—	14.78	—	30.81	—	838.34
9.	Kerala	153.71	35.25	14.70	20.00	—	—	—	13.50	25.80	—	262.96
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7695.71	1687.50	—	—	—	27.98	—	22.02	2.03	—	9435.24
11.	Maharashtra	3160.78	801.75	—	—	—	5.91	—	22.70	38.89	75.00	4105.03
12.	Manipur	653.22	69.00	31.50	37.25	—	—	73.90	10.35	13.79	—	889.01
13.	Meghalaya	—	166.50	13.75	13.75	—	—	—	—	43.38	—	237.38



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14.	Mizoram	—	72.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72.00
15.	Nagaland	—	116.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.16	—	118.41
16.	New Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.43	—	32.43
17.	Orissa	4411.44	771.00	50.00	40.00	60.00	37.42	—	6.70	73.35	135.00	5584.91
18.	Rajasthan	2467.32	600.00	33.37	—	—	18.78	—	5.66	—	50.00	3175.13
19.	Sikkim	138.00	9.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148.16
20.	Tamil Nadu	238.81	63.00	8.04	35.24	—	—	—	9.30	29.01	—	383.40
21.	Tripura	594.48	93.75	34.04	31.40	93.46	—	—	11.21	0.31	—	858.66
22.	Uttar Pradesh	90.39	31.50	—	—	—	—	—	4.27	2.07	—	128.23
23.	West Bengal	1558.07	417.75	—	—	—	—	—	6.06	28.82	—	2010.70
	Union Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	15.00	—	—	—	—	3.25	—	18.25
2.	A & N Islands	95.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95.18
3.	Daman & Diu	49.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49.82
	Total	33000.00	7500.00	318.75	225.87	387.56	120.08	297.83	130.00	502.34	400.00	42903.43

Note: Rs. 1.5 crores being released to TRIFED under the scheme of Village Grain Bank during 1996-97.

*Details of State/UT-wise release of Funds under different  
Schemes for welfare of STs during 1997-98*

S.No.	States/UTs	Girls Hostel	Boys Hostel	Ashram Schools	Vocational Training	Educational Complex	NGOs	Tribal Research	SCA to TSP	Article 275(1)	STDCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.20	45.45	218.46	—	1.42	24.48	20.47	2581.54	453.50	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	102.76	0.26	—	—	—
3.	Assam	16.00	16.00	—	77.15	—	75.38	23.27	1460.00	205.00	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	16.06	38.00	0.53	00.00	641.75	—
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	00.00	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	—	—	86.34	13.81	—	9.47	2632.77	625.00	123.89
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15.00	15.00	—	40.00	—	—	0.94	521.89	108.00	—
8.	Karnataka	14.99	27.50	—	—	—	19.18	0.28	500.00	270.00	—
9.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	26.14	20.07	196.12	111.75	50.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	50.20	8.88	49.96	9207.83	1262.50	200.00
11.	Maharashtra	10.00	12.50	104.50	—	4.59	57.59	50.72	3400.89	677.25	99.50
12.	Manipur	3.00	13.00	3.00	45.50	—	11.27	9.80	950.00	123.00	00.00
13.	Meghalaya	13.75	13.75	—	—	—	121.11	—	—	255.00	00.00

1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	5.80	—	—	124.00	—
15.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	3.44	—	—	138.75	—
16.	Orissa	45.00	35.00	50.00	40.00	61.51	83.20	7.86	5576.27	657.00	100.00
17.	Rajasthan	150.17	159.55	—	24.00	51.35	14.41	13.37	2341.13	600.00	50.00
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.00	103.35	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	17.03	30.50	243.71	121.00	—
20.	Tripura	17.25	15.25	93.46	32.00	—	0.26	11.67	885.00	231.25	00.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11.17	—	—	—	18.99	2.75	—	112.91	110.50	—
22.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	12.75	22.44	1600.39	339.25	10.00
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118.00	—	—
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Daman & Diu	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.75	—	—
26.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	100.79	—	—	—	—
28.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	3.12	—	521.80	131.75	—

STDCs: State Tribal Development Corporation for interior forest produce.

Note: Rs. 1.80 crores released to TRIFED under the Scheme of Village Grain Bank during 1997-98.

*Funds released to States/UTs for the welfare of Minorities*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Preparation of Multi-sectoral Development Plan			Pre-examination coaching scheme for weaker sections based on economic criteria		
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.00	4.00	—	20.18	4.15	8.22
2.	Bihar	3.00	—	—	14.09	—	10.00
3.	Gujarat	1.00	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Haryana	1.00	0.50	3.00	—	—	—
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
6.	Karnataka	3.00	6.00	6.00	2.10	—	2.00
7.	Kerala	5.00	—	—	—	—	1.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1.00	1.00	—	4.00	—	7.99
9.	Maharashtra	2.00	—	—	2.84	—	1.66
10.	Manipur	—	—	—	1.41	1.55	1.43
11.	Orissa	—	—	—	4.55	2.19	4.00
12.	Rajasthan	1.00	—	—	3.69	—	8.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	5.56	—	—
14.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	13.00	16.50	9.00	33.71	12.32	18.20
16.	West Bengal	9.00	18.00	—	—	—	—
17.	Delhi	—	—	—	39.72	9.12	17.50

*[English]***Teachers in Navodaya Vidyalayas**

\*286. SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN:  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country;

(b) whether some Novodaya Vidyalayas are running without Principals and there is a mass exodus of teachers from Vidyalayas during the last three years;

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

(d) the number of posts of Principals and Teachers lying vacant in these Vidyalayas, State-wise; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up all vacant posts and to make the services of Principals/Teachers more attractive to stop this exodus?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) A total of 404 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have been sanctioned in the country.

Sixty Four (64) JNVs are without regular Principals but with an alternative arrangement of Vice-Principal/ seniormost Post Graduate Teachers as In-charge Principals. Most of these vacancies are in promotion quota for Navodaya Teachers who have not yet completed the requisite length of service to become eligible for the post. Some posts of Principal are vacant due to non-availability of candidates from the SC/ST categories.

There is no mass exodus of Teachers from Vidyalayas during last three years. Number of teachers who resigned during three years is as under:

1996-97	159
1997-98	166
1998-99	149

This is less than 2% of the teachers' strength in NVs.

(d) to (e) A Statement on vacancies is enclosed. However, in order not to affect the studies adversely, vacancies are filled by short term contract-appointments or by engaging part time teachers where necessary.

The vacancies of Principals and Teachers are notified and efforts are made to recruit suitable candidates at the earliest. The vacant posts of Principals under promotion quota are expected to be filled during the next academic year. Further, incentives are being provided to teachers in terms of rent free accommodation. Which is given to their wards in JNVs and boarding facilities etc.

**Statement**

*State-wise Details of Vidyalayas where Principals/Teachers Posts are lying Vacant*

Region	Name of State	Principal	PGTs	TGTs
1	2	3	4	5
Patna	Bihar	08	17	85
Chandigarh	Punjab	—	21	23
	Himachal Pradesh	01	06	07
	Jammu & Kashmir	05	23	38

1	2	3	4	5
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	01	15	22
	Karnataka	04	30	21
	Kerala	01	11	07
	Pondicherry	01	04	04
	Andaman and Nicobar	—	02	04
	Lakshadweep	—	01	03
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	08	58	41
	Orissa	02	09	24
Jaipur	Haryana	01	17	10
	Rajasthan	07	50	36
	Delhi	—	02	—
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	05	17	63
Pune	Maharashtra	04	06	01
	Gujarat	03	10	—
Shillong	Arunachal Pradesh	—	03	29
	Assam	05	20	84
	Manipur	01	07	30
	Meghalaya	02	02	14
	Mizoram	—	—	18
	Tripura	02	—	18
	Sikkim	—	—	05
	Nagaland	03	—	15
Total :		64	331	602

### Visits of Bangladeshi Citizens

\*287. SHRI VITHAL TUPE:  
SHRI MADHAV RAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to lift the restrictions on the visits of Bangladeshi citizens to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also considered the possibility of entry of terrorists, militants and smugglers in the country after the removal of such restrictions; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check such an entry?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government for lifting any of the existing restrictions on the visits of Bangladeshi nationals to India.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

### Seminar on Safer Cities

\*288. DR. SAROJA V.: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Seminar on Safer cities has adopted a multi pronged action plan for creation of safer, healthier, greener and sustainable cities;

(b) if so, whether any concrete action plan has been suggested therein;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the issues discussed therein and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the time by which the recommendations of the seminar are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment had organised a National Seminar on "Safer Cities" in Vigyan Bhavan on October 5-6, 1998 to coincide with

the World Habitate Day celebrations. Important issues pertaining to the reflection of the growing concern about escalating urban violence and insecurity among citizens around the world were deliberated in four technology sessions which considered the following sub themes:

#### \* EVOLUTION OF SAFER CITIES

Recommendations by this group relate to decongestion of cities, mitigation of population growth provision of safe water and sanitation, safer traffic conditions controlling environment pollution etc.

#### \* URBAN SAFETY AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

These relate to empowerment of women and children through education, skill upgradation and financial assistance for self-employment, health care and nutrition for women and children, rehabilitation of women and children displaced by projects etc.

This group also deliberated on the issue of barrier free access to built environment for disabled and elderly persons.

#### \* HAZARDS AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

This group deliberated on the need for a technological regime to ensure safety of buildings from fire.

#### \* URBAN POVERTY, VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Considering the nexus between poverty and crime, the group deliberated on the need to involve community based organisations and women groups in creating social awareness towards the need for community development in a big way. Community development includes social and economic integration, safe land tenure to slum dwellers, education, economic development, controlling crimes and various other measures.

(d) The various recommendations of the Seminar have already been sent to all the State Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments and other agencies of the Government for taking appropriate action at their end.

(e) No specific time limit can be indicated for such policy matters on which action by so many agencies is involved. Necessary action has already been initiated by the Government on many important recommendations directly concerning it.

**Concessions on Higher Education**

\*289. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign countries which have offered concessions to Indian students desirous of getting higher education;

(b) the details of the concessions offered by each country;

(c) the general reaction of the Union Government to the offers of such concessions; and

(d) the number of students who have availed the concession during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) Some foreign countries offer scholarships/fellowship to Indian students under Cultural Exchange Programme, Commonwealth Scholarships/Fellowships Plan and Bi-lateral Agreements, on Government to Government basis. These scholarships may include maintenance allowances, exemption from tuition/examination fees, book allowances, medical care, passage cost etc. Nominations against the offers received from donor countries are made by the Department. However, final selection for award of scholarships rests with the donor countries. The Government of India welcomes such offers of scholarships.

The names of the countries, which offered scholarship, and the number of students sent by the Department of Education there, during the last three years, are as under:—

Name of the country	Number of students sent abroad		
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4
Australia	16	—	—
Belgium	—	3	1
Canada	2	—	4
China	11	5	12
Czech	—	2	2
France	2	1	2
Germany	10	9	9
Ireland	5	6	4



1	2	3	4
Israel	2	2	3
Italy	4	13	2
Japan	16	14	16
Korea (South)	—	1	—
Mexico	1	3	—
New Zealand	—	1	—
Netherlands	—	4	2
Norway	—	3	5
Poland	—	—	2
U.K.	33	17	16

#### Central Universities

\*290. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:  
SHRI SURESH WARPUDKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new Central Universities during 1999 and 2000.

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations thereof, State-wise: and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The general approach of the Government is to strengthen and consolidate the Central Universities already established, rather than spreading the resources available for this purpose too thin by establishing more central Universities. However, the commitments already made in this regard will be honoured.

[Translation]

#### Foodgrains in FCI Godowns

\*291. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether a huge quantum of foodgrains become unfit for human consumption due to lack of storage facilities in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the quantum of wheat and rice found unfit for human consumption during each of the last three years and the current year, separately;

(c) whether the same wheat and rice was sold in the open market at cheaper rates;

(d) if so, the rate and quantum of wheat and rice sold during the above period;

(e) the extent of revenue loss incurred by the Food Corporation of India as a result thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen storage facilities?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

(f) Adequate storage capacity of 23.6 million tonnes (owned and hired) is available with FCI at present, besides the capacity available with CWC & SWCs. Field offices of FCI have full powers to hire storage capacity from other agencies, private parties as and when required. Construction of godowns by FCI to minimise its dependence on the hired storage capacity is a continuous

process, depending upon the allocation of Plan funds. During the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), it has been proposed for the creation of additional 5.40 lakh tonnes storage capacity.

[English]

#### Naxalite Activities

\*292. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States affected by the Naxalite activities;

(b) the number of incidents of violence perpetrated by the Naxalites involving loss of life and property during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to various Naxalite affected States during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa are affected by Naxalite activities.

(b) The information, as per available reports, is as under:—

#### LEFT WING EXTREMIST VIOLENCE

(incidents/deaths)

	1996	1997	1998
Andhra Pradesh	933 (186)	863 (234)	736 (205)
Bihar	564 (320)	470 (325)	373 (206)
Madhya Pradesh	113 (23)	102 (14)	179 (59)
Maharashtra	39 (11)	35 (9)	43 (13)
Orissa	23 (—)	24 (—)	11 (5)

\*The numbers in brackets indicate deaths.

(iii) Setting up of a Control Room in each State.

(c) A statement indicating the funds released to the affected States under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, during the years 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 (upto 5.3.1999) is enclosed.

(iv) Launching of Area Domination programme among the States.

(d) The Government of India has taken several measures to help the concerned States to fight the menace. An action plan has been drawn up for providing a thrust to ongoing efforts, which stresses on the following:—

(v) Joint Patrolling.

(vi) Strengthening of intelligence network in affected areas in the concerned States.

(i) Security of police stations, particularly those located in Naxalite affected areas.

(vii) Training of police personnel in anti-extremist operations.

(ii) Having a common communication system.

States have been asked to prepare a comprehensive plan encompassing developmental activities as well as stepped up security measures in affected areas. A Coordination Centre has also been set up for reviewing the action taken by States on the regular basis.

#### **Statement**

*Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces-funds released and utilisation position for 1996-97, 1997-98 and funds released during 1998-99 (upto 5.3.1999)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the State	Rel. in 1996-97	Amount spent	Rel. in 1997-98	Amount spent	Alloca. 1998-99	1st Instl. released	2nd instl. released	Spl. Asst. released	Total Rel. 1998-99
Andhra Pradesh	709.560	673.320	1209.560	1100.00	209.560	104.780	204.780	400.00	709.560
Bihar	333.120	332.110	783.120	783.120	233.120	233.120	100.000	300.000	633.120
Madhya Pradesh	478.820	478.820	387.820	387.820	237.820	118.910	118.910	200.000	437.820
Maharashtra	251.290	175.125	Nil	Nil	251.290	125.645	125.645	Nil	251.290
Orissa	200.000	200.000	164.610	104.610	104.610	52.305	52.305	Nil	104.610

#### **Non-Formal Education Scheme**

\*293. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:  
SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE:

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

(a) whether the Government have accepted an evaluation report on the Non-Formal Education (NFE) scheme prepared by the Planning Commission;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to revamp the programme; and

(d) the number of NFE centres proposed to be set up in various parts of the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Planning Commission had forwarded a copy of the draft report of the 'Evaluation Study on Impact of Non-Formal Education (NFE)' to the Department of Education for comments in May, 1998. The report has since been finalised by the Commission after taking this Department's suggestions into consideration.

(b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of NFE, which is being implemented since 1987-88, seeks to provide elementary education in a flexible and decentralised manner to out of school children in educationally backward States and in urban slums, hilly, desert and tribal areas of other States. States are given 60% central assistance for co-educational centres and 90% for girl centres. Voluntary agencies are provided 100% assistance for running NFE centres.

(c) The Scheme was last revised in 1993 mainly to enhance the per centre cost, to increase the share of central assistance to co-educational centres and increase the ratio of girl centres. In the Ninth Five Year Plan the scheme is likely to be revamped to improve its delivery and quality on the lines suggested by the Planning Commission as also to incorporate elements of successful experiments in alternative education in Government and non-government sectors.

(d) It is envisaged that in the Ninth Five Year Plan, central assistance would be available to about 3 lakh NFE centres in different States.

#### **Foreign Contribution Regulation Act**

\*294. SHRI SHANTI LAL CHAPLOT:  
SHRI BASWARAJ PATIL SEDAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Non-Governmental educational institutions in the country being run with foreign assistance;

(b) the details of funds received by these institutions during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the funds received by these educational institutions are being diverted for other purposes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to stop such diversion?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (b) Details of the receipt of foreign contribution and its purpose-wise utilisation by voluntary associations, including those having a definite educational programme, which are granted registration or prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 are contained in the Annual Report brought out by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division). Copies of the Annual Report (upto 1996-97) are available in the Parliament Library. The Annual Report for 1997-98 is being compiled. These reports are based on returns submitted by these association under the Act.

(c) and (d) An association granted registration/prior permission to receive foreign contribution can utilise the same for any cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme for which it has been received by it. The monitoring of the purpose-wise utilisation of foreign contribution is done through the returns submitted by such association. The Central Government is also empowered under the Act to order inspection of accounts or records or audit books of accounts of such association. Under the Act, action can be taken against associations found guilty of violating the provisions of the Act. The action includes placing such associations in the prior permission category, prohibiting them from receiving foreign contribution, freezing their bank accounts and prosecuting them in a court of law.

#### **Elementary Education**

\*295. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:  
SHRI JAYARAMA I.M. SHETTY:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Plan to make elementary education a Fundamental Right-where is fund: Empty coffers tell the tale" in the 'Hindustan Times' dated February 17, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the observations made therein;

(c) the main recommendations of the expert-group appointed to assess the feasibility of making elementary education as Fundamental Right;

(d) whether the Government have accepted all the recommendations;

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

(f) the further reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The News-item refers to excerpts from the report of the Group of Experts constituted by the Department of Education in June, 1997 to examine the financial requirements of States/UTs for achieving the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education, to suggest measures for mobilizing additional resources and to determine suitable sharing arrangements between the Centre and States. The major findings and recommendations of the Group include:

- (i) Requirement of an additional estimated amount of Rs. 1,36,822 crore over a period of ten years to achieve the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education.
- (ii) Enhancement of Government allocations for Education to 60% of GDP, assuming an annual growth rate of 5% in real terms over this period.
- (iii) Provision of additional resources for achieving Universalisation of Elementary Education through augmentation of tax revenues, increase in non-tax revenues and restructuring of Government expenditure in favour of education.

(d) to (f) Government's response would follow a detailed examination of the report.

### Review of Social Welfare Schemes

\*296. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY:  
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to revamp some of its existing social welfare schemes and modify the eligibility criterion for availing funds for welfare-oriented schemes;

(b) if so, the number of schemes modified and allocation made therefor; and

(c) the extent to which these schemes are likely to be benefited by such revamping?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) A review of various schemes under implementation in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been undertaken with a view to make them user-friendly, flexible, enhance their coverage and usefulness revise financial norms in keeping with the changes in the price-index and to achieve better targeting of the beneficiaries. The review has been completed in respect of 25 schemes for the welfare and development of Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes, Disabled, Minorities and Social Defence programmes. The allocation for each scheme is decided every year at the time of finalisation of Annual Plan proposals and the budget.

[Translation]

### Identification on Backward Districts

\*297. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:  
DR. M.P. JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. E.A.S. Sarma to evolve criteria for identification of most backward and poorest districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of districts identified so far; and

(d) the criteria adopted for identifying the districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) and (b) yes, Sir. a Committee was constituted in 1997 under Dr. E.A.S. Sarma, Secretary (Expenditure), the then Principal Advisor, Planning Commission, to identify the most backward and poorest districts in the Country in 1997. Other Members of the Committee were:

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) Rohini Nayyar<br>Adviser, Planning Commission                                       | Member   |
| 2. Dr. Pronab Sen<br>Adviser, Planning Commission   | Member   |
| 3. Prof. K.L. Krishna<br>Delhi School of Economics<br>Delhi University                            | Member   |
| 4. Shri Satish Chandra<br>Joint Secretary (Rural Housing)<br>Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment | Convenor |

The terms of reference of the Committee were as under:

- (i) To recommend criteria for deciding 100 most backward and poorest districts in the country;
- (ii) To identify such districts in various states, as per the suggested criteria;
- (iii) To suggest an appropriate definition of the term 'infrastructure development' and to identify the specific sectors to be included therein;
- (iv) Any other related issues.

(c) and (d) 100 most backward and poorest districts have been identified by the Committee. The criteria for identification of these most backward and poorest districts in the country is based on the following poverty and backwardness indicators:

- (a) Poverty ratio;
- (b) Number of primary schools per 10,000 population;
- (c) Percentage of female literates to number of females;

(d) Infant Mortality rate;

- (e) Number of Primary health sub-centres per 10,000 population;
- (f) Number of community health workers per 10,000 population;
- (g) Percentage of villages having potable water supply to total number of villages;
- (h) Percentage of villages with pucca roads;
- (i) Number of railway stations per Sq. km.;
- (j) Percentage of villages electrified;
- (k) Percentage of villages with post offices;
- (l) Bank branches per lakh population;
- (m) Cropping intensity (percentage);
- (n) Value of output per hectare;
- (o) Percentage of workers engaged in non agricultural activities to total workers.

The Capital Districts and districts having urban population above 50% of the total were excluded.

*[English]*

#### HUDCO Assistance

\*298. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH:  
SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance provided by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to States for housing and other urban areas development activities during each of the last three years till date, State-wise;

(b) the details of the activities undertaken by various States for utilising the funds during the said period, Project-wise; and

(c) the details of allocation proposed to be made by HUDCO during 1999-2000, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALAN): (a) and (b) Government of India subsidy for the following Action Plan schemes is channelised through Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) to various agencies:

- (i) Scheme for housing and shelter upgradation under Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY). A subsidy amount of Rs. 1000/- per unit was provided by States/Central Government in the ratio of 40:60. The scheme has been operated till 30.11.1997.
- (ii) Scheme for shelter and sanitation facilities for footpath dwellers in urban areas.

(iii) Integrated low cost sanitation scheme.

(iv) Building Centres.

States-wise details of subsidy released for the last three years, till date are given in the Statements enclosed.

(c) As per the proposed MoU to be signed by HUDCO with the administrative Ministry, the target of HUDCO loan sanction for housing schemes including Government of India Action Plan Schemes and Land Acquisition Schemes during the year 1999-2000 is Rs. 1650 crore. The category-wise demand is to be intimated by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Besides this, the target set for urban infrastructure projects is Rs. 1380 crore.

### Statement

*Status of Operation of Urban Employment through Housing & Shelter Upgradation (N.R.Y.)*

S.No.	Name of State/UT	1996-97			1997-98			1998-99		
		No. of Sch.	Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)	Released	No. of Sch.	Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)	Released	No. of Sch.	Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	A & N Islands	0	2.50	0.00	0	2.50	0.00	0	2.50	0.00
2.	Andhra Pd.	0	94.90	41.01	4	94.90	83.70	0	94.90	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pd.	0	8.25	0.00	0	8.25	0.00	0	8.25	0.00
4.	Assam	0	17.25	0.00	0	17.25	0.00	0	17.25	0.00
5.	Bihar	0	80.45	0.00	0	80.45	0.00	0	80.45	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0	1.25	0.00	0	1.25	0.00	0	1.25	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Daman & Diu	0	2.50	0.00	0	2.50	0.00	0	2.50	0.00
8.	Delhi	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
9.	D & N Haveli	0	1.25	0.00	0	1.25	0.00	0	1.25	0.00
10.	Gujarat	0	38.10	0.00	0	38.10	0.00	0	38.10	0.45
11.	Goa	0	1.50	0.00	0	1.50	0.00	0	1.50	0.00
12.	Himachal Pd.	0	9.00	0.28	0	9.00	0.00	0	9.00	0.00
13.	Haryana	0	12.00	0.00	0	12.00	0.00	0	12.00	0.00
14.	J & K	1	10.50	0.00	4	10.50	21.74	0	10.50	12.00
15.	Karnataka	0	75.05	0.00	0	75.05	0.00	0	75.05	0.00
16.	Kerala	0	25.80	0.00	1	25.80	0.00	0	25.80	0.00
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	1	3.75	0.00	0	3.75	0.00	0	3.75	0.00
19.	Maharashtra	0	105.15	0.00	0	105.15	0.00	0	105.15	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Manipur	0	6.00	0.00	0	6.00	0.00	0	6.00	0.00
21.	Madhya Pd.	0	68.80	0.00	0	68.80	0.00	0	68.80	0.00
22.	Mizoram	1	2.25	9.00	1	2.25	7.50	0	2.25	0.00
23.	Nagaland	0	5.25	0.00	0	5.25	0.00	0	5.25	0.00
24.	Orissa	0	24.25	0.00	0	24.25	0.00	0	24.25	0.00
25.	Punjab	0	9.55	8.05	0	9.55	0.00	0	9.55	0.00
26.	Pondicherry	0	3.00	0.00	0	3.00	0.00	0	3.00	0.00
27.	Rajasthan	0	42.35	0.00	7	42.35	0.00	0	42.35	0.00
28.	Sikkim	0	3.00	0.00	0	3.00	0.00	0	3.00	0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	85.75	2.39	0	85.75	0.00	0	85.75	8.46
30.	Tripura	1	2.25	0.00	0	2.25	0.00	0	2.25	0.00
31.	Uttar Pd.	0	167.45	0.00	4	167.45	55.82	0	167.45	0.00
32.	West Bengal	2	80.90	57.00	0	80.90	11.25	0	80.90	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>990.00</b>	<b>117.73</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>990.00</b>	<b>180.01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>990.00</b>	<b>20.91</b>

**Statement***Status of Sanctions of Shelter and Sanitation Facilities for Footpath Dwellers in Urban Areas*

S.No.	Name of State/UT	1996-97			1997-98			1998-99		
		No. of Sch.	Subsidy Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)	Subsidy Released	No. of Sch.	Subsidy Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)	Subsidy Released	No. of Sch.	Subsidy Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)	Subsidy Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	A&N Islands	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pd.	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pd.	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Bihar	1	0.39	13.00	0	0.00	3.20	0	0.00	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	2.74	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
8.	Delhi	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
9.	D & N Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
10.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	86.27	0.00
11.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
12.	Himachal Pd.	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Haryana	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
14.	J & K	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
15.	Karnataka	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
16.	Kerala	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1.56	0	0.00	0.27
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
19.	Maharashtra	1	18.48	33.00	0	0.00	99.03	1	90.30	17.64
20.	Manipur	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
21.	Madhya Pd.	5	123.02	0.00	1	81.20	41.83	1	45.78	38.40
22.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
23.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
24.	Orissa	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
25.	Punjab	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
26.	Pondicherry	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
27.	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	2	123.86	26.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
30.	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
31.	Uttar Pd.	1	1.02	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
32.	West Bengal	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Total		8	142.91	49.34	1	81.20	145.62	5	346.21	82.85

**Statement***Low Cost Sanitation (Integrated) Schemes Sanctioned (Yearly Sanctioned Details)*

S.No.	Name of State/UT	1996-97			1997-98			1998-99		
		No. of Sch.	Subsidy Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)	Subsidy Released	No. of Sch.	Subsidy Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)	Subsidy Released	No. of Sch.	Subsidy Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)	Subsidy Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	A & N Islands	6	338.87	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	21.12	0	0.00	80.52	3	3466.97	316.45
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00	5.55	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Bihar	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
8.	Delhi	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
9.	D & N Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
10.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	1	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
12.	Himachal Pd.	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
13.	Haryana	0	0.00	220.10	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
14.	J & K	1	211.03	87.29	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
15.	Karnataka	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
16.	Kerala	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	8.20	1	0.00	8.47	0	0.00	0.00
19.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0.00	28	598.73	0.00	0	0.00	79.82
20.	Manipur	1	20.05	18.63	1	24.82	0.00	0	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Madhya Pd.	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Mizoram	1	3.75	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
23.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
24.	Orissa	0	0.00	6.20	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
25.	Punjab	1	16.46	10.97	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
26.	Pondicherry	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
27.	Rajasthan	38	1491.02	785.10	19	477.52	164.63	0	0.00	156.67
28.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	2	208.24	43.96	1	56.51	19.69	0	0.00	31.11
30.	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
31.	Uttar Pd.	6	4426.27	504.35	4	3889.05	972.25	0	0.00	0.00
32.	West Bengal	1	17.42	443.76	1	0.00	388.15	0	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>6733.11</b>	<b>2155.23</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5046.63</b>	<b>1633.71</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3466.97</b>	<b>584.05</b>

*Progress of Building Centres (As on 4.3.1999)**(Rs. in Lakhs)*

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Total B.C. Sanctioned	Grant Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	100.50
2.	A & N Islands	1	2.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0.00
4.	Assam	30	37.00
5.	Bihar	55	92.50
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Delhi	4	8.00
8.	Goa	0	0.00
9.	Gujarat	10	19.50
10.	Haryana	14	23.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	8	17.50
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	12	15.00
13.	Karnataka	26	61.00
14.	Kerala	28	49.50

1	2	3	4
15.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	56	120.67
17.	Maharashtra	36	47.50
18.	Manipur	6	14.00
19.	Meghalaya	7	14.00
20.	Mizoram	3	4.00
21.	Nagaland	8	5.00
22.	Orissa	36	64.50
23.	Pondicherry	2	5.00
24.	Punjab	11	20.00
25.	Rajasthan	37	70.00
26.	Sikkim	1	2.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	33	66.00
28.	Tripura	7	12.50
29.	Uttar Pradesh	73	74.31
30.	West Bengal	27	56.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>578</b>	<b>1000.98</b>



**Investment of Pension Funds**

\*299. SHRI ULHAS VASUDEO PATIL:  
SHRI PRASAD BABURAO TANPURE:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "with 3 per cent return, India's pension funds lack equity" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated January 7, 1999;

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

(c) whether the Government have appointed a committee to recommend the ways to increase the return from India's pension funds as well as to increase their coverage by 2011;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) Different aspects of income security during old age are under consideration of the Government. A project has been initiated by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment to examine policy questions connected with old age income security. A committee constituted under the project has in its first report made suggestions to rationalize and further improve some of the existing provident fund and pension schemes. The recommendations made by the Committee relate to : (a) limiting early withdrawals by subscribers, (b) deploying superior financial portfolio management and information systems so as to obtain higher rate of returns, (c) expanding the coverage of existing provident fund systems so as to reach more workers, and (d) improving the customer's service of the existing provident fund systems. Action to implement the recommendations of the committee is being taken based upon their in depth examination, into sectoral consultations and feasibility.

**Employment Agencies for Disabled People**

\*300. SHRI K.P. MUNUSAMY:  
SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set-up employment agencies for disabled people to get jobs across the country;

(b) if so, the details of cities where such agencies are proposed to be launched;

(c) whether these agencies are proposed to be run by non-Governmental Organisation or by an individual;

(d) if so, the number of proposals received by the Government so far;

(e) whether the Government have signed any MoU with any organisation from the United States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Government has formulated policies and programmes to create employment and financial opportunities for persons with disabilities. 51 Special Employment Exchanges and 39 Special Cells have been established for helping the disabled persons in getting gainful employment. A list in the form of Statement is enclosed an amount of Rs. 15.25 lakhs has been released for this purpose under the Employment for Handicapped Scheme during 1998-99. Besides, the normal Employment Exchanges also help the disabled persons in find suitable employment. However, Government is also trying to encourage NGO Sector to participate in the act so that the disabled people find gainful employment across the country.

(d) Two such proposals for NGOs have been received. One from REACH Calcutta, West Bengal and another from Cripple Aid Trust, New Delhi.

(e) and (f) An agreement has been signed with the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), USA, with this Ministry to set up a Centre called National Centre on Disability Technology and Research (NCDTR): The total contribution by US Government is Rs. 28.30 million with India's share being Rs. 1 million. Research in the area of rehabilitation and transfer of technology from the US would be areas of focus for the Centre.

**Statement***Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped in States/UTs*

S.No.	Address
1	2
1.	The Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Azamabad, Hyderabad-590 020, Andhra Pradesh.
2.	The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.
3.	The Asstt. Director (Employment), Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Nahartagan, Arunachal Pradesh. (Sanctioned on 19.4.96)
4.	The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Guwahati, Assam.
5.	The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Jorhat, Assam. (Upgraded on 21.3.95).
6.	The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Combined Building Labour, Bailey Road, Patna-800 001, Bihar.
7.	The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Salajoso, Cross Road, Opp. S.V. College, Ahmedabad-380 001, Gujarat.
8.	The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Kothi Building, Baroda, Gujarat.
9.	The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Mehsana, Gujarat. (Upgraded on 21.3.95)
10.	The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Kooasiwala Bunglow, Junction Plot, Rajkot, Gujarat.
11.	The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Multi-storeyed Building, Nanpura, Surat, Gujarat.
12.	The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, 1282, Sector 13C, Chandigarh-160018.
13.	The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Stock Palace, Shimla-171 002, Himachal Pradesh.

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14. The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir.  
(Upgraded on 21.3.95)
15. The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, No. 5, Crescent Road, High Grounds, West Bangalore-560 020, Karnataka.
16. The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Gulbarga, Karnataka.  
(Upgraded on 31.3.98)
17. The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Mysore, Karnataka.  
(Upgraded on 21.3.95)
18. The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Kottayam, Kerala.  
(Upgraded on 21.3.98)
19. The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Kozhikode, Kerala.  
(Upgraded on 24.3.95)
20. The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Neyyattinkara, Kerala.  
(Upgraded on 24.3.98)
21. The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Nandavanam Road, Palayam, Trivandrum, Kerala.
22. The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, 965, Wright Town, Jabalpur-482 001, Madhya Pradesh.
23. The Special Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Mercantile Chambers, 3rd Floor, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-402 001, Maharashtra.
24. The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Nagpur, Maharashtra.  
(Upgraded on 30.3.95)
25. The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Pune, Maharashtra.  
(Upgraded on 30.3.95)
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26. The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Thane, Maharashtra.  
(Upgraded on 30.3.95)
27. The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Imphal, Manipur.  
(Upgraded on 15.3.96)
28. The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Flat No. 367, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa-751 007.
29. The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Block No. 2, Gill Road, Ludhiana, Punjab.
30. The Asstt. Director, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Ajmer, Rajasthan.  
(Upgraded on 30.3.96)
31. The Asstt. Director, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Alwar, Rajasthan.  
(Upgraded on 30.3.96)
32. The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Jaipur-302 001, Rajasthan.
33. The Asstt. Director, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, 33, Mount Road, Nandanam, Chennai-600 035, Tamil Nadu.
34. The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Agartala, Tripura.  
(Sanctioned on 31.3.98)
35. The Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Agra, Uttar Pradesh.  
(Upgraded on 7.3.96)
36. The Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.  
(Upgraded on 7.3.96)
37. The Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.  
(Upgraded on 7.3.96)
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38. The Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.  
(Upgraded on 7.3.96)
39. The Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.  
(Upgraded on 7.3.96)
40. The Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.  
(Upgraded on 7.3.96)
41. The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, G.T. Road, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
42. The Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.  
(Upgraded on 7.3.96)
43. The Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh.  
(Upgraded on 7.3.96)
44. The Regional Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.  
(Upgraded on 7.3.96)
45. The Special Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, 67, Bantinet Street, 3rd Floor, Calcutta, West Bengal.
46. The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Union Territory of Chandigarh.  
(Upgraded on 31.3.95)
47. The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Barack No. 1/E-5, Block A, Curzon Road, New Delhi.
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48.	The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Trans Yamuna, Delhi.  (Upgraded on 31.3.95)
49.	The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Ernakulam, Kerala.  (Upgraded on 21.3.95)
50.	The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Kollam, Kerala.  (Upgraded on 21.3.95)
51.	The Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Hubli Karnataka.  (Upgraded on 9.7.98)

*SPECIAL CELLS IN THE STATES*

S.No.	State	Location of the Spl. Cell
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
2.	Bihar	Maraphari
3.	Haryana	Sonapat
4.	Haryana	Mahendragarh
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamsala
6.	Kerala	Palghat
7.	Kerala	Nedumangad
8.	Kerala	Kayamkulam

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1	2	3
9.	Kerala	Aluva
10.	Kerala	Irinjalkuda
11.	Karnataka	Mangalore (shifted from Tumkur)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Durg
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa
16.	Maharashtra	Nasik
17.	Maharashtra	Sholapur
18.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur
19.	Meghalaya	Shillong
20.	Nagaland	Kohima
21.	Orissa	Cuttack
22.	Punjab	Amritsar
23.	Rajasthan	Kota
24.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu
25.	Rajasthan	Sikar
26.	Rajasthan	Sriganganagar
27.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
28.	Tamil Nadu	Chenglepet

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1	2	3
29.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore
30.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
31.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
32.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
33.	Tamil Nadu	Chidnabararar
34.	Tamil Nadu	Periyar
35.	Tamil Nadu	Uthaganelam
36.	West Bengal	Barrackpore
37.	West Bengal	Howrah
38.	West Bengal	Purulia
39.	West Bengal	Kharagpur

### **Sports in Bihar**

2969. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State the details of districts in Bihar wherein the steps have been taken to promote sports under the Special Area Games Scheme to attract the youth from the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): Under the Special Area Games Scheme (SAGS) extensive talent spotting is done in Palamau, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Dumka, Ranchi, Singhbhum (East and West), Dhanbad, Bokaro, Garwa, Banka districts of Bihar. Keeping in view the local talent, special focus is given to Archery and Hockey in the region of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana. Selected trainees are also inducted for in-house training at Special Area Games Centres at Ranchi and Delhi.

SAG Training Centre at Ranchi, established in 1988, is specially meant to cater to the need of children from rural and tribal areas of Bihar. The Centre has produced many national/international Archers and Hockey players.

### **Bhopal Gas Tragedy**

2970. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 56 wards largely affected by Bhopal gas leak disaster of 1984, the Government have declared only 36 as poisonous gas leak affected wards, leaving some 20 wards beyond the purview of benefits admissible to victims;

(b) if so, whether there has been loud and pressing public demand for declaring the remaining 20 wards also as gas leak affected; and



(c) if so, the details thereof and the Government response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) to (c) In 1985, on the basis of a detailed survey, the State Government had declared 36 wards of Bhopal as gas affected area. In studies conducted, based on mortality and morbidity figures, the ICMR sub-categorised the 36 wards as severely affected, moderately affected and mildly affected. Persons affected by the gas in the remaining twenty wards are also eligible to file claims and get compensation. Representations have been received for declaring the remaining 20 wards also as gas leak affected. The matter of inclusion of additional wards was examined in consultation with the State Government and it was decided that this will not be pursued further.

#### **Mining School**

2971. SHRI SURESH WARPUDKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Dhanbad's mining school losing its sheen" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated January 3, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Government on the observations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The report that 70 students have opted out of Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad is factually incorrect. Only 22 students have withdrawn from the School looking for better specialisation in other Institutions which is a common phenomenon. The General Council of the School has already deliberated upon the matter

and decided to make necessary improvements to the facilities in new branches.

#### **Wheat Scandal in Super Bazar**

2972. DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Cooperative Registrar has since submitted any report on the wheat scandal in the Super Bazar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) The Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies had submitted an Enquiry Report regarding wheat deal by the Super Bazar in the month of June, 97. This Report was forwarded to the Super Bazar for taking necessary action and submission of compliance report to the Central Registrar. On the basis of comments furnished by the Super Bazar, the Central Registrar had issued certain directions for compliance to the Super Bazar. The Super Bazar has reported the compliance of the directions so issued by the Central Registrar.

#### **Beggars**

2973. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:  
DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beggars, child beggars and children used for begging is increasing day by day in the country, men, women and children, separately;

(b) whether this condition of the children falls under exploitation of children;

(c) if so, the rate of increase in begging during each of the last three years, till-date;

(d) whether the Government have chalked out any scheme to rescue these children from such a painful situation and to ensure education and protection to them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No nation wide survey regarding number of child beggars and children used for begging in the country has been undertaken by the Ministry as such. However, according to a report of the Registrar General of India, the total number of beggars in 1991 in the country (except J&K) was 544048. Out of which, number of male beggars was 333334 and that of female beggars was 210714.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The information is not maintained by the Ministry as the subject is dealt with by the States under their respective Anti-Beggary laws.

(d) to (e) Beggars home under Anti-Beggary Law or under any other scheme, are established by State Governments. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has schemes for street children and delinquent juveniles which includes child beggars for giving grant-in-aid to State Govts and Non-Governmental Organisations for providing Institutional and Non-institutional basic services for the care, protection, vocational education and development of children facing destitution neglect, abuse and exploitation.

[Translation]

#### **Relationship between Terrorist Groups**

2974. SHRI ADITYANATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the relationship between the various terrorist groups in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to stop their anti-national activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) There are reports of relationship between some terrorist groups in the country, especially those operating in the North Eastern States.

(c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, it is for the concerned State Government to devise various methods and take concrete steps in this regard. At the Central level, action is being taken to facilitate coordination of the anti-terrorist operations of different States and to improve flow of information useful for control of their activities among the States. Further, help is being provided to the State Governments in terms of financial assistance for modernisation of police, supply of improved weapons, deployment of para military forces etc. In certain special circumstances, financial assistance has also been given to some of the affected States over and above the on-going allocation for modernisation of police and supply of weapons.

#### **Welfare Scheme for Destitute Children**

2975. SHRI DAROGA PRASAD SAROJ: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme for the welfare of destitute children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance being extended by the Government for implementation of the above scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment does not propose to formulate any scheme for the welfare of destitute children as it is already implementing two schemes for the Welfare of Street Children and neglected and delinquent juveniles. Under the Scheme for street children upto 90% financial assistance is provided to eligible NGO's for establishing drop in shelters for street children. While under the scheme for neglected and delinquent juveniles upto 50% financial assistance is provided to State Governments for construction and maintenance of observation homes, Juvenile Homes, Special Homes and After Care Homes established under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. The State-wise details of assistance extended to NGO's and State Governments under the two schemes is given in the Statements I & II.

**Statement-I**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (28.2.99)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	0.62	22.17	21.18	9.00	14.06	41.18
2.	Assam	—	—	3.08	3.46	10.75	6.10	3.06
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00
4.	Gujarat	—	8.05	22.92	25.04	31.87	28.73	44.47
5.	Karnataka	—	6.44	22.09	17.06	14.28	11.78	3.59
6.	Kerala	—	—	1.85	3.37	9.42	12.91	6.24
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	9.23	16.38	13.30	—	6.71
8.	Maharashtra	—	17.11	44.42	20.09	26.34	13.61	33.69
9.	Manipur	—	—	5.54	3.70	10.40	7.05	3.52
10.	Mizoram	—	—	1.23	—	2.38	6.74	—
11.	Orissa	—	—	1.23	6.76	—	5.67	5.10
12.	Rajasthan	—	20.65	2.47	6.78	16.09	17.63	7.39
13.	Tamil Nadu	—	12.33	42.37	19.04	43.35	44.57	35.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	27.72	22.65	14.80	30.57	14.41	31.95
15.	West Bengal	—	18.22	76.96	91.96	91.20	135.49	125.36
16.	Delhi	—	—	23.53	34.96	31.34	28.19	46.36
17.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	0.58	7.05
18.	Total	—	111.14	301.74	284.48	340.29	347.51	403.03
19.	Budget Allocation	140.00	300.00	300.00	500.00	450.00	400.00	600.00

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Grant-in-Aid Released under the Scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment from 1986-87 to 1997-98 & 1998-99 (upto 28.2.99)*

(Rs. in Lakh)  
(Upto 28.2.99)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	1986-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	3.71	11.42	10.00	8.36	12.59	—	—	—	—	—	94.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	4.60	—	—	1.64	—	7.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	5.00	—	5.94	10.28	19.26	0.31	0.47	10.47	10.00	1.63	17.30	—	15.83
4.	Bihar	5.00	—	41.45	15.11	19.17	6.75	10.16	—	—	—	—	—	143.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5.	Goa	—	4.00	1.42	0.96	2.18	0.54	23.81	27.99	—	0.81	0.81	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	7.90	16.51	25.50	15.70	39.87	40.63	—	7.93	—	—	—	158.78
7.	Haryana	—	10.95	0.49	3.23	12.28	0.54	1.32	1.32	4.83	—	6.46	8.52	6.65
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	4.60	0.20	0.29	1.69	0.05	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	1.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	—	—	22.60	37.79	48.38	80.29	52.35	—	—	—	25.00	2.38	31.23
11.	Kerala	—	—	8.87	26.55	5.28	28.39	5.48	—	28.18	8.49	23.53	20.97	48.63
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7.00	7.45	0.63	31.25	23.93	32.99	86.98	—	100.71	—	—	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	—	3.94	9.11	78.18	71.14	69.51	104.75	—	—	—	61.25	341.58	—
14.	Manipur	—	2.30	—	0.25	1.64	—	—	—	—	—	3.08	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	5.47	0.51	1.44	2.64	0.98	1.96	1.02	2.78	2.81	2.77	2.82	2.93
16.	Mizoram	—	21.90	—	0.46	1.89	0.25	1.99	0.48	26.68	2.87	2.87	2.03	6.70
17.	Nagaland	—	5.47	—	0.25	1.64	—	3.39	1.41	3.89	2.59	2.52	3.00	3.45
18.	Orissa	6.00	11.92	6.54	4.73	18.04	17.56	1.80	0.55	1.61	—	14.79	—	—
19.	Punjab	—	3.46	21.40	10.37	3.85	30.38	9.31	23.58	15.65	3.20	15.56	15.56	23.68
20.	Rajasthan	5.50	6.25	2.98	10.88	2.95	15.74	4.65	1.97	2.23	—	11.95	8.18	9.31
21.	Sikkim	—	5.47	—	—	1.64	—	1.71	0.21	—	—	—	—	5.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
22.	Timil Nadu	—	—	81.13	24.16	26.29	55.05	52.70	—	—	0.77	8.11	2.73	—
23.	Tripura (Total 736 Lakhs)	—	5.47	—	0.25	1.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7.00	24.10	26.11	20.82	48.71	10.60	60.02	—	45.15	—	—	—	—
25.	West Bengal	5.00	8.90	44.64	45.14	52.57	47.55	54.23	41.61	50.38	46.76	75.00	18.33	—
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	1.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	1.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	—	—	2.95	—	1.64	—	—	—	—	—	29.00	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	1.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	0.43	2.14	0.50	0.76	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total :</b>		<b>40.00</b>	<b>144.16</b>	<b>297.19</b>	<b>359.90</b>	<b>404.16</b>	<b>446.23</b>	<b>539.03</b>	<b>110.61</b>	<b>300.02</b>	<b>69.93</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>431.10</b>	<b>550.71</b>

[English]

**Fluorine in Drinking Water**

2976. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about the prevalence of high percentage of fluorine in the Drinking Water in Prakasam District resulting in bad effect on the health conditions of the people of the area;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted by the Government for identifying the fluorine affected areas; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide safe drinking water to the people residing in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A nation wide survey was conducted by the Ministry during 1991-93 to identify the status of water supply in the rural habitations and the validation survey was conducted during May-July, 1994. As per the information received from the State, currently, there are 1122 habitations affected by fluoride in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Provision of safe drinking water is a State subject and States are to design water supply systems suited to the State. Government of India support the efforts of the State Governments both technically and financially through the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Powers to sanction projects relating to quality of water have since been delegated to the State Governments. So far, 8 projects under the submission for control of fluorosis at a total cost of Rs. 41.03 crore and 2 projects under assistance from the Netherlands Government, covering 505 habitations and benefiting 7.79 lakh population have been taken up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the Prakasam district.

**National Consultancy Congress Meet**

2977. SHRI NADENDLA BHASKARA RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Consultancy Development Centre has organised national consultancy congress meet in New Delhi in January, 1999;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the focus of the above meet; and

(d) the extent to which it is likely to help in developing the infrastructural sector?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Consultancy Development Centre (CDC) organised National Consultancy Congress Meet on 15-16 January, 1999 at New Delhi. It was attended by about 350 delegates from consultancy organisations, Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractors, financial institutions, Government departments/agencies and other related organisations. The focus of the Meet was on role of consultants in Financing and Management of Infrastructure Projects mainly in areas of power, transportation, telecommunication and urban development. Experiences of project owners/authorities, financial institutions and consultants were presented and discussed during the congress. Several recommendations were made regarding strengthening & promotion of Indian consultancy services and enhancing role of domestic consultants in infrastructure projects in India as well as abroad.

Five Awards were also presented during the Meet, to consultants in recognition of their meritorious consultancy services.

(d) The Meet deliberated on issues such as; the effectiveness of the investments being made and likely to be made in infrastructure projects; and the role of consultants and other agencies in conceptualization to completion of infrastructure projects. The Meet also helped in generating awareness among the participants about the need for engaging appropriate consultants with established competence and credibility, in infrastructure projects, to meet the project targets and deadlines. The Meet provided an opportunity for closer interactions among project authorities, financial institutions, consultants, and other agencies which would be helpful in faster development of the infrastructure sector in the country.

### Shifting the Office of Chief Commissioner

2978. SHRI AMAN KUMAR NAGRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "NGOs flay Maneka's decision to relocate office" appearing in the 'Hindustan' dated February 20, 1999;

(b) whether Office of the Chief Commissioner of Disabilities is being shifted to Nagpur;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have received any representation in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The nature of functions and duties of the Chief Commissioner as given in the Act is such that he needs to be centrally located, so that the persons with disabilities as well as the organisations working for the disabled can easily access his office and at the same time he can also coordinate the work being done for the disabled, in various parts of the country. In view of this, a decision was taken in the Ministry to locate the office at Nagpur, which is a central location in the country.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Representations have been received both for supporting and opposing the decision of the Government.

(f) Representations have been considered and in view of position stated in Part (c) above, the Ministry still considers it appropriate to shift the office of chief commissioner to Nagpur. Hence, there is no change of decision of the Ministry.

### Prizes Distributed by Nehru Yuva Kendra

2979. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the prizes given by the Nehru Yuva Kendra annually;

(b) the facilities provided to the individuals and institutions during 1998-99; and

(c) the facilities provided to the persons or individuals and institutions after getting the prize selected by NYK/ other agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) The Nehru Yuva Kendra awards the following prizes annually:

(i) Awards to outstanding Youth Clubs at District, State and National level to encourage the growth of youth clubs so that they serve as catalysts for social change.

(ii) For the Award to outstanding youth clubs at District, State & National level, a sum of Rs. 5000/- and Rs. 20,000/- is awarded to the winner at District and State level respectively. At the National level three awards of Rs. 1,00,000/- and scroll and Rs. 50,000/- and scroll and Rs. 25,000/- and scroll are given each year.

(iii) The UNDP-NYKs Awards for youth against poverty in collaboration with UNDP, is given to rural youth, in recognition of their commendable Services towards poverty alleviation. The award comprises of Rs. 15,000/- and a citation.

(c) The awards are given to the individuals & institutions for their commendable services. They are in the nature of one time reward given in recognition of their services. No further facility in addition to the awards are provided to the awardees.

### National Institute of Urban Development

2980. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI PANABAKA:  
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up National Institute of Urban Development in Hyderabad;



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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) A proposal was submitted to the Planning Commission for providing a sum of Rs. 10 crores during the Ninth Plan for setting up of a National Institute of Urban Development on the pattern of National Institute of Rural Development at Hyderabad for undertaking research programmes of national importance and training programmes for trainers in the areas of urban infrastructure, municipal administration, urban finance, urban environment etc., and also for acting as a storehouse of national data for urban development. In response to the proposal the view of the Planning Commission was that the problems that have affected the regional centres would apply with greater force to National Centres and it may be desirable instead to enrich and improve upon the existing institutes to undertake additional training programme.

Notwithstanding the above, the Ministry again pleaded with the Planning Commission for approval 'in principle' as a new scheme in the Ninth Plan with a provision of (a) Rs. 1.00 crore towards capital expenditure and Rs. 50 lakhs towards research and training with Rs. 50 lakhs per annum in the subsequent years of the Ninth Plan for Research & Training. A final decision of the Planning Commission is still awaited.

[Translation]

#### **Artificial Limbs to Disabled Persons**

\*2981. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to distribute limbs to the disabled people;

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

(c) the details of the system of distribution under this scheme in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, the Ministry of

Social Justice & Empowerment is implementing a scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of aids/appliances. The main objectives of the scheme is to assist needy disabled persons in procuring durable sophisticated and scientifically manufactured modern standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation and integration in the mainstream. The scheme also includes corrective surgery, use of mass media etc. under its ambit. The scheme is implemented through Registered Societies/Trusts/Companies and any other Institutions recognised by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The Scheme is implemented all over the country including in the State of Maharashtra. On receipt of proposal from Voluntary Organisations/NGO's. The proposal can be forwarded through State Govt./UT Admn./National Institutes/RRTCs/DRCs/Any other agency authorised by the Ministry, alongwith all the relevant documents/information. These are processed for sanction of grant-in-aid as admissible.

[English]

#### **Post-Graduate Centre in Haveri, Karnataka**

2982. SHRI B.M. MENSINKAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedures and guidelines for nominations of non-official posts in National Literacy Mission;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start a Post Graduate Centre in Haveri in Karnataka;

(c) if so, the assistance available under his Ministry proposed to be provided for the centre;

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide financial assistance to Educational Institutions wholly run by Rotary Clubs for construction and establishment of Science Laboratories, Libraries, Children's Sports Complex and Auditorium;

(e) if so, the details thereof and criteria laid down for this purpose; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Non-official members are nominated to the

General Council and Executive Committee of the National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA). The nominations are made according to the procedure established by the Government Resolution issued in this regard by the Government. Nominations to NLMA are made by the Government of India. The nominated members of NLMA hold office for a term of two years and are eligible for renomination.

Non-official members of the General Council of NLMA are drawn from the main national political parties; members of Parliament; educationists, scientists, media experts, etc. and voluntary organisations working in the field of adult education.

Non-official members of the Executive Council of NLMA are drawn from among eminent educationists, scientists, artists, non-Governmental Organisations, media personalities, writers, social activists, theatre personalities, etc. These members are nominated by the Chairman of the Council who is the Minister for H.R.D.

(b) The Central Government has no proposal to start a Post Graduate Centre in Haveri in Karnataka.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

(f) The Government does not propose to make a policy in this regard only for educational institutions run by Rotary Clubs.

#### **FCI Godowns**

2983. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state the existing number of Food Corporation of India godowns for storage of foodgrains. State-wise, location-wise and capacity-wise, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): The number of godowns owned by the Food Corporation of India as on 01.01.99, State-wise and capacity-wise, is indicated at Statement enclosed.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise Number of Godowns (Owned) with Capacity Available with the Food Corporation of India as on 31.12.1998*

S.No.	State/UTs.	No. of Godowns (Owned)	Capacity (In Lakh MT)
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	04	0.17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	35	11.82
3.	Assam	18	1.87
4.	Bihar	19	4.33
5.	Goa	01	0.15

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1	2	3	4
6.	Gujarat	14	4.91
7.	Haryana	37	7.71
8.	Himachal Pradesh	04	0.11
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	0.77
10.	Karnataka	15	2.76
11.	Kerala	21	5.30
12.	Madhya Pradesh	41	8.30
13.	Maharashtra	17	11.77
14.	Manipur	02	0.12
15.	Meghalaya	02	0.10
16.	Mizoram	04	0.17
17.	Nagaland	04	0.8
18.	Orissa	22	2.54
19.	Punjab	111	21.04
20.	Rajasthan	35	7.07

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1	2	3	4
21.	Sikkim	01	0.07
22.	Tamil Nadu	16	5.87
23.	Tripura	02	0.18
24.	Uttar Pradesh	54	15.17
25.	West Bengal	26	8.62
26.	Chandigarh	04	0.40
27.	Delhi	07	3.22
28.	Pondicherry	03	0.41
Total		530	125.03

#### **Surrender by Militants**

2984. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of militants surrendered so far in North-Eastern States since the "Operation Rhino" was started;

(b) the number of weapons surrendered by them;

(c) the types of incentives offered to such militants; and

(d) the total amount spent to rehabilitate the surrendered militants?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Complaints against Delhi Wakf Board**

2985. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any complaints against the Management of Delhi Wakf Board (DWB) regarding sale/giving of land on lease at very cheap rate of Delhi Wakf Board properties located in Mehrauli, Panchsheel Park, Nizamuddin, Narela, Govindpuri, Laxmi Nagar and Kashmiri Gate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Senior Hockey National Tournament**

2986. SHRI SADASHIVRAO D. MANDLIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Hockey Federation has held any Senior Hockey National Tournament (except once) since 1995 to select players for representing Indian Team for International tournament;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the criteria adopted by Indian Hockey Federation for selection of players to represent India at International level; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the standards of Indian Hockey Team in International tournaments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Hockey Federation conducted Senior National Hockey Championship during 1997-98 at Bangalore from May 14—30, 1997. During 1998-99, they are conducting Senior Nationals at Hyderabad from March 10—26, 1999. This Championship would, perhaps, be one of the biggest held so far in which as many as 42 States/Units and Associate Members' Teams are to participate. Championships of this kind provide an opportunity to locate new talent as well as to popularise and broad-base the game and to improve the standard of performance. The Selectors, consisting mainly of ex-Olympians would be watching the Senior Nationals to spot talent and will be selecting number of players for each spot, so that we have a large pool of players who will be put into Coaching Camps to tone their skills.

(c) This Department has asked all the National Sports Federations including Indian Hockey Federation to prepare Long Term Development Programme (LTDP) plan proposals for 1999-2002 covering all aspects & indicating their requirements. All efforts would be made to ensure

effective implementation of LTDP so as to improve the standard of Indian Hockey at International level.

#### **Fencing of International Borders**

2987. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to re-start the fencing work and flood-lighting at international Border in Jammu sector;

(b) if so, the latest position thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for upholding it;

(d) whether the fencing was to be done in Kashmir Valley also;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the latest position of fencing/flood lighting in Rajasthan with regard to balance work since 1st March, 1997, till date?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) Erection of an obstacle system comprising fencing and flood lighting alongwith an Intruder Alarm System has been planned. Government will take up this work at an appropriate time.

(d) and (e) Fencing along the Line of Control in Kashmir Valley is not feasible because of rugged nature of the terrain, gaps due to rivers, nullahs & streams and inability to keep such an obstacle system under continuous observation and domination by fire.

(f) Fencing/flood lighting in a total area of 282.3 Kms. 261 Kms. has been completed since 1st March, 1997. Now only 36 Kms. of the International Border in Rajasthan remains to be fenced which will be completed by December, 1999.

#### **Mid-Day Meal Scheme**

2988. SHRI V.K. KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mid Day Meal Scheme in Government Schools has been abandoned;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of schools covered under the Scheme;

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to extend this facility to the remaining schools;

(d) whether any target has been fixed in this regard; and

(e) if so, the time by which the target is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) According to the guidelines issued by the Department of Education for central assistance under the NP-NSPE, it was envisaged that the Programme would cover in a phased manner all Government, local body and Government-aided Primary Schools in all States and UTs. On the basis of available information, the coverage of the programme has been gradually extended to 6.88 lakhs Primary Schools in these categories in 1998-99.

#### **Demand/Supply of Pulses**

2989. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply position of pulses during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the per capita availability of pulses at present;

(c) whether the Government have banned export of pulses; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) The requirement of pulses at production level has been estimated at 15.3 million tonnes based on the normative requirement recommended by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad and at 15.50 million tonnes based on behaviouristic approach of Gross Domestic Product growth rate of 7%. As against this, the production of pulses in the country during the last three years and the current year, has been as under:

(In Million Tonnes)

Year	Production
1995-96	12.31
1996-97	14.25
1997-98	13.07
1998-99 (likely)	14.78

(b) The per capita net availability of pulses has been 12.1 kg. (Provisional) during 1998.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Scientific and Technical Personnel**

2990. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scientific and Technical Personnel at present in the country;

(b) the place of India in World ranking in terms of the total number of Scientific and Technical Personnel; and

(c) the countries that outnumber India in terms of Scientific and Technical Personnel?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) According to an estimate made by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), the country's stock of Scientific and Technical (S&T) Personnel at the beginning of 1997 was 6.54 million.

(b) and (c) International comparison of stock of S&T Personnel has limitations as the member countries of UNESCO adopt their own definitions, classifications of S&T Personnel while providing data to UNESCO and also the years of reference of data are not the same for different countries. These limitations make the international comparison unrealistic.

#### **Institute for Handicap**

2991. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any project report for establishment of an Institute for Research, Development and Training for providing aids and appliances to the physically handicapped persons in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost of project; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI

MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Netaji Subhash Bose Birth Place in Orissa**

\*2992. SHRI C.D. GAMIT:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI CHANDU LAL AJMEERA:  
SHRI RAMKRISHNA BABA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the birth place of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose has been declared as a National Monument by the Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect and conserve, the old building at Cuttack in Orissa;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the criterion for declaring a place or building as a national monument;

(e) whether any proposal is pending before the Government to provide financial assistance annually for the upkeepment of the Netaji's birth place;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which this proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The steps taken to protect the house and conserve the building will be ascertained from the State Government.

(d) The criteria for declaring a place or a building as monument of national importance within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 is, "any structure, erection or monument" which is of historical, archaeological and artistic interest and which has been in existence for not less than one hundred years.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

[English]

**Price of Quinine**

2993. SHRI ANAND PATHAK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recognised the Cinchona plantation producing Quinine as one of the vital life saving medicines;

(b) if so, whether Cinchona are being planted and grown in the country;

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

(d) the total production and cost thereof;

(e) the selling price of Quinine during the last three years; and

(f) the name of countries where this medicine is exported and the price realised therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) to (f) Information is being collected.

[Translation]

**Grant to Voluntary Organisations under Norad Scheme**

\*2994. SHRI CHHATTRA PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trades for which grants are being given to Voluntary Organisations under NORAD Scheme;

(b) the details of those States where NORAD scheme is being implemented alongwith the details of funds allocated in this regard, State-wise;

(c) the details of organisations of which proposals have been approved in this regard, State-wise;

(d) the number of voluntary organisations to which funds have been given for training by 'Uttar Pradesh Mahila Kalyan Nigam' on the proposals approved by the Union Government;

(e) whether the Uttar Pradesh Mahila Kalyan Nigam is not allocating funds to voluntary organisations on approved proposals;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) Statements are enclosed.

(d) to (g) Information is being collected from UP Mahila Kalyan Nigam, Lucknow and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

*List of Trades Referred to in Part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2994 Dated 16th March, 1999*

- |                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Beautician                  | 11. Handloom Weaving        |
| 2. Book Binding                | 12. Hosiery                 |
| 3. Banana & Sisel Fibre        | 13. Home Science            |
| 4. Canteen Management          | 14. Honey Production        |
| 5. Community Health Worker     | 15. House Keeping           |
| 6. Computer                    | 16. Jute Goods Manufacture  |
| 7. Consumer Electronics Repair | 17. Laboratory Technician   |
| 8. Electronic Asssembly        | 18. Lace Making             |
| 9. Food Processing             | 19. Laces (Hand Made)       |
| 10. Hair & Skin Care           | 20. Leather                 |
|                                | 21. Mushroom Cultivation    |
|                                | 22. Office Management       |
|                                | 23. Radio & TV Training     |
|                                | 24. Rexine Bag Making       |
|                                | 25. Screen Printing         |
|                                | 26. Secretarial Practice    |
|                                | 27. Shoe Making             |
|                                | 28. Soft Toys Making        |
|                                | 29. Typing & Shorthand      |
|                                | 30. Zari Craft & Patch Work |
|                                | 31. Handicrafts             |
|                                | 32. Tie & Dying             |



*State-wise Detail of Project Amount Sanctioned and Amount Released During 1998-99 upto 31st Jan., 1999*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	4700987	3372761
2.	Assam	2	390280	195100
3.	Bihar	3	676441	552435
4.	Delhi	4	2150000	1262500
5.	Gujarat	1	97766	19748
6.	Haryana	10	2925192	1702570
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	502018	409540
8.	Karnataka	6	1173230	656892
9.	Kerala	2	465544	258078
10.	Maharashtra	6	2064417	1261582
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1100994	712194
12.	Orissa	14	2749640	1620604
13.	Rajasthan	7	1919500	1201133
14.	Tamil Nadu	2	1122190	665790
15.	Uttar Pradesh	15	3800335	2238484
16.	West Bengal	6	1400800	845800

*State-wise Details of Organisation Approved Projects under NORAD Scheme*

## ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Malini Educational & Development Society, Nellore
2. Ushodaya Mahila Mandli, W.G. Distt.
3. Satyaeyya Educational Society, W.G. Distt.
4. Matushri Mahila Mandli, W.G. Distt.
5. Spandana Mandli, R.R. Distt.
6. Parja Abhuyodaya Sewa Samiti, Chittur
7. Geeta Mahila Mandli, Parkasam Distt.
8. Vinyaka Youth Association, Chittor
9. Adrash Mahila Mandli, Hyderabad
10. Missionary Charitable Minority, Khammam
11. Little Flower Society, Vanasthalipuram
12. Sri Venketeshwara Mahila Mandli, Guntur
13. SPREAD Kurnool
14. Social Action for Social Dev., Mehboobnagar
15. Parents Association for Human Services, Secundrabad
16. Swarajya Sangam, Kurnool

17. Adirasi Sewa Sangam, Bapatla
18. Health Education and Link Programme, Hyderabad
19. Vinaiba Educational Foundation, Prakasam Distt.
20. Seven Style Society, Narsipatanam
21. Sir Kastajeevula Jateeya Sewa Sansthan , Hyderabad

## ASSAM

1. Assam apex weavers and Artisans Cooperative federation, Guwahati
2. Pithari Vocational Instt., Navgaon.

## BIHAR

1. Smudyak Viklang Vidhva Vardh Dalit Vikas Samiti, Patna
2. Bajikanchal Vikas , Vaishalli
3. Bijiroli Sewa Sang, Patna

## DELHI

1. All India Gram Pradhan Sangam, Delhi
2. Delhi Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Delhi
3. Society for employment and carreer consultancy, New Delhi
4. Bhartiya gramini Pichhara Varg Samiti, Delhi

## GUJARAT

1. Santok Krups Education Trust, Sabarkantha

## HARYANA

1. B.S.A. Education Society,  
Pharmana
2. Vedic Shiksha Samiti,  
Rohtak
3. Haryana Navyuvak Kala Sangam,  
Rohtak
4. Modern Education Society, **Manduara**
5. Bharti Gram Vikash Evam Siksha Sansthan,  
Karnal
6. Bhand Vikas Sang,  
Rohtak
7. Gramin Vikas Samiti,  
Rohtak
8. Indian Red Cross Society,  
Ambala
9. Common Wheel International,  
Bhiwani
10. Akhil Bhartiya Sant Hari Das Samaj Seva Sang,  
Bahadurgarh

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1. Crewel Stapple Emb. Worker Ltd.,  
Sri Nagar
2. Social Welfare of India Organisation,  
Rajuari
3. Muslim Education Trust School,  
Rajuari
4. Women's Children Association,  
Kargil

## KARNATAKA

1. Neha Ashrayar Trust,  
Bangalore
2. Shakti Mahila Mandli,  
Devanere, Distt. Bangalore
3. Chauhan Ayurvedic Society,  
Distt. Bangalore

4. Dr. S. Radha Krishnan Education Society,  
Distt. Bangalore

5. Saphalya Kala Samskruthi Vignatta  
Vidya Sanga, Bangalore

6. Maitri Mahila Mandli,  
Chitradurga

## KERALA

1. A.K.G. Memorial Vinita Workers Industrial  
Cooperative Society, Alappu
2. Shantigiri Ashram Kaliyercoda,  
Thiruvananthapuram

## MAHARASHTRA

1. Samuchit Education Society,  
Nagpur
2. Gramaya Vikas Yuvak Mandal,  
Udgir
3. Prerna Jan Seva Sansthan,  
Hingoli Distt Parbani
4. Rashtriya Uthan Samithi,  
Nagpur
5. Sanjeevani Medical Training Centre,  
Ahmed Nagar
6. Gramin Sikshan Parsar Mandal,  
Distt. Nanded

## MADHYA PRADESH

1. Chitranshi Siksha Prasar Samiti,  
Gwalior
2. Ashram Shanti Niketan Samiti,  
Gwalior
3. Shri Ramashankar Siksha Samiti, **Madhav Ganj,**  
Gwalior
4. Veena Vikas Samithi,  
Bhopal

**ORISSA**

1. Holy Home Satya Kuttir,  
Keonghar
2. Gandhian Institute of Tech. Advancement,  
Kendrapara Distt.
3. Unnayan,  
Distt. Mayur Bhanj
4. Kasturba Mahila Samiti,  
Dhenkanal
5. Sakshum, Distt. Khurda
6. Orissa Socio-Economic Development,  
Bhubaneswar
7. Palishree,  
Distt. Cuttack
8. Mahila Unnayan, Patna  
Gara Amba - PA da  
Distt. Dhenkanal
9. Arun Instt. of Rural Affairs,  
Dhenkanal
10. Society for Rural Advancement & Democratic  
Humanitarian Action, Dhenkanal
11. Balasore Distt. Narisangha,  
Balasore
12. Asson. for Social Reconstructive Activities,  
Cuttack
13. Union for Learning, Trg. of Reformative Activities,  
Khurda
14. Jaipur Harijan Seva Samiti,  
Jaipur

**RAJASTHAN**

1. Shiksha Vikas Sansthan,  
Bharatpur
2. Social Welfare Charitable Trust,  
Jaipur

3. Satya Prakash Bharti National Public School  
Samiti, Sriganganagar
4. Adarsh Balshikshan Parishad,  
Bikaner
5. Sargam Kala Parishad,  
Rajsamad
6. Public Seva Samiti,  
Sriganganagar
7. Jai Ambe Siksha Samiti,  
Jaipur

**TAMIL NADU**

1. Kavai Mahabir Sangham,  
Coimbatore
2. Gandhi Gram Instt. of Rural Health Family  
Welfare Trust, Dindigul

**UTTAR PRADESH**

1. All India Women's Conference,  
Saharanpur
2. Rashulpur Latif Nagar Propkari Samiti,  
Gram Rashulpur, Lucknow
3. Lohia Public School Samiti,  
Lucknow
4. All India Women's Conference,  
Saharanpur
5. Akhil Bhartiya Dalit Vikas Evam Mahila Uthan  
Sangam, Saharanpur
6. Swati Gramoudyog Sansthan,  
Village DEVTOLA,  
Distt. Pithoragarh
7. Manav Kalyan Evam Siksha Samiti,  
Barabanki
8. Janseva Samiti,  
Allahabad
9. Dr. Ambedkar Instt. of Research & Training,  
Rampur, Distt. Partapgarh

10. Dr. Vivekanand Gramodyog,  
Sahajanpur

11. Manav Seva Sansthan  
Lucknow

12. R.D. Memorial Educational Society,  
Ghaziabad

13. Society for Human Resource Development,  
Pratapgarh

14. All India Women Conference,  
Saharanpur

15. R.C. Gramoudyog Sansthan  
Sahajanpur

#### WEST BENGAL

1. Mittal Gore Kishori Bala Databya Chikitsalya,  
Midnapur

2. Deulichak Palli Unnanan Samiti,  
Midnapur

3. Barbasunderpur Despavan Pragati Sangha,  
Midnapur

4. S.C., Tribal & Minority Welfare, Midnapur

5. Durgapur Mahakuma Khadi Mahila Unnayan  
Samiti, Birndaban

6. Agardoot, Vill. Kanbatia,  
Distt. Howrah

[English]

#### **Institutional Land Charges**

2995. SHRI K.P. NAIDU: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates for fixing institutional land charges allotted by DDA have been cleared by the Ministry of Finance.

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The issue relating to revision of land rates is under the consideration of the Government.

#### **Mineral Water**

2996. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "check that bottle of 'safe' mineral water" appearing in the *Times of India* dated February 26, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether recently the Government have banned the sale of some such mineral waters in Railways;

(e) the estimated quantity of mineral water to be produced in different sizes of bottles in the country;

(f) the approximately outlay and market value of the product, firms-wise/State-wise;

(g) whether samples have been lifted to check the quality standard of mineral water during the last three years; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the responsible officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) to (h) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Wind up of FCI Depot**

2997. SHRI NRIPEN GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to wind up some depots of the Food Corporation of India in Assam;

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

(c) whether distribution of foodgrains through ration shops in those places is likely to be disturbed; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for distribution of ration items in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Sir, One small godown of capacity of 412 MTs hired from private party by FCI is being dehiared at Nalbari District because the godown is found to be unstorage-worthy presently.

(c) and (d) The distribution of foodgrains will not be disturbed as the same would be issued from the nearby depots.

[*Translation*]

#### **New Construction in East Delhi**

2998. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government for any new construction on the vacant land of Delhi Development Authority in the vicinity of Shastri Park and Gautam Puri Kaithwada, in East Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) DDA has reported that a portion of the land in the vicinity of Shastri Park and Gautam Puri has been earmarked for district centre-cum-facility centre, Shastri Park. The scheme has been approved by the Delhi Urban Arts Commission.

(i) The Scheme covers an area of 12.6 hec. for District Centre and has been planned with FAR of 125 with facilities such as Hotel, Cinema, Departmental Store/Restaurant, Govt. Offices, Community Facility Plots, Petrol Pumps, DTC/Bus Station, Art Gallery and Theatre. Two level parking with conference and Convention Centre, Exhibition Halls, Post Office, Nursing Home, Central Park and Plots for Shops-cum-offices. Provision for a Police Station has also been kept.

(ii) The Facility Centre Scheme covers an area of 12.88 hec. and has been planned with facilities namely, 66 KV Grid sub-Station, Hospital, Fire Station, College, Nursing Home, Sewage Pumping Station and Sewage Treatment Plant.

(c) DDA is doing only development of the District centre and Facility Centre, Shastri Park. Since this is a low lying area and sullage water from the surrounding unauthorised colonies gets collected into this area, hampering its development, the development work is expected to be completed by March, 2001. Thereafter, the plots will be disposed off through auction and the construction will be done by the prospective buyers themselves on their plots.

[*English*]

#### **DDA Shops under Madipur Paschimpuri Scheme**

2999. SHRI SATNAM SINGH KAINTH: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3251 on July 9, 1998 regarding C.S.C. Madipur-Paschimpuri Scheme and stated:

(a) whether a number of shops constructed by the DDA under C.S.C. Madipur-Paschimpuri Scheme are in unauthorised occupation;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to conduct an inquiry into the matter and find out the loss suffered by DDA, till date; and

(c) the action taken against the official of DDA responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. DDA has reported that as per physical verification, the remaining unallotted shops are lying vacant, under the possession of DDA.

(b) and (c) In view of reply at (a) above, the question does not arise.

#### **Purchase of Vans**

3000. SHRI SURENDRAN CHENGARA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala has sought financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for purchase of vans to the areas which are not covered under the Revamped Public Distribution System; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) The State Government of Kerala sought financial assistance of Rs. 128.28 lakhs for purchase of 24 vehicles under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Purchase of Vans/Trucks". The financial assistance is provided under the scheme for purchase of vans/trucks for use as mobile Fair Price Shops (FPS) and for delivering PDS commodities at the doorstep of FPSs. From 1998-99 the scope of the scheme has been enlarged to include those areas also which were not covered under the erstwhile Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS). The State Government requested for financial assistance under the extended scope of the scheme.

The proposal has been approved and orders issued on 19th February, 1999 for release of Rs. 128.28 lakhs to the Government of Kerala. Fifty per cent of the assistance is in the form of loan and fifty per cent as Grant-in-aid as per the guidelines of the scheme.

#### **Fencing of Sites Allotted to CGHS**

3001. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fencing on the plots earmarked/ allotted for CGHS Dispensary buildings in Delhi have been completed;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred by CPWD/CGHS thereon;

(c) the names of the Sites/Plots where fencing have not been made so far and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the encroachment on all plots have been removed before providing fencing;

(e) if not, the name of the sites in which unauthorised encroachment still existed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Fencing on some of the plots has been completed.

(b) About Rs. 7.50 lakh has been spent for DIZ Area, Vasant Vihar and R.K. Puram.

(c)	Name of Site	Reason for not providing fencing
1.	Pushp Vihar	Fencing work has been started.
2.	2 sites at Dilshad Garden	Fencing could not be started for want of funds from CGHS.
3.	Sector-IV, DIZ Area	Plot is encroached by Jhuggi/Jhopries.
4.	Sector-IV, Motia Khan	The possession of plot of dispensary has not been handed over to CPWD.
5.	Vikas Puri Dispensary	The possession of plot of dispensary has not been handed over to CPWD.

(d) to (f)) Encroachments were removed in all areas except in the case of Sector-II, DIZ Area where a narrow strip of 2.5 metre had to be left to serve as approach road.

### Transgenic Research

3002. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA:  
SHRI R.S. GAVAI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there is growing instance all over the country against transgenic research being carried out at present;

(b) the details of the projects under implementation to carry out transgenic research; and

(c) the measures Government have taken to check the research being carried out in country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is a growing public interest and concern internationally as well as in India on research in transgenic life forms specially in agriculture. There are several projects for producing recombinant vaccines and bioactive therapeutic molecules like insulin, epidermal growth factor, erythropoietin, cytokines (interferons and interleukins), growth hormones, Hepatitis-B and Cholera vaccine in the pharmaceutical area which are being worked upon in India in different institutes/organizations. In agriculture, work is pursued for producing transgenic crop like mustard, cotton, paddy, jute, tobacco, tomato, brinjal, cauliflower, cabbage and potato in India with different traits. In all these experiments, utmost care is taken to carry out research under contained conditions to minimize environmental pollution and risks to human health. The Government of India from the Department of Biotechnology has brought out Recombinant DNA Biosafety Guidelines to carry out research in this area. All such transgenic research activities in the country are being monitored by the Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM) of the Department of Biotechnology under the Indian Environment Protection Act and Genetic Engineering Approval Committee of the Ministry of Environment & Forests. Monitoring and Evaluation Committees have also been established with experts.

### Organisations Banned by the Government

3003. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the organisations banned by the Government so far, State-wise;

(b) the activities of those organisations and affect on the people and society due to their operation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) As per information available, the following militant outfits/organisations are banned under Central/ State Laws:—

#### ANDHRA PRADESH

People's War Group (PWG/CPML)

Radical Youth League (RYL)

Ryot Coolie Sangh (RCS)

All India Revolutionary Students Federation (AIRSF)

Radical Students Union (RSU)

Singareni Karmika Samakhya (SIKASA)

Viplava Karmika Samakhya (VIKASA)

#### ASSAM

United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA)

National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)

Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT)

#### BIHAR

Sunlight Sena

Lalkhandi

Savarna Liberation Front

Mazdoor Kishan Sangram Samity

Jan Suraksha Sangharsh Manch



Lorik Sena  
 Bhumi Sena  
 Hara Sena and Lal Sena  
 Kunwar Sena  
 Brahmarshi Sena  
 Maoist Communist Centre (MCC)  
 Ranvir Kisan Mahasangh (Ranvir Sena)

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF)  
 Hizo-ul-Mujahideen (HM)  
 Harkat-ul-Ansar (HUA)

## MANIPUR

Peoples Liberation Army (PLA)  
 United National Liberation Front (UNLF)  
 People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)  
 Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)  
 Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL)

## NAGALAND

National Socialist Council of Nagaland Loak/Muivah (NSCN/IM)  
 National Socialist Council of Nagaland/Koaplang (NSCN/K)

## TRIPURA

All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)  
 National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)

## TAMIL NADU

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)  
 Al-umman of Tamil Nadu  
 Jihad Committee of Tamil Nadu.

(b) Most of these organisations/outfits are secessionist in nature and have been indulging in armed insurgency and resorting to attack on Police/Security Forces, murder, kidnapping/abduction for ransom, forced extortion and such other heinous crimes.

(c) Government has been keeping a close and continuous watch on the activities of all such militant outfits/organisations and intelligence in this regard is shared by the Central/State agencies to neutralise the anti-national activities. In Assam, Army Units have been

posted under Unified Headquarters, while in Tripura, 22 police Stations have been declared as fully disturbed and 5 partially disturbed under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act for intensifying counter insurgency operations.

Modernisation of State Police, construction of border roads, fencing of some parts of the border are some of the other steps taken by the Government to control the activities relating to militancy.

[Translation]

**Clearance of Projects in Bihar**

3004. SHRI SURENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jahanabad): Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects cleared since its inception by the Lok Abhiyan tatha Gramin Pradhiki Samanti Parishad the tribal and rural areas of Bihar;

(b) the name of the agencies which have been given aid through CAPART location-wise;

(c) whether the Government have any information of irregularity committed by these agencies during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Priority in DDA Allotment**

3005. DR. RAMVILAS VEDANTI: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the category of class to which DDA gives priority in the allotment of houses/plots;

(b) the details thereof, category-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to give priority to writers and journalists in such allotment; and

(d) if not, the time by which they are likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) DDA has reported that the category to which it gives priority in the allotment of houses/plots is as under:

- HOUSES: (i) 17.5% of the flats to SCs.  
 (ii) 7.5% of the flats to STs.  
 (iii) 1% for War Widows.  
 (iv) 1% for Physically Handicapped.  
 (v) 1% for Ex-servicemen.  
 (vi) 2% for widows with children (below 21 years under Janta Housing Registration Scheme-1996 only).
- PLOTS: (i) 12% for Retired Persons Scheme.  
 (ii) 25% for SC/ST  
 (iii) 1% for Physically Handicapped.  
 (iv) 1% for Ex-servicemen.  
 (v) 1% for War Widows.  
 (vi) 12% for HUDCO Registrants.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration.

[English]

#### **Decentralisation of Pension in KVS**

3006. SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOTTAM DAS PATEL:  
 SHRI JAY SINHJI CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has submitted any proposal to decentralise settlement and distribution of pension of its employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The information will be laid on the

table of the House as and when a decision is taken in this regard.

#### **Import of Pulses**

3007. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of pulses imported during the each of the last three years and the current year indicating the name of the countries, its price and the foreign exchange spent thereon;

(b) whether the Government have provided any relaxation to the importers of pulses under O.G.L.;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the price of pulses have not been reduced after the import of pulses; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Petroleum Project by Reliance**

3008. SHRIMATI BHAVNA KARDAM DAVE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Reliance Se Assam ki Gas Cracker Pariyojana Chhin Sakti hai' published in the *Nav Bharat Times* dated January 8, 1999;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the total acreage of land made available for the project in Dibrugarh district of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Gas Cracker Project in Assam is being implemented by Reliance Assam Petrochemicals Ltd. (RAPL), a joint venture between Assam Industrial

Development Corporation (AIDC) and Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL). The project, estimated to cost about Rs. 3600 crores, is expected to be completed within 44 months from the date of signing of the Gas Supply Agreement and handing over of entire land to RAPL. The Gas Supply Agreement between RAPL and OIL is at an advanced stage of finalisation. Government of Assam have identified 1262 acres of land for the project at Tengakhat in Dibrugarh District of Assam. 128 acres of land has been handed over to RAPL and the remaining land is under acquisition. RAPL have started recruitment process and so far 65 graduate engineers from the State of Assam have been recruited who are undergoing training at RIL. Government of Assam have reported that change of promoter is not envisaged now, but in the event of the project being delayed indefinitely, State Government will consider substituting the co-promoter.

#### Minority Status to Hindus

3009. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:  
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Minorities has asked to grant minority status to Hindus residing in several States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Minorities has, inter alia, recommended that the Hindus in Jammu & Kashmir, along with the Hindus of the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Punjab and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Lakshadweep be accorded the status of formally and legally recognised State-level Minorities and necessary Laws be enacted for this purpose without any delay. The matter is under examination.

#### Demand Production of Edible Oils

3010. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) the demand, production and supply of edible oils during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether country is producing the required quantity of edible oils; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to make self-sufficiency in production of edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) The demand for edible oils is highly income and price elastic. When the prices are low the demand is higher and when the prices are relatively higher the demand falls. The demand for edible oils consequently has ranged between 76 lakh MT to 84 lakh MT in the last three years.

The domestic availability of edible oils and supply during the last three years has been as follows:—

	Availability of edible oils from domestic sources	Total Availability of edible oils from domestic as well as imported sources
1995-96	64	76
1996-97	71	84
1997-98	62	81
1998-99	68 (estimated)	82 (estimated)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Government to achieve self-sufficiency in production of oilseeds/edible oils are:—

- (i) A Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) is in operation in 23 States covering 381 selected districts in the country. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for the critical inputs like production and distribution of seed, distribution of seed minikits, sprinkler sets, improved farm implements, gypsum pyrites, micro-nutrients and rhyzobium culture etc. to the farmers through State Governments. In addition to this, frontline and general demonstrations are also organised on the farmer's fields to disseminate the improved production and protection technologies.

- (ii) A Technology Mission on Oilseeds was established in May, 1986 for harnessing the best of production, processing and management technology.
- (iii) Intensification of research efforts for increasing production of oilseeds.
- (iv) Increasing the areas under non-traditional oilseeds crops like soyabean and sunflower, exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, ricebran etc.

#### **Palm Oil**

3011. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to set up processing plant for palm oil in Gujarat in view of enough potential;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) The Technology Mission on Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize (TMOP&M), Ministry of Agriculture has recognised adequate potential for production of oil palm crop in the Gujarat. An area of 61000 hec. has been identified in South Gujarat and some coastal areas of Gujarat. The plantation of oil palm in Gujarat started since 1993-94. An area of 495 hec. has been covered so far under the crop.

TMOP&M has been financially supporting the setting up of demonstration processing units of oil palm. The Mission has sanctioned the establishment of a demonstration unit of palm oil mill in Gujarat on a cost-sharing basis.

(b) It was agreed to set up the demonstration unit of 2.0 T FFB/Hr. capacity palm oil mill under cooperative sector in Gujarat. The State Government has identified Shri Kalyan Agriculture Crops Processing and Sales Cooperative Society Ltd., Mahuvar, Taluka in district Navsari, for this purpose. The site of the processing unit is yet to be finalised.

(c) Not applicable in view of the reply at (a) & (b) above.

#### **Encounter/Bomb Blast in Jammu and Kashmir**

3012. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI ADITYANATH:  
SHRI E. AHAMED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of encounters/bomb blasts took place in Jammu and Kashmir during the period from January 1, 1998 to February 28, 1999;

(b) the number of persons/jawans/extremists killed in each encounter and blast;

(c) the details of incidents in which Pakistan's Intelligence Agency has been found involved;

(d) the amount of property damaged by the terrorists; and

(e) the details of the compensation given by the Government to dependents of the persons killed by the terrorists during each of the last three years by the terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) According to available information received from the State Government, 1327 incidents of militant violence directed against security forces and 501 incidents of explosions took place in Jammu & Kashmir during the period 1.1.1998 to 28.2.1999. 975 civilians, 266 security force personnel and 1139 militants were killed in terrorist related violence during the period. Militancy in Jammu & Kashmir is being aided and abetted by Pakistan and its official agency ISI.

(d) As informed by State Government, 11 Government buildings, 313 private houses, 4 places of worship, 16 educational institutions, 1 bridge were destroyed, and one incident of timber burning took place during the period.

(e) Payment of ex-gratia relief to victims of militant violence is an ongoing process and is given as per the norms of the State Government. The Central Government reimburses to the State Government the amount paid towards such relief/compensation as part of the security related expenditure. The expenditure incurred by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir on release of ex-gratia relief to the victims of terrorist violence for which State

Government has claimed reimbursement during the last 3 years is as under:—

1996-97	Rs. 30.90 crores
1997-98	Rs. 24.17 crores
1998-99 (upto December 1998)	Rs. 28.20 crores

#### Price of Onion

3013. SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR:  
DR. ULHAS VASUDEO PATIL:

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

(a) whether the price of onion has sharply fallen and the farmers are in great crisis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to arrest the decline of onion price;

(d) whether the Government have taken a decision to compensate the farmers facing crisis;

(e) whether the Government propose to fix minimum support price of onion like other agricultural commodities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) The wholesale prices of onions have declined during the last three weeks at the producing centres due to arrivals of fresh crop. The estimated production of late kharif and rabi crops of onions is likely to be much higher as compared to those of last year.

(c) and (d) The Government has permitted the export of 1.50 lakh MTs of onions up to May, 99 to help the farmers to get reasonable prices for their produce.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

#### Contaminated Drinking Water

3014. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether drinking water of many States contain fluorine beyond permissible limit of 1.5 ppm leading to various ailments;

(b) if so, the details of study conducted in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A nation wide survey was conducted by the Ministry during 1991-93 to identify the status of water supply in the rural habitation and the validation survey was conducted during May-July, 1994. As per the information received from the States, currently, there are 32211 habitations affected by fluoride in 16 States of the country.

(c) Provision of safe drinking water is a State subject and States are to design water supply systems suited to the State, Government of India support the efforts of the State Governments both technically and financially through the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Powers to sanction projects relating to quality of water have since been delegated to the State Governments. However in the past, 427 Defluoridation plants have been installed for removal of excess fluoride from the drinking water. Government of India has also sanctioned 707 schemes designed to cover a population of 18.74 lakh spread over 4625 habitations in 9 States under the Submission programme. Five Pilot Projects have also been initiated in the States of Andhra Pradesh (3), Rajasthan (1) and Gujarat (1) wherein all the proven technologies are being tried out. State Governments have been advised to constitute State Level "Fluorosis Control Cells" aimed at organising large scale training, awareness generation and capacity building programme.

#### Import of Wheat

3015. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI RAM NARAIN MEENA:

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

(a) the quantum of wheat imported during each of the last three years alongwith the name of the countries, its price and foreign exchange spent thereon;

(b) the cost, per quintal of imported wheat;

(c) whether the Government propose to import wheat during the current financial year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the quantum of wheat available with the FCI,

private traders, agriculturists and other agencies at present;

(f) whether the Government are taking a serious view with regard to stop import of agricultural produce; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) The details of wheat imported during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Country	Qty. (in lakh Tonnes)	Price PMT (in US\$)	Foreign exchange spent
1996-97	Australia	13.90	148.00 156.00 FOB	) )
	Canada	2.66	152.50 FOB	)
	Argentina	0.95	173.00 C & F	) **
1997-98	Australia	2.43 7.75	153.40 FOB 152.65 FOB	) )
	Australia	14.15	142.50 FOB	)

\*\* The details of foreign exchange spent are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The landed cost per quintal of imported wheat is as under:

Year	Landed cost per quintal (Rupees)
1996-97 (P)	678.44
1997-98 (P)	774.04
1998-99 (P)	715.84
P—Provisional	

(c) No Sir. There is no proposal to import any additional quantity of wheat during the current financial year (1998-99).

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The stock position of wheat with FCI and State agencies as on 31.1.99 was as under:—

Commodity	Stock position		
	FCI	State Agencies	Total
Wheat	51.16	65.08	116.24

Government does not maintain separate estimates of the stocks of wheat maintained by Private traders, Agriculturists etc.

(f) and (g) Government constantly reviews the stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool *vis-a-vis* the prescribed minimum buffer norms, production of foodgrains in the country, trend of procurement, requirement for Public Distribution System/other Welfare scheme, open market prices etc. and decision to import foodgrains is taken depending on the overall situation. The stock position of foodgrains in the Central Pool is comfortable at present and there is no proposal to import wheat and rice on Government account. Government is taking all possible measures to increase production of foodgrains in the country.

#### **Global Meet on Terrorism**

3016. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had, on the Human Rights Day, December 10, 1998, called for a global meet on terrorism for evolving a time-frame for dismantling weapons of mass destruction and combating terrorism;

(b) if so, whether the UN Commission on Human Rights or any other global players have responded to this call;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Question relating to terrorism and dismantling weapons of mass destruction in a time bound frame work are discussed with leaders of other countries in talks at home and abroad.

#### **Ban on Anti-National Outfits**

3017. SHRI RAMKRISHNA BABA PATIL:  
SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to ban anti-national outfits operating in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of such outfits; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) From time to time the Government bans certain organisations after considering various aspects of their unlawful activities. It will not be in the public interest to disclose any such contemplated proposals.

[Translation]

#### **Assistance to Institute for Bio Product**

3018. SHRI GAURI SHANKER CHATURBHUI BISEN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any proposal for seeking foreign assistance for the Institute for Bio products to the Union Government at Mahu (Indore);

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) A scheme for creating Research and Development facilities in Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals, Mahu, Madhya Pradesh was received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in the year 1987. The Department of Biotechnology constituted a high level Expert Committee to recommend ways and means to upgrade the Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals, Mahu. The committee submitted its report in December, 1989. The report of the Expert Committee was forwarded to the Government of Madhya Pradesh on December 8, 1989 for further action.

#### **Goa Liberation Movement**

3019. SHRI AJIT JOGI:  
SHRI RAVI SITARAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have provided pension to those persons who took part in the Goa Liberation Movement:

(b) if so, the number of freedom fighters who actively took part in the Goa Liberation movement but not given any pension; and

(c) the time by which pension is likely to be released to the remaining freedom fighters?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) The Goa Liberation Movement has already been recognised for grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980. According to available information, Samman Pension has been sanctioned to 911 persons in Goa. These include persons who took part in the Goa Liberation Movement.

Detailed information in regard to the number of persons who actively participated in the Goa Liberation Movement is not available. It may, however, be pointed out that all freedom fighters are not entitled to Samman Pension. Only those freedom fighters who fulfil the eligibility criteria laid down in the Scheme are entitled to Samman.

At present, no application relating to the Goa Liberation Movement, duly verified and recommended by the State Government and complete in all respects, is pending with the Government.

[*English*]

#### **Reserved Posts in Delhi University**

3020. SHRI JOGENDRA KAWADE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some general candidates have been appointed in Hindu College (University of Delhi) against vacancies/posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes categories;

(b) if so, whether the SC/ST staff have been agitating against such appointments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) As per information furnished by the University of Delhi, no general category candidate has been appointed in Hindu College against vacant post reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. However, one employee of Hindu College belonging to Scheduled Tribe and a few outsiders have been sitting on dharna in the college.

#### **Assault on Passengers**

3021. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few cases of assault on the passengers during the journey by trains have been undertaken by the Human Rights Commission of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission received two complaints relating to alleged sexual harassment/sexual assault on the women passengers by some Army personnel during their journey by Train No. 8061 on the night of 31.12.97/1.1.98 and alleged harassment/assault on a passenger by the personnel of Railway Protection Force in Train No. M-927 on 9.7.98. In these cases the Commission has recommended certain measures to be taken by the Chairman, Railway Board for empowering the Railway Protection Force and taking action against the delinquent officer involved.

[*Translation*]

#### **Women and Child Welfare Programmes**

\*3022. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to each State for various programmes of women and child welfare during each of the last three years, till-date;

(b) the amount spent by the State Governments and the number of beneficiaries benefited therefrom, State-wise;



(c) whether any assessment has been made in regard to the utility and performance of such schemes/programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### **Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973**

3023 DR. SUGUNA KUMARI CHELLAMELA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sec. 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 restricts maintenance to Rs. 500/-p.m. per person in case of divorce suit; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed for early change on such antiquated laws which failed to bring hope to people's lives?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In view of the depreciation of the value of money, a Bill to amend *inter alia* Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on May 9, 1994 with a view to enhancing the maximum limit for payment of maintenance allowance from Rs. 500/- p.m. to Rs. 1,500/- p.m.

[Translation]

#### **Report on Code of Criminal Procedure**

3024. SHRI ARVIND KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made by the Law Commission in its 154th Report on Code of Criminal Procedure regarding hearing of rape cases;

(b) the details of other important recommendations made therein;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the important recommendations thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to make a provision in the Constitution to conduct the inquiry of rape victims by the lady officers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) (a) The Law Commission in its 154th Report has made a number of recommendations in respect of hearing of rape cases. The main recommendations in this regard are as follows:—

(i) Incorporation of a provision in Section 26(a) of Cr. P.C. that an offence of rape shall be tried as far as practicable by a Court presided over by a woman;

(ii) Section 173(2) of Cr. P.C. may provide that the report of the medical examination of the woman concerned has been attached with the report of the police officer to be sent to the Judicial Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of an offence under sections 376, 376A to 376D I.P.C.;

(iii) In order to prevent trials in rape cases including child rape from being unduly delayed, a provision in sub-section (1) of Section 309 of Cr. P.C. be made that judgement shall, as far as possible be delivered within a period of two months from the date of commencement of examination of witnesses;

(iv) Provision of 'in camera' trial, being conducted as far as practicable by a woman Judge or Magistrate in Section 327(2) of the Code;

(v) Removal of the ban on printing or publication of rape trial proceedings subject to maintaining confidentiality of names and addresses of the parties under Section 327 (3).

(b) Other important recommendations made in the Report relate to establishment of separate investigating agency, independent prosecuting agency, protection and facilities to witnesses, plea bargaining, Nyaya Panchayats, compensation to victims of all crimes, special protection to women etc.

(c) Investigation of an offence of rape being conducted by women police officers is also part of the Report of the 154th Report of the Law Commission. Since the Criminal Procedure is on the Concurrent List of the Constitution and Criminal Laws are administered by State Governments, the Report of the Law Commission has been referred to State Governments for their views. Since some of the recommendations of the Commission do not require any amendment to the Cr. P.C. State Governments have been requested to implement them. These include appointment of women prosecutors, establishment of Nyaya Panchayats, Creation of victims assistance fund separate investigating agency etc. to facilitate expeditious investigations and trials.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Supply of LPG to Fertilizer Unit**

3025. DR. ASHOK PATEL:  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Government have constituted a core group to evolve a proper system for supply of liquified natural gas to fertilizer plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said group is likely to submit its reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) to (c) A Core Group of fertilizer companies was constituted on 31.7.98 with a view to explore the feasibility of

importing Liquid Natural Gas to India by forming a consortium of fertilizer companies alongwith other interested economic operators for fertilizer sector in particular and other complementary sectors such as power, domestic fuel etc. The report is in advanced stage of finalisation.

#### **National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority**

3026. SHRI KALLAPPA AWADE:  
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has revised the rates of 26 medicines and hiked the prices of 25 medicines from 2.88 to 45.88 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any announcement has been made by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority to bring the formulations of several new drugs under the Drug Price Control Order, 1995 recently;

(d) if so, the names of these formulations and the names of the diseases for which the said formulations are being used in the country;

(e) whether the prices of these formulations have gone down after bringing these formulations under the Drug Price Control Order; and

(f) if so, the extent to which the prices of each formulation gone down alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the Statement.

(c) to (f) No, Sir.

**Statement***The Price Approved by The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority on October 30, 1998*

Agenda Item No.	Company Name/ Formulation/Composition	Unit/Pack Size	Existing Price (Rs.)	Re Latest (Rs.)	%age Increase/ Decrease	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

## IMPORTED CASES

1. M/s. NOVO NORDISK PHARMA (I) LTD.

1.	Mixtard 50 HM Inj. 100 Iu/ml	10 ml vial	431.34	517.35	19.94	NCP
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## REVISION CASES

2. M/s. EAST INDIA PHARMA WORKS LTD.

2.	Iodochlorhydroxyquinolene Tab 250 mg	20's P/St	7.88	9.58	21.57	CP
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3.	Iodochlorhydroxyquinolene Tab 250 mg	10's P/St	3.94	4.79	21.57	CP
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3. M/s. NICHOLAS PIRAMAL (I) LTD.

4.	Verapamil Hcl Tab. 40 mg	10's AI/BI	4.76	5.94	24.79	CP
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5.	Verapamil Hcl Tab. 40 mg	10's AI/1st	4.94	6.24	26.32	CP
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6.	Verapamil Hcl Tab. 80 mg	10's AI/BI	9.08	11.52	26.87	CP
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7.	Verapamil Hcl Tab. 80 mg	10's AI/St	9.44	11.90	20.06	CP
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8.	Verapamil Hcl SR Tab. 120 mg	10's AI/St	15.96	19.64	23.06	CP
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9.	Verapamil Hcl SR Tab. 120 mg	10's AI/BI	15.48	19.26	24.42	CP
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10.	Verapamil Hcl SR Tab. 240 mg	10's AI/St	29.84	37.50	25.67	CP
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11.	Verapamil Hcl SR Tab. 240 mg	10's AI/BI	29.52	37.08	25.61	CP
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	M/s. ROUSSEL INDIA LTD.					
12.	Framycetin/Soframycin	15gm Bottle	12.21	13.63	11.63	NCP
13.	Framycetin Eye Drop	5ml Via/D	7.54	8.30	10.08	NCP
14.	Proctosedyl Ointment	10gm T/Lat	25.58	27.25	6.53	NCP
5.	M/s. RHONE-POULENC (I) LTD.					
15.	Chlorpromazine Tab. 10 mg	10's ST	0.98	1.36	38.78	CP
16.	Chlorpromazine Tab. 25 mg	10's ST	1.70	2.48	45.88	CP
17.	Chlorpromazine Tab. 50 mg	10's ST	2.70	3.76	39.26	CP
18.	Chlorpromazine Tab. 100 mg	10's ST	4.76	6.28	31.93	CP
19.	Surmontil Tab. 10 mg	10's ST	5.52	7.28	31.88	NCP
20.	Surmontil Tab. 25 mg	10's ST	11.10	6.14	45.41	NCP
6.	M/s. UNIQUE PHARMACEUTICALS LABS. LTD.					
21.	Metronidazole & Furazolidone Tab.	10's AI/BI	6.26	6.44	2.88	CP
22.	Metronidazole & Furazolidone Tab.	10's AI/St	6.60	6.82	3.33	CP
23.	Metrogyl F Tab.	100 P/Bottle	65.66	70.85	7.90	NCP
7.	M/s. WALLACE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.					
24.	Lincomycin Cap.	10's AI/BI	72.20	87.34	20.97	CP
25.	Lincomycin Cap.	10's AI/St	72.20	88.28	22.27	CP
NEW CASES						
8.	M/s. THEMIS CHEMICALS LTD.					
26.	Tetracox Tab.	10x10 AI/BI PVDC Blister	0.00	829.16	—	NCP

Note: (i) C.P. = Ceiling Price—Price excluding excise duty  
(ii) N.C.P. = Non-ceiling Price—Price including excise duty

### Availability of Medicines in Super Bazar

3027. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Super Bazar ke Dukan Mein dawaiyan nahein" appeared in 'Jansatta' dated February 12, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reactions of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or propose to be taken by the Government to make available all the medicines on the Government medical stores and Super Bazars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) The news-item in question mainly deals with the non-availability of drugs in the Super Bazar drug outlets at night. The Super Bazar has informed that the availability of medicines at the night counters is satisfactory and as far as possible all life saving drugs are made available to the branch. The Super Bazar Management has further informed that they keep a strict watch on the availability of the life saving drugs in their outlets. Sometimes the medicines are not available in the outlets due to non-availability from the source of supply and at times due to untimely payments to the suppliers as there is financial crunch in Super Bazar.

[English]

### Distance Medical Education

3028. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation for introduction of distance medical education; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) While the Government have not received any specific representation for introduction of distance medical education; the School of Health

Sciences, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has already introduced a One-Year Post Graduate Diploma in Maternal and Child Health for Medical Graduates through Distance Mode of Education. In addition, IGNOU proposes to launch the following Distance Medical Education Programmes in near future:

- (i) Post Graduate Certificate Programme in Rural Surgery;
- (ii) Post Graduate Diploma in Geriatric Medicine.

[Translation]

### Indira Mahila Yojana

\*3029. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration to implement the Indira Mahila Yojana in the Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Indira Mahila Yojana is being implemented in the following blocks of Madhya Pradesh since August 1995:

District	Blocks
Dhar	Gandhwani
	Nalcha
	Bag
	Umerban
	Dahi
	Kukshi

District	Blocks
Gwalior	Sardarpur
	Nisarapur
	Tirla
	Gird
	Morar
	Bhitarwar
	Gwalior
	Dabara
	Bhander

No proposal is pending.

(c) Question does not arise.

#### **Kendriya Vidyalayas**

\*3030. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:  
 SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:  
 SHRI T. GOVINDAN:  
 SHRI MITRASEN YADAV:  
 DR. ULHAS VASUDEO PATIL:  
 SHRI GAURI SHANKAR  
 CHATURBHUIJ BISEN:  
 SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
 SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH:  
 SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:  
 SHRI RAMANAND SINGH:  
 SHRI PRASAD BABURAO TANPURE:  
 SHRI SOHANVEER SINGH:  
 SHRI MULLAPPALLY  
 RAMACHANDRAN:  
 SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

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

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number out of these Vidyalayas having permanent buildings;

(c) the name of districts which are still without such a Vidyalaya particularly in Himachal Pradesh;

(d) the number of proposals for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in different States lying pending with the Government, State-wise;

(e) the number of proposals cleared during 1998-99 and the number which are likely to be cleared during 1999-2000, location-wise and State-wise;

(f) the allocation made to these Vidyalayas during the current year;

(g) whether the Government propose to allocate more funds for construction of permanent buildings for Vidyalayas; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for opening of new such Vidyalayas and to provide sufficient teachers and more facilities to them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) There are 873 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country. State-wise list is given in Statement-I.

(b) Out of the above, KVs has provided permanent school building in 376 Kendriya Vidyalayas. In addition, permanent buildings for another 168 Project Sector/ Institutes of Higher Learning Vidyalayas have been provided by the sponsoring agencies.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at places of sizable concentration of central Government employees. Subject to availability of all physical facilities and fulfilment of terms and conditions. These are not opened district wise. Details of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in Himachal Pradesh is at Statement-II.

(d) The State-wise number of pending proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas is given in Statement-III.

(e) No new Kendriya Vidyalaya has been opened during the year 1998-99. A proposal to expand Kendriya Vidyalaya School System during the balance period of 9th Plan and beyond is under consideration of Government.

(f) A sum of Rs. 435 crores and Rs. 87.98 crores has been provided by the Government under Non-Plan and Plan respectively for the KVs functioning in the country for the current year, but no allocation has been made for opening new KVs during the current year.

(g) and (h) Out of estimated Budget provision of Rs. 90 crores under plan during the year 1999-2000 the provision for construction of permanent building is expected to be Rs. 68.80 crores as against Rs. 67.50 crores during 1998-99.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise list of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Country.*

Sl.No.	Name of State/ UTs.	No. of Kendriya Vidyalayas
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45
2.	Assam	48
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	09
4.	A & N Islands	03
5.	Bihar	58
6.	Chandigarh	05
7.	Delhi	35
8.	Goa	05
9.	Gujarat	41
10.	Haryana	26
11.	Himachal Pradesh	18

1	2	3
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	26
13.	Kerala	26
14.	Karnataka	32
15.	Madhya Pradesh	90
16.	Maharashtra	53
17.	Manipur	05
18.	Meghalaya	07
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	07
21.	Orissa	30
22.	Pondicherry	02
23.	Punjab	40
24.	Rajasthan	55
25.	Sikkim	01
26.	Tamil Nadu	29
27.	Tripura	05
28.	Uttar Pradesh	121
29.	West Bengal	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>873</b>

**Statement-II****Statement-III**

*District-wise List of Kendriya Vidyalayas Functioning in Himachal Pradesh*

*State-wise List of pending proposals for opening of new KVs.*

## KANGRA DISTT.

1. Alhilal
2. Bhanala
3. Dharamsala Cantt.
4. Naleti
5. Palampur
6. Yol Cantt.

## CHAMBA DISTT.

7. Bakloh
8. Chammera, HEP (NHPC)
9. Dalhousie Cantt.

## HAMIRPUR DISTT.

10. Hamirpur
11. Nadaun

## SHIMLA DISTT.

12. Jutogh
13. Sarhan (ITBP)
14. Shimla

## SOLAN DISTT.

15. Kasauli (AFS)
16. Subathu

## MANDI DISTT.

17. Mandi

## SIRMOUR DISTT.

18. Rajban (CCI)

Sl.No.	State	Number of proposals pending
1.	Assam	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	01
3.	Bihar	03
4.	Haryana	01
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	02
6.	Kerala	03
7.	Karnataka	02
8.	Maharashtra	01
9.	Orissa	02
10.	Punjab	01
11.	Tripura	02
12.	Uttar Pradesh	03
13.	West Bengal	03
14.	Delhi	04
<b>Total</b>		<b>30 (Thirty)</b>



**Durgapur Unit**

3031. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide Central assistance to H.F.C.I. Durgapur unit to start its production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this unit is likely to start its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) to (c) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC), which includes its Durgapur unit, stands referred to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) since 12.11.1992. Government has been extending budgetary support to HFC for meeting working capital requirements of its functional units and standing charges (salary/wages, preservation cost, etc.) of its non-functioning units including Durgapur unit. During the last three years, budgetary support extended to HFC and that allocated to Durgapur unit is as follows:—

(Rs./Crore)

Year	HFC	Allocation for Durgapur Unit
1996-97	152.34	59.54
1997-98	184.34	54.55
1998-99	178.00	38.00

Sustained and viable operation of Durgapur unit is not feasible unless a complete revamp of the plant is undertaken which is hampered by budgetary constraints and high cost of production. Hence, it will be possible to consider the resumption of production of Durgapur unit only in terms of the final decision of the Government on the revival of HFC.

[English]

**Study Team on Handling of Foodgrains**

3032. SHRI K.P. MUNUSAMY:  
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI M. BAGA REDDY:  
SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to attract investment from domestic and foreign companies in upgrading facilities for storage and handling of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a study team to look into the problems of handling of foodgrains;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) to (e) A Steering Committee was constituted by the Government in the Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Ministry of Food & Consumer Affairs to examine the question of upgradation of technology, particularly for bulk storage and bulk handling and transportation of foodgrains in India. The Committee has since submitted its Report. A Task Force has been set up in connection with implementation of the Steering Committee's recommendations.

**Concession to Housing Activities**

3033. SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:  
SHRI SURESH WARPUDKAR:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
SHRI D.S. AHIRE:  
SHRI ABHAYSINH S. BHONSLE:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sought fiscal concessions to boost housing activities and encourage private participation;

(b) if so, the funds sought and allocations made by the Government for housing activities during each of the last three years and for 1999-2000, State-wise;

(c) the details of the target fixed and achieved during the above period in the country; and

(d) the extent to which the private sectors' participation is likely to solve the housing problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have granted and sought, various fiscal concessions in the successive budgets, to boost the housing sector.

(b) The information relating to outlay made for housing during each of the last three years is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) The Government monitors the progress of EWS & LIG housing schemes included in the 20 Point Programme. Two statements indicating year-wise and State-wise targets and achievements of EWS & LIG housing schemes during the last three years are enclosed as Statement-II and III respectively. In addition to this HUDCO has been asked to provide financial assistance for construction of 4 lakhs this year in the urban sector under the 2 million houses programme. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement-IV. Further the cooperative sector has been given a target of one lakh additional houses and the National Housing Bank through its approved Housing Finance Institutions would be financing 142500 units.

(d) The private sector is expected to mitigate the shortage of housing by making investments in housing and urban infrastructure by forming partnerships with State agencies in land assembly and housing construction. The private sector entrepreneurs are also expected to play a major role in encouraging production of cost effective and alternate building materials, through setting up production units of these materials.

#### **Statement-I**

*Statement Showing State-wise Allocations (Approved Outlays) Made for Housing Section During Last Three Years (State Sector)*

(Rs. in Crores)

State	Approved Outlay for Housing During		
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	250.00	176.23	—
Arunachal Pradesh	28.07	27.59	20.64
Assam	10.66	10.06	10.01
Bihar	37.24	23.00	0.00
Goa	0.04	5.66	5.78

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1	2	3	4
Gujarat	70.50	92.00	169.50
Haryana	43.65	52.12	40.00
Himachal Pradesh	36.50	56.77	70.09
Jammu & Kashmir	5.90	6.50	5.50
Karnataka	137.55	136.65	140.49
Kerala	33.35	43.98	39.00
Madhya Pradesh	117.87	249.61	—
Maharashtra	46.24	16.04	33.33
Manipur	5.09	5.76	9.82
Meghalaya	5.40	5.70	7.00
Mizoram	7.59	7.59	20.76
Nagaland	19.55	22.74	—
Orissa	12.92	27.16	—
Punjab	78.64	12.05	48.92

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1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	31.50	68.19	99.69
Sikkim	21.94	28.89	26.61
Tamil Nadu	60.14	92.82	90.76
Tripura	18.09	40.76	45.67
Uttar Pradesh	100.31	86.96	—
West Bengal	42.83	49.21	59.54
A & N Islands	6.75	8.10	12.25
Chandigarh	6.83	6.00	4.48
D & N Haveli	1.41	0.56	0.90
Daman & Diu	0.94	0.70	1.43
Delhi	33.12	25.08	18.65
Lakshadweep	1.51	1.61	1.80
Pondichery	6.11	8.65	11.30
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1284.24</b>	<b>1510.73</b>	<b>\$</b>

— Allocation have not yet been finalised.

\$ As allocations in respect of some States have not yet been finalised, total cannot be worked out.

**Statement-II***EWS Houses Provided*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Target 1996-97	Achievement 1996-97	Target 1997-98	Achievement 1997-98	Target 1998-99	Target April-Dec. Provisional	Achievement April-Dec.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25000	28042	17000	31687	17000	10200	28419
2.	Assam	1800	—	1084	0	1084	650	0
3.	Bihar	4200	0	4200	2542	4200	2500	556
4.	Delhi	3150	3767	3150	0	0	0	0
5.	Goa	200	100	200	0	200	120	0
6.	Gujarat	5300	5877	2800	5300	4000	2400	1518
7.	Haryana	1500	0	350	0	350	211	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	150	150	30	30	262	158	15
9.	J & K	700	0	700	0	700	420	50
10.	Karnataka	5150	6650	5000	5275	5000	3000	5323
11.	Kerala	20000	17391	100000	34691	100000	60000	26819
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5700	5658	4000	3812	4000	2400	381

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Maharashtra	11300	2595	3000	86	3000	1800	20
14.	Manipur	200	0	0	0	750	451	0
15.	Meghalaya	150	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	150	0	0	0	200	120	0
17.	Orissa	1600	2855	500	115	2400	1440	500
18.	Punjab	2250	932	1000	1087	1000	600	100
19.	Rajasthan	3750	3869	2000	2114	2000	1200	111
20.	Sikkim	150	149	1875	150	150	91	11
21.	Tamil Nadu	7100	7397	2986	3752	2986	1793	155
22.	Tripura	150	0	150	0	150	91	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	10200	2076	14000	14000	14000	8400	8400
24.	West Bengal	7000	4294	4000	319	4000	2400	0
25.	A & N Islands	50	0	50	0	0	0	0
26.	Daman & Diu	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Pondicherry					1057	634	0
<b>Total:</b>		<b>116950</b>	<b>91802</b>	<b>168075</b>	<b>104960</b>	<b>168489</b>	<b>101079</b>	<b>6640</b>

**Statement-III***LIG Houses Provided*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Target 1996-97	Achievement 1996-97	Target 1997-98	Achievement 1997-98	Target 1998-99	Target April-Dec. Provisional	Achievement April-Dec.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3300	1227	11000	1105	11000	6600	20789
2.	Assam	450	0	12	0	12	7	0
3.	Bihar	2100	0	2100	220	2100	1260	0
4.	Delhi	3500	576	3500	0	0	0	0
5.	Goa	150	69	150	120	150	91	0
6.	Gujarat	2650	2689	900	1230	1300	780	0
7.	Haryana	850	146	950	547	1000	600	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	100	116	200	197	30	19	78
9.	J & K	350	0	350	0	350	211	0
10.	Karnataka	2600	1392	2000	917	0	0	0
11.	Kerala	2000	1203	2500	2638	2500	1500	1225
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2850	2867	2500	3610	2500	1500	503
13.	Maharashtra	5650	3058	2510	2607	2510	1507	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Manipur	300	0	310	0	500	300	0
15.	Meghalaya	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	250	130	220	200	220	132	0
17.	Orissa	16000	875	1600	2178	256	154	25
18.	Punjab	1100	600	500	317	500	300	0
19.	Rajasthan	1900	1770	1000	1039	1000	600	1125
20.	Sikkim	0	0	220	0	0	0	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	7000	7411	3169	4694	3169	901	5237
22.	Tripura	100	0	100	0	100	60	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	5100	1956	1500	1296	1500	900	119
24.	West Bengal	3500	240	200	264	2800	151	0
25.	A & N Islands	50	0	50	0	50	31	0
26.	Daman & Diu	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	250	151	0
<b>Total:</b>		<b>62000</b>	<b>26325</b>	<b>37541</b>	<b>23179</b>	<b>31247</b>	<b>18755</b>	<b>29120</b>



**Statement-IV****Additional 2 Million Housing Programme as on 8.3.99**

Category : Urban

States	Target			Sanction		
	EWS	LIG	Total	EWS	LIG	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	19592	9796	29388	15663	0	15663
Assam	13675	6838	20513	8000	2500	10500
Arunachal Pradesh	322	161	483	0	0	0
Mizoram	4145	2073	6218	0	0	0
Nagaland	1721	860	2581	0	0	0
Meghalaya	1851	926	2777	0	0	0
Tripura	1811	906	2717	0	0	0
Manipur	3049	1524	4573	0	0	0
Bihar	15023	7512	22535	45	0	45
Chandigarh	413	206	619	0	0	0
Punjab	5957	2978	8935	0	0	0
Haryana	4075	2038	6113	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	1097	548	1645	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	3552	1776	5328	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	5232	2616	7848	0	0	0
Gujarat	18123	9061	27184	11461	0	11461
Daman & Diu	40	20	60	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	30	15	45	0	0	0
Karnataka	15949	7974	23923	115308	0	115308
Goa	634	317	951	0	0	0
Kerala	6080	4030	12090	62710	4858	67568
Lakshadweep	40	20	60	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	21131	10566	31697	36500 **	0	36500
Maharashtra	29493	14747	44240	3966 *	14747 *	18713
Orissa	8282	4141	12423	4000	0	4000
Rajasthan	16714	8357	25071	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	22500	11250	33750	18318	0	18318
Pondicherry	453	226	679	0	0	0
A & N Islands	121	60	181	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	27330	13665	40995	40800	0	40800
West Bengal	16140	8070	24210	10000	0	10000
Sikkim	111	55	160	0	0	0
<b>Total :</b>	<b>266667</b>	<b>133333</b>	<b>400000</b>	<b>326771</b>	<b>22105</b>	<b>348876</b>

N.B. : \*Schemes from Maharashtra—Reference to COD.

\*\*Schemes from M.P. for 5000 Dus and from U.P. for 2000 Dus Referred to COD.

**Embezzlement of Funds**

3034. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases/complaints that have come to the notice of the Union Government relating to embezzlement of funds in the execution of Central Plans for the development of rural areas in the last three years, year-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) The number of cases/complaints that have come to the notice of the Union Government relating to embezzlement of funds in the execution of Central Plans for the development of rural areas during the last three years is given below:—

Scheme	State	Year	No. of cases/ complaint received
Million Wells Scheme	Orissa	1998-99	2
	Bihar	1998-99	1
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	Uttar Pradesh	1997-98	1
	Bihar	1998-99	3
	Andhra Pradesh	1998-99	1
Employment Assurance Scheme	Karnataka	1996-97	1
	Karnataka	1997-98	1
	Uttar Pradesh	1998-99	2
	Bihar	1998-99	1
Indira Awaas Yojana	Orissa	1997-98	1
	Uttar Pradesh	1997-98	1
	Punjab	1998-99	1

(b) Complaints of embezzlement of funds received by the Central Government have been referred to the

concerned State Government for inquiry and report on action taken.

**Agitation by Anganwari Workers**

3035. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE:  
SHRI GORDHANBHAI JAVIA:

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

(a) whether the Anganwari workers and helpers are demanding higher wages in view of the low earnings;

(b) if so, the existing wage level of different States and the demand made by their unions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of honorarium being paid to AWWs/Helpers w.e.f. 16.5.97 may be seen at Statement enclosed. Some State Governments have also been giving additional amounts over and above that fixed by the Government of India.

The demands made by the Unions mainly relate to enhancement of honorarium and regularisation of service.

(c) The Government has been increasing honorarium of AWWs and Helpers from time to time. The honorarium was last revised in May, 1997.

**Statement**

*Rate of Honorarium being Paid to AWWs/Helpers  
w.e.f. 16.5.97*

**(A) AWWs**

1. Non-Matriculate	Rs. 438/-
2. Non-Matriculate with 5 years Honorary work	Rs. 469/-
3. Non-Matriculate with 10 years Honorary work	Rs. 500/-
4. Matriculates	Rs. 500/-
5. Matriculates with 5 years Honorary work	Rs. 531/-
6. Matriculate with 10 years Honorary work	Rs. 563/-

(B) HELPERS: Rs. 260/-

**CBSE Results on Internet**

3036. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Board of Secondary Education examination results proposed to be made available on the internet within minutes of their announcement;

(b) if so, the number of CBSE affiliated Schools which are going to make use of this facility; and

(c) the year by which facility is proposed to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) As per information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), there is no proposal to make the results of its Examinations available on the internet to the public. However, the Board has planned to extend the facility of communicating results on E-mail to the schools affiliated to it in India from the year 1999.

**Nomination to Non-Official Members**

3037. SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any board/council in the Ministry where the non-official members could be nominated to assist/advise the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the criteria laid down for such nomination alongwith the details of the members, name, size and terms and reference of the board/council and its members?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is one Board, namely, Sardar Vallabhbhai National Police Academy Board under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Board makes recommendations for improving training of Indian Police Service officers in all its aspects while constituting the Board, it is ensured that senior public servants, eminent educationis., experts in the field of Public and Police Administration and representatives of the States and Central Plice Organisations are represented on the Board. The term of

the Board is for a period of three years or till it is reconstituted, whichever is later. The Board, which was last reconstituted on 18th December, 1997, has the following five non-official members:—

- (1) Shri Chandrajeet Yadav, Ex-MP.
- (2) Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon, Director, National Law School of India.
- (3) Dr. A.P. Mukherjee, IPS (Retd.)
- (4) Smt. Kim Gangte, General Secretary, Kuki Women Human Rights Organisation.
- (5) Shri Saeed Naqvi.

There is also a National Integration Council (NIC). The NIC was initially constituted in 1962 to review all matters pertaining to national integration and to make appropriate recommendations. The NIC consists of Union Ministers, Chief Ministers of all States/Union territories having Legislatures, representatives of political parties, media persons, eminent public figures, etc. A proposal to reconstitute the NIC is under consideration at present.

[Translation]

**Scheme to Improve the Standard  
of Living of Children**

\*3038. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to start any scheme with the collaboration of UNICEF to improve the standard of living of children;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the target set in this regard; and

(c) the total amount to be spent under the said scheme during the current financial year and the UNICEF assistance received so far for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) The Government of India and UNICEF collaboration is governed by the basic agreement signed between the Government and UNICEF in 1949

and it is implemented through the Master Plan of Operations. The Master Plan of Operation for the years 1999-2002 is being finalised in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

(c) The UNICEF Executive Board has approved a total not exceeding the equivalent of US\$ 120 million from UNICEF General Resources and US\$ 180.02 million from Supplementary Funds to support the programme activities described in the Master Plan of Operations 1999-2002.

[English]

**Grant for Rehabilitation Schemes**

3039. SHRI RAM NARAIN MEENA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grant provided for cleanliness rehabilitation scheme is being properly utilised;

(b) if so, the details of the grant distributed and the expenditure made so far, State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps being taken to speed up the specific programme of this scheme.

(e) the details of the instructions issued and the action taken in this regard;

(f) whether the Government have made any scheme to provide bank loan;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement is enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents is being revised to make the scheme more successful and the State/UT Governments are periodically advised to spend the unspent balance available with them under the said scheme.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Under the rehabilitation programme of this scheme, funding pattern comprises of 50% subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- per project, 15% of project

cost as Margin Money Loan (MML) and rest through bank loan. Thus project costing Rs. 50,000/- the following shall be the financial break-up.

(h) Does not arise.

**Statement**

(Rs. in Crore)

State	Grant Distributed	Expenditure Incurred
Andhra Pradesh	13.45	8.4084
Assam	2.145	1.3595
Bihar	11.27	0.2575
Gujarat	15.26	3.65
Haryana	18.3692	8.62
Himachal Pradesh	3.13	1.95
Jammu & Kashmir	1.025	N.A.
Karnataka	13.2977	278.03
Kerala	0.5500	0.12
Madhya Pradesh	107.67	78.81
Maharashtra	24.87	20.31
Orissa	10.8639	4.10
Punjab	6.63	2.25
Rajasthan	27.8598	7.1085
Tamil Nadu	35.2733	11.57
Uttar Pradesh	222.3826	169.28
West Bengal	5.63	N.A.
Delhi	5.2834	3.80

**New Security Force**

3040. SHRI K. PARYMOHAN:  
SHRI MADHAV RAO PATIL:  
SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL:  
SHRI K.P. MUNUSAMY:  
SHRI SURESH WARPUDKAR:

Will the Minister of the HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to raise a new security force to minimise dependence on the Army in dealing with internal security problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to modernise the police forces;

(c) the extent to which it is likely to be helpful in dealing with the internal security problems; and

(d) the total number of police stations so far provided with communication system called 'Polnet'?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) 'Police' is a State subject being Entry 2 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The modernisation of the police is, therefore the responsibility of the State Government. However, Central Government has been providing assistance for procuring vehicles, purchase of equipment aids for investigation etc.

In order to modernise the police Telecommunication, the Government has approved setting up of the POLNET project to connect all the District Headquarters and the State Capitals with New Delhi.

*[Translation]*

**Ban on Mustard Oil**

3041. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of brands of mustard oil which were banned by the Government during August, 1998 in some States; and

(b) the details of steps taken by the Government against the firms of those brand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) The following brands were banned by the concerned Government during August, 1998 in some states:—

Dhara, Kanodia, Kohinoor, Scooter, Hathi, Parivar, Jumbo and P-Brand.

(b) Legal action is taken against the offenders as per the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules, 1955.

*[English]*

**Storage Capacity in Kerala**

3042. SHRI P. SANKARAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the storage capacity of foodgrains in the Food Corporation of India/State Warehousing Corporation in Kerala at the micro level;

(b) the losses of foodgrains at these storage centres in the State during each of the last three years;

(c) the methods adopted to minimise such losses; and

(d) the locations identified and funds allotted for additional storage centres for the Food Corporation of India, State Warehousing Corporation with capacity at each centre in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) The storage capacity of foodgrains available with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Kerala State Warehousing Corporation (KSWC) in Kerala as on 1.1.99 is 5.30 lakh MT and 1.50 MT respectively.

(b) The losses of foodgrains at these storage centres in the State of Kerala as reported by FCI during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Rice (in MTs)	Storage Losses (Percentage)
1994-95	1633	0.14%
1995-96	2576	0.21%
1996-97	986	0.06%

However, no loss in foodgrains stock has been reported by KSWC.

(c) To minimise storage losses the FCI has adopted various measures such as enforcement of strict quality specifications at the time of procurement, adoption of 50 kg. packing in a phased manner, installation of weighbridges, encouraging machine stitching of bags, tightening of security at depots, intensifying surprise checks, induction of CISF at vulnerable depots to curb theft and pilferage ensuring strict preservation measures etc.

(d) The locations identified and funds allotted for construction of additional storage centres capacity-wise, by FCI/KSWC during the year 1998-99 are as under:—

Agency	Centre identified	Capacity Funds	
		(in MTs)	Allotted (in lakhs)
FCI	Meenangudi	5,000	40.00
	Arakulam	5,000	90.00
KSWC	Attingal	2,400	68.50
	Karunagapally	2,700	46.00

#### Prostitution

3043. SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tendency of prostitution and sale/purchase of women has been increasing in the country particularly in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such cases reported in various States about the prostitution and sale/purchase of women during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) the number of persons arrested in this regard, State/Union Territory-wise;

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to check the same;

(f) whether the Government are contemplating to bring a stringent law to check such social evils; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Maharashtra Organised Crime Control Act

3044. SHRI D.S. AHIRE:  
SHRI ABHAYSINH S. BHONSLE:  
SHRI MADAN PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from Maharashtra regarding Maharashtra Organised Crime Control Act for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra referred the Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Ordinance, 1999 in January, 1999 for instructions of the President under article 213(1) of the Constitution. The Ordinance seeks to curb organised crimes like contract killings, extortion, smuggling in contrabands including narcotics, kidnapping for ransom, collection of protection money etc. It empowers a competent authority to authorise or approve interception of wire, electronic or oral communication to a police officer not below a rank of



Superintendent of Police, supervising the investigation of an organised crime.

The Ordinance provides: (a) for punishment for organised crime, (b) possession of unaccountable wealth on behalf of member of organised crimes syndicate and (c) forfeiture and attachment of property. However, to prevent its misuse, sufficient safeguard has been provided in the Ordinance, including constitution of Review Committee for review of authorisation orders as also making rules under the Ordinance.

The instructions of the President have already been conveyed on February 12, 1999.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Manufacturing of Illegal Weapons**

3045. SHRI JANARDAN PRASAD MISRA:  
SHRI M.R. CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the business of manufacturing illegal weapons is flourishing in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether some persons in this regard have been identified;

(c) if so, the number of such cases came to light during the last six months, State-wise;

(d) the places alongwith the details of weapons recovered therefrom; and

(e) the action taken against those persons?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (e) Information is being collected from the State Governments/UT Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Monitoring Cell on Essential Commodities**

3046. SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:  
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:  
SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRI T.R. BAALU:

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

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up a monitoring cell to check the price, availability and equitable distribution of essential commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the State Governments shall have their representative in the cell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) A Special Price Monitoring Cell has been set up recently in the Department of Consumer Affairs to monitor prices and availability of essential commodities. The Cell submits Notes to the High Powered Price Monitoring Board on the trends in prices and availability of essential commodities.

(c) No, Sir.

[English]

#### **Kutch District**

3047. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:  
SHRI GORDHANBHAI JAVIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from Government of Gujarat for taking necessary measures to protect the life and property of peoples living in Kutch district of Gujarat being on the Pak borders;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to hand over the patrolling responsibility of this area to the Coast Guard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India have accorded priority to the security of the border areas of Gujarat sector. Appropriate action has been taken on the various points raised in the Memorandum, in consultation with other departments/agencies of the Government and strengthening of border/coastal security is a continuing process.

(c) and (d) The patrolling of the Gujarat Coast including the shallow waters is the responsibility of the Coast Guard under Section 14 of the Coast Guard Act, 1978. At present, deeper waters are patrolled by the Coast Guard and Navy whereas the near shore areas are patrolled by the Navy with Customs and Police personnels in hired fishing boats. This is because presently Coast Guard does not have requisite water crafts/hovercrafts for shallow water patrolling. There is a proposal in the Ministry of Defence to establish a Coast Guard Station at Jakhau and acquisition of hovercrafts and advanced light helicopters for the Coast Guard for further augmenting surveillance in this area.

[*Translation*]

#### Misuse of Foodgrains

3048. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the losses incurred by each State for supply of foodgrains under the various schemes during each of the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government have received any complaint regarding misuse of foodgrains supplied under Below Poverty Line Public Distribution System;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the quantum and cost of the foodgrains damaged during transportation and storage in each State; and

(e) the States in which the demand for supply of foodgrains has been increasing every year and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) The details of losses incurred by each State for supply of foodgrains under various schemes are not maintained by Government of India.

(b) and (c) PDS is implemented under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments. While the Central Government procures and make available foodgrains, i.e., rice and wheat to the States at subsidised prices under PDS, the distribution to the consumers through the network of fair price shops is carried out by the State Government.

The Government of India receive from time to time, reports and complaints about the non-availability or diversion of PDS commodities including foodgrains at various locations in the country. Such reports, complaints are brought to the notice of State Government concerned for taking necessary corrective action.

(d) Details of the quantity and cost of damaged foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India as on 31.12.1998 are given in the Statement.

(e) Demand for foodgrains under PDS, which are subsidised, is generally higher and requests are received from the States/Union Territories for enhancing their quota. It is not always possible to meet fully such demands on account of constraints of availability in Central Pool and heavy subsidy involved.

#### Statement

*Region-wise Consolidated Position of Damaged Foodgrains with Food Corporation of India as on 31.12.1998*

Name of Region	Quantity (in Metric Tonnes)	Value (In Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3
<b>EAST ZONE</b>		
Bihar	16809	1315
Orissa	90	6
West Bengal	19579	1517
JM(PO), Calcutta	23208	1858
<b>NEF ZONE</b>		
Assam	2596	206
NEF States	337	27

1	2	3
NORTH ZONE		
Delhi	49	4
Haryana	3866	233
Himachal Pradesh	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	476	38
Punjab	27893	2104
Rajasthan	1157	76
Uttar Pradesh	10299	757
SOUTH ZONE		
Andhra Pradesh	632	43
Kerala	146	12
Karnataka	309	24
Tamil Nadu	330	25
JM(PO), Madras	301	20
JM(PO), Vizag	58	4
WEST ZONE		
Gujarat	12727	989
Maharashtra	1223	94
Madhya Pradesh	23136	1884
JM(PO), Kandla	934	66
Country Total	146155	11302

*[English]*

**Voluntary Organisations engaged  
in Education Centre**

3049. SHRIMATI KAMAL RANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants are being paid to some voluntary organisations running education centres for the tribal women in UP;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some representations have been received from some voluntary organisations to increase the amount of grants-in-aid and made the payment once in a year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Scheme of Educational Complex in low literacy pockets for development of women literacy in tribal areas has been modified during 1998-99 and the suggestions received in this regard have been taken care of as far as increase in the amount is concerned.

**Guidelines for Benefits to OBCs**

3050. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fool-proof arrangements have been made for providing benefits, exclusively meant for other Backward Classes;

(b) if so, whether any instructions/guidelines have been issued to the agencies/authorities engaged in this field;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (d) Besides the scheme of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, which has been under operation since 1992-93 for the welfare of Other Backward Classes, more schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes have been launched recently with a view to improving the educational and socio-economic conditions of the target groups. The copies of the schemes containing detailed norms and conditions have been circulated to all the States/Union Territories.

#### **Assistance to Voluntary Cultural Organisations**

3051. SHRI RAMCHANDRA BAINDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government from Voluntary Cultural Organisations of Haryana for financial assistance during each of the last two years;

(b) the details of proposals approved by the Government or are under consideration of the Government; and

(c) the amount sanctioned so far and the amount actually provided during the above period, organisation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Repatriation of Illegal Immigrants**

3052. SHRI M. RAJIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has expressed its inability to tackle infiltration from Bangladesh in the absence of an agreement between New Delhi and Dhaka on the repatriation of illegal immigrants;

(b) if so, the problems pointed out by the State Government in implementing the directive; and

(c) the steps proposed to check border infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) The Government of West Bengal has filed an Affidavit/Status Report in the Supreme Court in Writ Petition Number 125/98 filed by All India Lawyers Forum for Civil Liberties. In this Affidavit, the Government of West Bengal has stated that "unless the Union of India enters into an International Agreement with the Government of Bangladesh simplifying the procedure governing repatriation of Bangladeshi nationals who are illegally staying in India, the herculean task of detecting and convicting such illegal immigrants will be rendered nugatory and futile".

(b) In the aforesaid Affidavit, the Government of West Bengal has stated that "while it is relatively easy to detect, prosecute and push back Bangladeshis intercepted during transit, it is quite difficult to identify those who have already settled in the districts due to the following reasons:—

(i) Their features, dress and language are largely similar to the residents of West Bengal;

(ii) Many of them have acquired ration cards and have been enlisted in the electoral rolls with the help of local touts and unscrupulous officials and politicians;

(iii) Many sections of the local people, including political leaders of all hues, harbour a sympathy for them and are reluctant to cooperate in their identification and deportation; and

(iv) The sheer number of such Bangladeshis believed to have entered into India after 1971, makes it humanly impossible to prosecute all of them under the Foreigners Act, get a conviction and a court order in respect of each one of them and thereafter push them back to Bangladesh."

(c) A series of measures have been taken by the Government to curb the problem of infiltration of Bangladeshi nationals into India. These measures include raising of additional battalions of Border Security Force, reduction of gaps between the border outposts, intensification of patrolling both on the land and the riverine border, accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing, increase in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipments etc. The matter has also been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh on various occasions. The progress of these measures is reviewed regularly at various levels.

**Restriction on Movement of Foodgrains**

3053. SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN:  
DR. ULHAS VASUDEO PATIL:  
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether a general policy decision was taken to lift the restriction on the Inter-State movement of essential commodities;

(b) if so, whether Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are not implementing the same and prohibit the movement of essential commodities to Kerala;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement the above general policy and to ensure the free movement of essential commodities in States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In Andhra Pradesh paddy can be moved outside the State with a permit issued by the State Government. The State wants to continue with this system to maximise rice procurement for operating the PDS and also to ensure availability of rice in the open market at affordable prices.

In Tamil Nadu, every licensed dealer miller has to pay to the Government a quantity equal to the total quantity of rice or paddy intended to be transported towards levy at the procurement price. This levy is applicable only to stocks moved from Tamil Nadu to other States and not vice-versa. Since the State is marginally deficit in foodgrains, the State Government wants to continue with this export levy. In spite of consistent persuasion, both the State Governments want to continue with the above restrictions on paddy/rice on account of local conditions as explained above.

[Translation]

**Scheme for Development of Slums**

3054. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for implementation of environmental improvement of slums during last years till date in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the arrangements made for monitoring the expenditure being incurred on the development of slums and poverty alleviation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Slum is a State subject and the State Governments formulate specific plans & programmes for development of slums in various towns & cities as per their priority. However, with a view to ameliorating the living conditions of slum dwellers a Centrally sponsored scheme viz. Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) was launched during Fifth Five Year Plan, which was subsequently transferred to State sector in 1974 and since then is being implemented by the State Governments under the Minimum Needs Programme. The Government of India launched a National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) in 1996 to provide Additional Central Assistance to States/UTs for the development of urban slums. State-wise allocation of funds under EIUs since Vth Plan upto 1995-96 and under NSDP since inception of the scheme upto 1998-99 are given in Statements-I and II.

(b) Under NSDP funds are being allocated by the Planning Commission and releases are being made by Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment has been nominated as the nodal Ministry to monitor the programme. Being a nodal Ministry, this Ministry has prepared MIS proforma to monitor the physical as well as financial progress of NSDP and circulated to all States/UTs to report the progress made under NSDP to this Ministry on quarterly basis.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mizoram	4.00	15.00	5.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Orissa	90.00	131.50	100.00	77.00	90.00	56.00	56.00	80.00
Punjab	360.00	439.00	165.00	200.00	175.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	275.00	495.00	400.00	320.00	365.00	370.00	400.00	445.00
Sikkim	19.00	28.50	6.00	10.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	2283.00	1650.00	270.00	235.00	260.00	230.00	330.00	526.00
Tripura	45.00	131.00	35.00	40.00	50.00	8.00	55.00	50.00
Uttar Pradesh	889.00	2166.00	790.00	755.00	785.00	737.00	785.00	794.00
West Bengal	1864.00	3387.00	885.00	450.00	1060.00	500.00	500.00	270.00
UNION TERRITORIES								
A & N Islands	0.00	46.00	20.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	1.50
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	4.50	3.50	0.00
Lakshadweep	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pondicherry	49.00	115.00	30.00	35.00	50.00	40.00	40.00	45.00
NCT of Delhi	1245.00	2295.00	200.00	800.00	820.00	785.00	900.00	960.00
Total :	15119.01	22806.31	6529.00	6342.00	7964.00	6284.04	7847.00	10833.00

**Statement-II****Additional Central Assistance Allocated under NSDP to States/UTs**

(Value : Rs. Lakhs)

States/UTs	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2297.00	2945.00	3250.00
Arunachal Pradesh	11.00	100.00	100.00
Assam	222.00	284.00	284.00
Bihar	1891.00	2425.00	2425.00
Goa	44.00	100.00	100.00
Gujarat	1427.00	1830.00	1830.00
Haryana	365.00	469.00	514.00
Himachal Pradesh	50.00	100.00	100.00
Jammu & Kashmir	326.00	418.00	659.00
Karnataka	1264.00	1621.00	1787.00
Kerala	727.00	932.00	932.00
Madhya Pradesh	1480.00	1898.00	1898.00
Maharashtra	3567.00	4573.00	5331.00
Manipur	45.00	100.00	100.00



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1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	40.00	100.00	100.00
Mizoram	34.00	100.00	100.00
Nagaland	24.00	100.00	100.00
Orissa	450.00	577.00	620.00
Punjab	705.00	904.00	904.00
Rajasthan	1049.00	1345.00	1345.00
Sikkim	3.00	100.00	100.00
Tamil Nadu	1905.00	2442.00	2465.00
Tripura	39.00	100.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	3128.00	4011.00	4011.00
West Bengal	2469.00	3166.00	3426.00
UNION TERRITORIES			
A & N Islands	8.00	100.00	100.00
Chandigarh	62.00	100.00	100.00
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1.00	100.00	100.00
Daman & Diu	5.00	100.00	100.00
Lakshadweep	3.00	100.00	100.00
Pondicherry	66.00	100.00	100.00
NCT of Delhi	1294.00	1660.00	1818.00
Total :	25001.00	33000.00	36000.00

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*[English]***Smuggling through Samjhauta Express**

3055. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:  
SHRI ABHAYSINH S. BHONSLE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Samjhauta Express has become a source of smuggling and unlawful activities and a racket operating in the Samjhauta Express at Amritsar has been unearthed during 1998;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct a CBI inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the intelligence agencies have failed to check such activities;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to check smuggling and unlawful activities being made through this train?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) According to information received from the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, a consignment consisting of goods valued at Rs. 69,98,060 was seized by the officers of DRI Regional Unit, Amritsar at Attari Railway Station on 20.6.1998. This consignment had arrived by Samjhauta Express from Pakistan on 18.6.1998. The CBI has registered a case in this connection on the request of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.

(e) to (g) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crimes in trains is also the responsibility of the Government Railway Police (GRP), which functions under the control of the respective State Governments. However, the Central Government has been advising the State Governments, from time to time, to take measures to curb crimes in trains. The measures suggested by the Central Government include, *inter alia*, the need for regular meetings between the GRP and Railway Protection Force (RPF), posting of mobile police force in running trains, improvement in

coordination between the police escort and the railway staff, removal of unauthorised hawkers, urchins and other undesirable elements, etc.

**Village Defence Committees**

3056. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the number of the Village Defence Committee in Jammu have not been paid salaries for the past several months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any move to enhance their salaries keeping in view the great services being rendered by the VDCs in fighting the heavily armed terrorists including foreign mercenaries; and

(d) the total amount provided to the State Government on security related matters on different accounts during the last three years and also in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) Services rendered by Village Defence Committee members are voluntary in nature. However, Special Police Officers (SPOs) who form the nucleus of Village Defence Committee, are paid an honorarium by the State Government. The Central Government is reimbursing to the State Government for a fixed number of SPOs under Security Related Expenditure (SRE). Norms for reimbursement under SRE on this account have been reviewed recently.

(d) An amount of Rs. 571.95 Crs. has been reimbursed to the State Government by Central Government under Security Related Expenditure during the last three financial years. In the current financial year Rs. 174.94 Crs. has been reimbursed to the State Government under the above mentioned head.

**Scholarships by Foreign Countries**

3057. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Indian students granted scholarships by foreign countries during the last three years, year-wise; subject-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): A Statement is enclosed.

**Statement***Students Granted Scholarships/Fellowships by Foreign Countries*

Sl. No.	Country	Year	No. of Students	Subject
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Australia	1996-97	16	(Environment Science-1, Education-1, Mining-2, Humanities-1, Forest Science-1, Health Science-1, Public Health-2, Mass Communication-1, Demography-1, Medicine-1, Economics-1, Architecture-1, English-1, Urban & Regional Planning-1)
		1997-98	—	
		1998-99	—	
2.	Belgium	1996-97	—	
		1997-98	3	(Environmental Science-2, Metallurgy-1)
		1998-99	1	(Environmental Science-1)
3.	Canada	1996-97	2	(Economics-1, Env. Science-1)
		1997-98	—	
		1998-99	4	(Economics-1, Animal Husbandry-1, Forestry-1, Remote Sensing-1)
4.	China	1996-97	11	(Chinese Language-5, Accupuncture-1, Fine Arts-1, Plant Breeding-1, Fisheries-1, Botany-1, Chinese Studies-1)
		1997-98	5	(Chinese Language-3, Seri-Culture-2).
		1998-99	12	(Chinese Language-4, Accupuncture-2, Pol. Science-1, Zoology-1, Botany-1, Agronomy-2, Sericulture-1)
5.	Czech	1996-97	—	
		1997-98	2	(Environment Protection-2)
		1998-99	2	(Environment Protection-2)

1	2	3	4	5
6.	France	1996-97	2	(Political Science-1, Economics-1)
		1997-98	1	(Economics-1)
		1998-99	2	(Political Science-1, Economics-1)
7.	Germany	1996-97	10	(Environmental Science-2, Metallurgy-1, Veterinary Science-1, Forestry-1, Computer Science-1, Electronics-1, Bio-technology-1, Mechanical Engineering-1, Material Science-1)
		1997-98	9	(Veterinary Science-2, Environmental Science-1, Metallurgy-1, Agronomy-1, Bio-Pharma-1, Sensory Technology-1, Industrial Chemistry-1, Bio-technology-1)
		1998-99	9	(Veterinary Science-2, Bio-technology-2, Environmental Science-2, Horticulture-2, Bio-Engineering-1)
8.	Ireland	1996-97	5	(Hydrology-2, Computer Education-1, Environmental Science-1, Occupational Health-1)
		1997-98	6	(Hydrology-2, Environmental Science-1, Computer Education-1, Occupational Health & Agronomy-1, Community Health-1)
		1998-99	4	(Hydrology-2, Environmental Science-1, Community Health-1)
9.	Israel	1996-97	2	(Agricultural Engineering-1, International Relations-1)
		1997-98	2	(International Relations-1, Agriculture-1)
		1998-99	3	(Agriculture-2, Comparative Studies (Religion)-1)
10.	Italy	1996-97	4	(Italian language & literature-4)
		1997-98	13	(Restoration Frescos/Ceramics/Metal-3, Italian language-10,)
		1998-99	2	(Achitectural Restoration-2)

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Japan	1996-97	16	(Pedagogy-1, Earthquake Engineering-1, Biological Oceanography-1, Bio-technology-1, Japanese Studies-1, Fibre Optics-1, Laser Technology-1, Japanese language-1, Ship Building-1, Fisheries-1, Opto-Electronics-2, Quality & Reliability Engineering-1, Microprocessor-1, Management Studies-1, Fine Arts-1)
		1997-98	14	(Earthquake Engineering-1, Biological Oceanography-1, Bio-technology-2, Japanese Studies-1, Fibre Optics-1, Laser technology-1, Japanese language & literature-1, Ship Building-1, Opto-Electronics-1, Quality & Reliability Engineering-1, Management-1, Remote Sensing-1, Robotics-1)
		1998-99	16	(Earthquake-1, Biological Oceanography-1, Bio-technology-2, Japanese language-1, Fibre Optics-1, Laser Technology-1, Japanese studies-1, Ship Building-1, Fisheries-1, Microprocessor-1, Management Studies-1, Fine Arts-2, Remote Sensing-1, Robotics-1)
12.	Korea (South)	1996-97	—	
		1997-98	1	(Korean Studies-1)
		1998-99	—	
13.	Mexico	1996-97	1	(Spanish Language-1)
		1997-98	3	(Spanish Language-3)
		1998-99	—	
14.	New Zealand	1996-97	—	
		1997-98	1	(Soil Science-1)
		1998-99	—	

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Netherlands	1996-97	—	
		1997-98	4	(Water Technology-1, Cardiology-1, Agriculture-2)
		1998-99	2	(Water Technology-1, Cardiology-1)
16.	Norway	1996-97	—	
		1997-98	3	(Professional Shipping-1, Hydropower Development-1, Electric Power Distribution System-1)
		1998-99	5	(Professional Shipping-1, Hydropower Development-1, Electric Power Distribution System-1, International Fisheries Management-2)
17.	Poland	1996-97	—	
		1997-98	—	
		1998-99	2	(Polish language & Culture-2)
18.	U.K.	1996-97	33	(Computer Studies-1, Electronics-2, Environmental Studies-1, Remote Sensing Technology-1, Biotech/Biochem Engineering-2, Robotics-2, Molecular Biology-2, Physics-1, Chemistry-6, Animal Husbandry-2, Forestry-2, History-3, Sociology-1, Management Studies-2, Cardiology-3, Gynaecology-1, Dentistry-1)
		1997-98	17	(Environmental Studies-1, Remote Sensing Technology-2, Communication Engineering-1, Biotech/Biochem Engineering-1, Robotics-2, Mathematics-1, Chemistry-1, Sociology-1, Fine Arts-1, Economics-3, Cancer Research-1, Gynaecology-2)
		1998-99	16	(Electronics-1, Environmental Studies-1, Remote Sensing Technology-1, Communication Engineering-1, Mathematics-1, Molecular Biology-1, Chemistry-1, Animal Husbandry-3, History-2, Cancer Research-1, Gynaecology-1, Medicine-1, Dentistry-1)

**Review of School Text Books***[Translation]*

3058. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Text Book Takes Indian Back to PL-480 era" appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated February 22, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of the Government to the observations made therein;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to review the school text books and CBSE syllabus and modify them suitably; and

(d) the action plan formulated by NCERT in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) Government does not exercise direct control on prescription of text books in the schools. However, with a view to provide authentic learning and teaching material NCERT develops such authentic text books which are being widely used. The evaluation system of various examinations are also based on the contents of such authentic text books.

**New Fertilizer Plants**

3059. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

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

(a) the number of fertilizers units proposed to be set up in the country during the ninth five year plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) and (b) Details of major fertilizer projects of Public Sector Undertakings/Cooperative Sector which are under implementation and are likely to be completed by the end of the Ninth Plan period are given in the enclosed Statement. In addition, National Fertilizers Limited has, under the prescribed procedure, submitted a proposal to expand the urea capacity of its Nangal Unit, for approval of Government. If approved, this project which has a gestation period of 24 months, is also likely to be implemented by the end of the Ninth Plan period.

Details of major fertilizer projects, as provided by the promoters, under implementation in the private sector and likely to be completed by the end of the Ninth Plan, are also given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement***Projects under Implementation*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project, Location and Company/Cooperative	Estimated capital cost (Rs. crore)	Production envisaged		Zero date	Approved/Original date of commissioning
			Product	Capacity		
			(in Lakh MTPA)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. PUBLIC/COOPERATIVE SECTOR:</b>						
01.	Expansion project of IFFCO at Kandla, (Phase-II), Gujarat	212.20	NPK DAP	3.70 2.27	22.1.97	22.10.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
02.	Revamp of Namrup Plants of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. at Namrup, Assam	350.00	Urea	3.28	2.11.98	1.5.2001
<b>B. PRIVATE SECTOR</b>						
01.	Expansion project of Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. at Gadepan, (Phase-II) Rajasthan	1256.00	Urea	7.75	25.12.96	31.12.99
02.	Oswal Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., (New) at Paradeep, Orissa	1832.00	DAP NPK NP	15.00 3.20 1.00	Sept.,97	Sept., 99
03.	Godavari Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	99.13	DAP	2.8	5.1.98	31.12.2001
04.	Hind Lever Chemicals Ltd., DAP/NPK Project at Haldia, West Bengal.	88.31	DAP/NPK	4.00	23.2.98	April, 99

[English]

(d) the percentage of utilisation of funds, State-wise?

#### Utilisation of Funds

3060. SHRI FRANCISCO SARDINHA: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have proposed any scheme to supply pipeline drinking water to the rural people in Goa;

(b) if so, the number of gram panchayats to be taken under the scheme in Goa;

(c) the funds allocated to this scheme during the last financial year, State-wise; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) and (b) Rural Water Supply is a State subject. State Governments have been implementing Rural Water Supply Programmes under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). The Central Government, through the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission supplements the efforts of the State Government by providing central assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The State Governments have been delegated powers to plan and implement individual Water Supply Schemes under the ARWSP on the pattern of the MNP. The types of drinking water systems to be provided to rural



habitations are decided by the State Governments as such. information on the number of gram panchayats to be covered under various systems is not maintained at the central level.

(c) and (d) A statement showing the funds available with the States under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the year 1997-98 and the percentage of utilisation is given in the Statement enclosed.

**Statement**

*State-wise allocation of funds and percentage of utilisation of funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during 1997-98*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Total availability of funds	%age of utilisation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8782.080	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2534.810	91.07
3.	Assam	3989.150	45.17
4.	Bihar	2987.099	0.00
5.	Goa	549.750	60.29
6.	Gujarat	6022.720	88.89
7.	Haryana	2826.880	66.98
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1745.090	95.32
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6136.780	45.81
10.	Karnataka	10257.150	89.17

1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	4837.590	85.12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8891.070	95.12
13.	Maharashtra	12087.190	101.19
14.	Manipur	917.710	62.98
15.	Meghalaya	1035.660	70.58
16.	Mizoram	679.690	72.10
17.	Nagaland	869.750	31.79
18.	Orissa	6082.330	81.48
19.	Punjab	2031.830	87.82
20.	Rajasthan	10737.530	97.51
21.	Sikkim	435.600	100.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	9453.110	84.07
23.	Tripura	762.000	130.53
24.	Uttar Pradesh	16810.490	75.33
25.	West Bengal	5522.010	78.61
Total :		126985.069	82.39

**Fencing**

3061. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI ABHAYSINH S. BHONSLE:  
SHRI D.S. AHIRE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that at the time of border fencing on Indo-Pak border, agricultural land of farmers has come between barbed wire fencing and international border;

(b) if so, whether in spite of representations by the farmers of Western Rajasthan, especially of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Bikaner, they have not yet been paid any compensation nor they are allowed any access to their land;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have carried out on the spot study of agricultural land which came under fencing, to assess the amount of compensation to be paid to affected farmers;

(e) if so, the time by which compensation will be paid to the farmers;

(f) whether any criteria has been fixed to pay compensation to the affected farmers;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the number of farmers in each bordering States likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (h) Acquisition of land for fencing on Indo-Pak border and payment of compensation for the private land, which may have come under fencing, is done by the concerned State Government. Central Government only reimburses the actual payment of compensation made by the State Government. State Government of Rajasthan has been informed to disburse compensation to farmers whose lands may have been acquired and claim reimbursement.

**Curbing of Violation**

3062. SHRI NEPAL CHANDRA DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court, the Human Right Commission and Law Commission have advocated for amendment to statutes Governing the Police Administration to curb violation of human rights by the men in uniform;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring forth any amendment to Section 197 of the Code; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court dated the 20th July, 1998 in W.P. (Civil) No. 310 of 1996, a Committee was constituted to suggest ways and means for implementation of the pending recommendations of the National Police Commission, National Human Rights Commission, Law Commission and Vohra Committee. The first report of this Committee has been filed in the Supreme Court as directed by it. The term of the Committee has been extended for submitting its 2nd and final report. The case is enlisted for further hearing in the Supreme Court on the 22nd March, 1999.

**Food Subsidy**

3063. SHRI U.V. KRISHNAMRAJU:  
SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY:  
SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

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

(a) the budgeted food subsidy during the current year;

(b) the annual financial burden being borne by exchequer on account of subsidy;

(c) the likely impact on the subsidy bill of foodgrains this year due to hike in PDS prices; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to remove subsidy on foodgrains without affecting common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (c) While in the Budget Estimates for 1998-99 a provision of Rs. 9000/- crores was made in the Revised Estimates this has been

reduced by Rs. 300 crores as a result of upward revision in the Central Issue Prices of foodgrains with effect from 29.1.99.

(b) The quantum of food subsidy in a year depends on the level of procurement, issue prices, quantum of supplies under various schemes and the level of buffer stocks etc. This therefore varies from year to year.

(d) While it is not possible to eliminate food subsidy without raising the issue prices suitably, following important steps have been taken, are being taken by the FCI to reduce contain the economic cost and carrying cost and other expenditure:—

- (i) FCI is trying to achieve average capacity utilisation of 75% to reduce storage cost even though the procurement of grain is seasonal.
- (ii) The procurement and movement ratio is being adhered to the norm of 1:1.35 as fixed by the Government of India to reduce the expenditure on freight.
- (iii) Continuous efforts are being made to reduce shortages in handling of foodgrains.
- (iv) Efforts are also being made to reduce the incurrence of Railway demurrage charges.
- (v) Excess stocks are being released in the open market at prices above the Central Issue Price (CIP).
- (vi) Issue of old stocks, disposing of C&D category of stocks and introducing direct supervision on movement of foodgrains to control the incidence of transit and storage shortages.
- (vii) Machine stitching of gunnies and handling of foodgrains in 50 kg bags to reduce the storage and transit loss.
- (viii) Ensuring strict quality control measures during procurement storage.
- (ix) The Corporation is controlling the administrative cost by following minimum recruitment of resultant entry level post irrespective of the increased volume of operations.

[Translation]

#### Farm Houses in Delhi

3064. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farm houses located at Andheria Mor in Mahrauli village of Delhi were allotted land at cheaper rates by the administration for poultry farm;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the Farm Houses are used for other purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

#### Anti-National Elements

3065. SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the anti-national elements are raising their heads to create law and order problems in the country; and

(b) if so, the effective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir. Law & order problems prevail in some parts of the country due to activities of anti-national elements.

(b) Government is keeping a close and careful watch on all such developments though 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, it is for concerned State Governments to devise various methods and take concrete steps to improve the law and order situation in the States. At the Central level, action is taken to facilitate coordination of the anti-terrorist operations of different States and to improve flow of information useful for control of their activities among States. Further, help is being provided to the State Governments in term of financial assistance, weapons, deployment of para-military forces

etc. In certain special circumstances, financial assistance has also been given to some of the affected States over and above the on-going allocations for modernisation of police and supply of weapons.

[Translation]

### **Navodaya Vidyalaya**

\*3066. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open Navodaya Vidyalaya for children of Tharu Tribals in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for construction work of these vidyalayas in the above states; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The scheme envisages opening one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya per District and no separate JNVs for any tribe or community is set up. Seats are however reserved for SC/ST community students.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

### **Open Market Scheme**

3067. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the discretionary powers of the officers of Food Corporation of India regarding sale of wheat and rice in the open market;

(b) whether open auctions are not being conducted in various foodgrains depots;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to start any sale related scheme in the open market;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) There are no discretionary powers to the officers of Food Corporation of India regarding sale of wheat and rice. Food Corporation of India is required to release the stocks of Foodgrains under the Open Market Sale Scheme (domestic) as per the instructions/guide-lines issued by this Ministry from time to time. However, FCI has been authorised to dispose of more than two years old stock of rice which is upgradable but within PFA standard at the prices and on the terms and conditions decided by High Level Committee of FCI provided the prices are not below the APL prices. FCI is also empowered to dispose of sub-standard damaged stocks of Foodgrains.

(b) and (c) Food Corporation of India does not conduct open auction for its stocks at various depots under the Open Market Sale Scheme (domestic), as open auctions result in monopoly of a few buyers who have more money to bid and re-sell it later on. Therefore, on practical considerations. Government has decided to undertake open sale at fixed rates and FCI dispose of the upgradable/substandard/damaged stock of foodgrains at fixed price tender etc.

(d) to (f) The Central Government decided in Nov-1998 to release upto 40 lakh M.T. of wheat to State Governments for open sale under the Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic). The State Governments have been given the options to release this wheat through the PDS outlets or through Roller Flour Mills. Co-operative Societies and State Government agencies to encourage the lifting of wheat under the scheme. The Government has removed the restrictions imposed on State Governments regarding movement of wheat/Wheat products outside their State. The State Government availing the benefit of the scheme is required to keep a watch on the prices within the State. Rice is not being sold under this scheme. However FCI dispose of sub-standard damaged stock of foodgrains from time to time by inviting tenders fixed price etc. under the powers delegated to them.

[English]

### **Urban Population**

3068. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nation Agency has warned that Indian cities are likely to become urban nightmares due to growing urban population and lack of planning;

(b) if so, the details of the problems envisaged by urban cities in the country; and

(c) the measures proposed by the Government to solve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is aware of the problems faced by the cities such as poverty, pollution, congestion, resource constraint, slums, inadequate infrastructure like housing, water supply, sewerage, solid waste disposal, urban roads as also social and cultural infrastructure etc.

(c) The Government has taken a number of measures to improve urban living conditions and deficiency of services in urban India. Some of the important measures include Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Mega City schemes and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for enhancing urban basic services, Urban Environmental Improvement Programmes (EIUS), National Slum Development Programme, 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments for empowering Local Bodies, Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling Act (ULCA), National Housing Policy etc. as also involvement of private sector in resource mobilisation for housing and urban infrastructure projects.

[*Translation*]

#### **Families below Poverty Line**

3069. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government have sorted out the differences with the State Governments in determining the estimated population living below poverty line;

(b) if so, the names of those States; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to cater the needs of families living under poverty line in excess of estimates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) For the purpose of allocation of foodgrains to the families Below Poverty Line (BPL) under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) the poverty estimates for the year 1993-94 arrived at by the Planning Commission based on the methodology of 'Expert Group on estimation of proportion and number of Poor' constituted by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. Lakdawala have been adopted.

A BPL census is conducted by the States at the behest of Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment at the beginning of each Five Year Plan to identify BPL families for targeting under various self-employment programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IDP) etc. However, the allocation of funds for such programmes is made on the basis of the poverty estimates of the Planning Commission.

The State-wise poverty estimates arrived at by the Planning Commission are generally lower than the estimates of the States as per the BPL census for the 8th Five Year Plan.

While the BPL census can be a basis for identification of BPL families for issue of specially subsidised foodgrains under TPDS, the overall number has to be limited to the estimates of the Planning Commission. However, some States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa and Tamil Nadu have identified BPL families in excess of the estimates of the Planning Commission.

(c) The resources required for issue of specially subsidised foodgrains to BPL families identified in excess of the estimates of the Planning Commission have to be met by the State Government concerned on their own.

[*English*]

#### **Foreign Mercenaries in Jammu and Kashmir**

3070. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of increasing number of foreign mercenaries in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) According to the information

provided by the State Government of J&K, the number of foreign mercenaries killed in security forces operations during the last 4 years is as under:—

1995	1996	1997	1998
85	139	197	319

(c) Government remain firm in their resolve to take all measures necessary to fully safeguard the country's security and territorial integrity. A multi-pronged strategy has been implemented to tackle militancy in J&K which includes strengthening of border management, gearing up of the intelligence machinery, countering militancy in the hinterland by pro-active actions, establishment of Village Defence Committees, improved Coordination between different field agencies, establishments of pickets at vulnerable locations and modernisation/upgradation of State police force.

#### **Inadequate Representation in Services**

3071. SHRI ABHAYSINH S. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a survey conducted by National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled, Handicapped Persons are not being provided adequate representations in services in Government or public companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of handicapped persons provided jobs in said companies on the basis of Handicapped Act, 1995 during each of the last two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) No such survey has been conducted by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. However, Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act, 1995 contains a provision that the

appropriate Government shall appoint in every establishment not less than 3% of persons with disability of which 1% each shall be reserved for persons suffering from:—

- (a) Blindness or low vision;
- (b) hearing impairment; and
- (c) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected.

*[Translation]*

#### **IIT in Bihar**

3072. SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a branch of IIT in Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) With a view to ensuring optimum utilisation of the existing facilities in the IITs and in view of the financial constraints, as of now, there is no proposal to establish more IITs in the country.

*[English]*

#### **Collection of Tax by Bodo**

3073. SHRI CHANDU LAL AJMEERA:  
SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bodo Liberation Tiger Force has been collecting tax from people in lower Assam districts; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) The BLTF has been indulging in extortion

and forcing people in lower Assam Districts to pay "Bodoland tax".

(b) Government has taken various steps to bring the problem of extortion under control. These include, inter-alia, deployment of Para-Military Forces and Army in the State. Coordinated action by Army, Para-Military & State Police and declaration of BLT as unlawful association under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. A number of BLTF activists indulging in "tax collection"/extortion have been arrested.

**Mechanisation for Proper Utilisation of Funds meant for SC/STs**

3074. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to refer to the Starred Question No. 187 dated 09.06.98 and state:

(a) the mechanism available with her Ministry to monitor the utilisation of the funds allotted to the different States/UTs of the country for its proper and timely utilisation for the SCs/STs people;

(b) whether any review has been conducted for the timely utilisation of the funds released under tribal sub-plans/special component plans meant for the SCs/STs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have received any report on utilisation of funds released under the tribal sub-plan/special component plans from the State Governments during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof, area-wise, year-wise and State-wise; and

(f) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) The timely utilisation of funds released to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is monitored through the mechanism of obtaining utilisation certificates from State/UTs for funds released to them during the previous year before issuing sanctions for the current financial year. In addition to this, annual progress reports are also furnished by the State Governments/UT Administrations which are reviewed in the Ministry and serve as a basis for further allocation of funds to States/UTs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As per Statement-I for Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan and at Statement-II for Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan.

(f) Question does not arise.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise Utilisation of Funds Released under Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan During 1995-96 to 1997-98*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Released		Utilised		Released		Utilised	
		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3425.41	3323.13	2915.22	3510.00	2680.13	2680.13		
2.	Assam	222.65	206.09	163.52	191.99	142.18	112.20		
3.	Bihar	0.00	1581.21	2678.61	2200	2808.2	4939.40		



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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Gujarat	278.90	631.74	278.90	664.58	1659.99	1659.99
5.	Goa	2.09	2.91	2.09	2.04	3.83	1.16
6.	Haryana	623.00	491.78	520.00	572.51	546.41	644.69
7.	Himachal Pradesh	193.63	224.38	180.29	244.80	256.91	271.44
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	83.77	127.64	95.23	38.74	73.87	105.98
9.	Karnataka	2350.09	2220.05	1884.01	1968.79	1389.35	1434.61
10.	Kerala	492.73	443.13	404.93	458.90	645.94	576.05
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2425.33	2102.70	1910.39	1419.18	1945.24	1465.66
12.	Maharashtra	1745.47	1598.00	1448.87	1505.09	1922.45	1643.61
13.	Manipur	5.90	5.22	5.11	5.78	6.58	6.58
14.	Orissa	1311.82	1215.76	1265.07	1354.52	1925.47	1925.47
15.	Punjab	571.68	670.94	883.28	610.47	0.00	887.82
16.	Rajasthan	1828.26	2311.73	1619.91	1757.37	2279.81	2308.28
17.	Sikkim	3.57	3.72	3.39	3.39	4.44	4.44
18.	Tamil Nadu	2803.55	2655.66	2271.54	1186.10	1756.90	1766.97

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Tripura	72.26	63.88	72.54	80.70	106.28	106.54
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5839.03	6040.60	5920.49	6025.24	7646.66	5572.47
21.	West Bengal	2955.22	2955.50	2752.50	2742.85	2848.78	2848.78
22.	Chandigarh	14.86	17.88	16.23	18.22	18.16	18.16
23.	Delhi	231.16	151.52	190.42	190.42	135.43	90.40
24.	Pondicherry	19.62	26.68	17.46	19.64	23.99	25.74
Total		27500.00	29071.85	27500.00	16772.13	30827.00	31096.57

**Statement-II***Statement of State/UT-wise Utilisation of Funds Released under  
Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

1	2	3		4		5	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2140.32	2166.31	2287.52	1885.95	2581.54	1997.17
2.	Assam	1545.19	1763.69	1524.71	939.89	1460.00	938.11
3.	Bihar	274.22	8.30	3364.00	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	3060.26	2559.24	2642.95	2948.24	2632.77	2964.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Himachal Pradesh	541.62	493.35	622.44	541.62	521.89	605.82
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	756.64	989.15	681.54	787.37	521.80	195.55
7.	Karnataka	659.99	411.47	569.50	391.98	500.00	—
8.	Kerala	181.20	153.16	153.71	164.69	196.12	231.78
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3579.66	6635.34	7695.71	8532.99	9207.88	7189.15
10.	Maharashtra	2930.82	2752.52	3160.78	2259.32	3400.89	2861.77
11.	Manipur	574.53	575.64	653.22	660.14	950.00	762.10
12.	Orissa	4958.10	5489.66	4411.44	4411.44	5576.27	4376.27
13.	Rajasthan	2819.04	2993.91	2467.32	2461.44	2341.13	2184.71
14.	Sikkim	100.19	82.91	138.41	—	60.00	121.91
15.	Tamil Nadu	274.44	274.44	238.81	232.01	243.71	243.71
16.	Tripura	564.97	564.97	594.48	671.32	885.00	610.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	104.88	0.00	90.39	83.12	112.91	—
18.	West Bengal	1763.21	1763.21	1558.07	1654.04	1600.39	1600.39
19.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	112.21	89.11	95.18	105.78	118.00	97.13
20.	Daman & Diu	59.31	59.31	49.82	49.82	50.75	50.61

### **Amnesty Scheme of DDA**

3075. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT BACHDA: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Amnesty Scheme launched by DDA has been availed of by the allottees of Higher Purchase Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of persons benefited by the scheme;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend the date of the Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have issued/propose to issue No Dues Certificate to the allottees who cleared their dues; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. DDA has reported that about 13,560 applications have been received under the Scheme. All the allottees/applicants are likely to be benefited if up-to-date outstanding instalments and due penalty paid by the applicants.

(c) and (d) The date for payment of outstanding instalments and penalty/interest is already extended upto 31.3.1999. There is no proposal under consideration with the Government to extend this date further.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. DDA propose to issue "No Dues Certificate" to the allottees who clear their entire amount on account of outstanding instalments and interest subject to final checking by the department under the scheme. The applicant is required to submit a copy of challans in respect of all the instalments paid along with interest/penalty including that of initial deposit, for issue of NOC.

### **Coaches Trained by National Institute of Sports**

3076. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons trained as coaches so far by the National Institute of Sports;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to provide better remuneration and other facilities to these coaches; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) A total number of 12,277 Coaches have been trained by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala so far.

(b) and (c) Consequent upon the implementation of the recommendations of the Vth Central Pay Commission in Sports Authority of India (SAI), the coaches working under SAI are drawing Pay and Allowances which are at par with similarly placed officials in the Central Government Organisations.

### **Financial Assistance to Poor People in Chandigarh**

3077. SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had sent any financial assistance to the Union Territory of Chandigarh for assistance to the people living below poverty line during the last three years;

(b) if so, the total amount released and actually distributed during the above period;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaint about non-utilizing this amount for the said purpose but deposited the same in FD; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Identification of Minority Concentration**

3078. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to identify more minority concentration areas which are educationally and economically backward in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

#### Identification of Handicapped Persons

3079. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sample Survey Institution has conducted any survey to identify handicapped persons in the recent past;

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

(c) the number of institutions imparting training to the physically and mentally retarded children;

(d) the number of such institutions functioning under non-governmental organisations, State-wise; and

(e) the arrangement made by the Government for the rehabilitation of such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Sample Survey was conducted by National Sample Survey organisation in 1991. As per this Survey, about 16.15 million persons in the country are suffering from visual, hearing, speech and locomotor disabilities. Another Sample Survey conducted by National Sample Survey organisation in 1991 for persons with delayed Mental Development between 1-14 age group estimates that about 3% of the total population has delayed mental development.

(c) Several voluntary organisations are imparting training to the physically and mentally retarded children. Besides the National Institute for Mentally Handicapped is running a model school where training is also imparted to mentally retarded children.

(d) and (e) A Statement is enclosed.

#### Statement

#### List of Voluntary Organisations Imparting Training etc. to Physically and Mentally Retarded

#### ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Thakur Hari Prasad Institute for Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad
2. Shantiniketan Institution for Mentally Handicapped Children, Hyderabad
3. Child Guidance Centre, Hyderabad
4. Man-Sika Vikasu Kendrum, Vijayanada
5. Pemencap, Secunderabad
6. Sweekar Rehabilitation Institute for Handicapped, Upkaar Cirde, Pocket, Secunderabad
7. Karimnagar Distt. Freedom Fighter Trust, Karimnagar
8. Pawmencap, 6-5-685, Pink House, Gosamahal, Hyderabad-500012.
9. Arun Special Centre, Hyderabad
10. Arndhra Mahila Sabha Trust, Hyderabad
11. Smt. Merla Ramamma Memorial Trust, Krishna Distt.
12. Lobunsnilfe Special School for the Mentally Handicapped, Vishakhapatnam
13. A.P. Association for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded, Hyderabad
14. Royalseema Seva Samiti, Tripati

#### ASSAM

1. Shishu Sarothi, Spastic Society of Assam, Guwahati

#### BIHAR

1. Bihar State Council for Child Welfare, Patna

## GOA

1. Caritas—Goa, Panjim

## GUJARAT

1. Society for the Mentally Retarded, Rajkot
2. Ankur School for Mentally Retarded Children, Bhavnagar
3. Sharda Trust, Smruti Vikasshale of M.R. Children, Dhomduka

## HARYANA

1. Indian Red Cross Society, Rohtak
2. Haryana State Council for Child Welfare, Chandigarh

## JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR

1. Rotary Innerwheel Home for the Handicapped Persons, Jammu

## KARNATAKA

1. Angaviklara Asha Kiran Trust, Chitrdurga
2. Association for the Mentally Handicapped, Bangalore
3. Sir Renuka Vidya Samsthi, Virbhaka Sangha Sirinduti

## KERALA

1. Jaycee Society for the Rehabilitation for the Handicapped Tellicherry
2. Young Women's Association, Quilong
3. Society for the Rehabilitation of Mentally Deficient Children, Cannanore
4. Asha Nilayam Social Service Centre, Kottayam
5. Villa Mahila Samajam

6. Bala Vikas Society, Trivandrum
7. Association for the Welfare of the Handicapped, Calicut
8. Prateeksha Training Centre, Prateeksha Bhawan, Iduki
9. Snehabhawan Charj - Table Society
10. Rotary Institute for Children in Need of Special Care, Trivandrum
11. Santhi Bhawan, Social Centre
12. Madonna Charitable Society, Trichur
13. Directorate of Social Action, Palghat
14. Social Welfare Centre, Trichur.
15. Raksha Society for Care of Children with Multiple Handicapped, Cochin
16. Ashakiran Association for M.R. Persons
17. St. Carmlus Training Centre, Calicut
18. Calicut Islamic Cultural Society, Kozhikode
19. Fr. Jegga Institute for M.R., Wayanad
20. All Kerala Association for M.R. Children, Cochin.

## MANIPUR

1. Centre for Mental Hygiene, Imphal

## MEGHALAYA

1. Ladies and Children Recreation Centre, Shillong

## PUNJAB

Mevjivini School for Special Education, Patiala

## ORISSA

1. Open Learning System, Bhubaneswar

## RAJASTHAN

1. Society for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded, Jaipur

## TAMIL NADU

1. Spastic Society of Tamil Nadu, Madras
2. St. Annes Rehab. Centre, Coimbatore
3. Bishop Sargeant School for the M.R., Palayamkottai
4. Erode Arima Society, Erode

## UTTAR PRADESH

1. Shri Kan̄chi Kamokti Peetam Shehkara Sewa Charitable Trust, Hardwar
2. CHETNA, Lucknow
3. Viklang Kendra, Allahabad
4. Sheheed Memorial Society, Lucknow
5. Rephael Ryder Cheshire International Centre, Dehradun
6. Akhil Bhartiya Viklang Kendra Samal Mendal, Faizabad
7. Abhinay Reportary Theatre & Research Institute.

## DELHI

1. Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Welfare Society, Jamia Nagar
2. Spastic Society of Northern India, Hauz Khas, New Delhi
3. Sanjivini Society for Mental Health, Satsang Bihar Marg, New Delhi
4. Amarjyoti Charitable Trust, Karkardooma, Delhi
5. TAMANA, New Delhi
6. Association for Advancement & Rehabilitation of Handicapped, Vasant Vihar
7. Federation for the Welfare of M.R.
8. Eclat Society for the Welfare of M.R.
9. Balvantrai Mehta Vidya Bhavan, New Delhi

10. Delhi Society for Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children, Okhla

11. National Brotherhood for Social Welfare.

## MAHARASHTRA

1. Research Society for the Care, Treatment and Training of Children, Bombay
2. Shree Trust, Virar
3. Society for the Vocational Rehab. of the Mentally Retarded, Bombay.

## WEST BENGAL

1. Alakendu Bodh Niketan Residential, Calcutta
  2. Manovikas Kendra, Calcutta
  3. Indian Instt. of Human Welfare, Calcutta
  4. Society for Mental Health Care, Calcutta
  5. Sailendranath Mukherjee Muka Badhir Vidyalaya, Burdwan
  6. Prabartak Sangha, Calcutta
  7. REACH, Calcutta
  8. HOPE, Durgapur
  9. Prabartak Instt. for M.R., Hooghly
  10. South Sunderbans Education & Cultural Instt., Baradapur
- 1.\* Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Disabled

Under this scheme, assistance is provided to voluntary organisations to run rehabilitation programmes for the disabled. Financial support is given upto 90% of the total project cost for recurring items like staff salary, maintenance charges, contingencies and non-recurring items like construction of building, equipment, furniture. Financial assistance is given for projects like vocational training centre, special schools, counselling centres, hostels, training centres for personnels, placement services etc.

## 2.\* Establishment & Development of Special Schools

The scheme envisages assistance to the NGOs upto 90% for establishment and upgradation of Special Schools in four major disabilities—orthopaedic, hearing and speech, visual and mentally retarded. Priority under the scheme is given to setting up of schools in districts where there are no special schools at present. Both recurring and non-recurring expenditure is supported by the Ministry.

## 3.\* Assistance to Organisations for Persons with Cerebral Palsy & Mental Retardation for Manpower Development

Under the scheme, assistance is given to NGOs upto the extent of 100% for running training courses for researchers in the area of Cerebral Palsy & Mental Retardation.

## 4.\* Assistance to Organisations for Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons

Under the scheme, assistance is given upto 90% to Voluntary Organisations in developing programmes for rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons.

## 5. National Institutes

In order to effectively deal with the multidimensional problems of the handicapped population, the following four National Institutes have been set up. These Institutes are apex level organisations in the field of training, vocational guidance, counselling, research, rehabilitation, development of suitable service modules. These Institutes also serve as premier documentation and information centers in their area of disability:—

- (i) National Institutes for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.
- (ii) National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta.
- (iii) Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai.
- (iv) National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad.

\*These schemes w.e.f. 20.1.99 have been included under a comprehensive scheme titled "Scheme to promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities.

In addition to these the following two institutions have been set up primarily as service institutions for providing general services to the handicapped persons:—

- (i) Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi.
- (ii) National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Olatpur, Orissa.

## 6. Employment

- (i) Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 contains a provision that the appropriate Government shall at a point in every establishment not less than 3% of persons with disability of which 1% each shall be reserved for persons suffering from:—

- (a) blindness or low vision;
- (b) hearing impairment; and

- (c) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy in the post identified for each disability. 3% reservation in Group 'C' and 'D' for handicapped persons had already been there even before the Law came into force. In pursuance of this provision, extension of 3% reservation in Group 'A' & 'B' posts under the Central Government for Physically Handicapped Persons—1% each for visually, hearing and orthopaedically handicapped have been notified by DOPT's Circular No. 36035/16/91-Estt. (SCT) dated 18.2.97.

- (ii) 51 Special Employment Exchanges and 39 Special Cells for the handicapped persons have been set up exclusively to help the handicapped persons in getting gainful employment. Besides, the Normal Employment Exchanges also help the handicapped person in finding suitable employment.
- (iii) Seventeen Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been set up to assess the residual ability of the disabled, arrange their training and place them in employment.
- (iv) Self-employment is promoted through the following:—
  - (a) Allotment of vending stalls, Kiosks and Shops by some State Governments/UTs;



- (b) Loans from Nationalised Banks at concessional Rates of Interest;
- (c) Preference in allotment of Public Telephone booths;
- (d) Reservation in distribution of Petrol Pumps, Kerosene Depots etc.

7. Scheme of Assistance to disabled for purchase/fitting of Aids/Appliances

The main objective of the scheme is to assist needy physically handicapped persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured aids and appliances that promote their physically, social and psychological rehabilitation. The scheme is implemented through centres run by the Companies, registered under Companies Act., registered Societies, trust or any other institutions recognised by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. Both Governmental and non-Governmental agencies are thus engaged for the implementation of the scheme.

Under the scheme, aids/appliances costing from Rs. 50 to Rs. 6,000 are provided free of cost if the monthly income of the beneficiary is upto Rs. 5,000 per month and at 50% of the cost if the monthly income is between Rs. 5,001 to Rs. 8,000.

8. Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995

Government of India have recently enacted 'The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995'. The Act provides prevention and early detection of disabilities, education, employment, non-discrimination etc. for disabled persons including mentally handicapped persons.

9. National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation

A National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation has been registered on 24.1.97 under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 to provide Opportunities for skill development and loan assistance on easy terms to the disabled persons to set up self-employment ventures.

10. Rehabilitation Council of India

The Rehabilitation Council of India is a national level statutory body set up by the Govt. of India under the Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 to enforce uniform standards in the training of Professionals/Personnel in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled, maintenance of the Central Rehabilitation Register and other connected matters. The council was re-constituted in June, 1998.

Following three major programmes have been approved for implementation by the Council:

- (i) National Programme of Bridge Course
- (ii) National Programme for Training of Medical Officers
- (iii) Assistance to Organisation for Manpower Development.

11. District Rehabilitation Centre Scheme

The District Rehabilitation Centre (DRC) scheme was started during 1985 to provide comprehensive rehabilitation services to the rural disabled right at their doorsteps. These Centres provide comprehensive services which includes (i) Prevention and Early Detection (ii) Medical intervention and Surgical Correction (iii) Fitment of Artificial Aids and Appliances (iv) Therapeutical Services such as Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy and Speech Therapy (v) Provision of training for acquisition of skills through vocational training (vi) Job Placement in local industries. The Centres are functioning in 11 Districts.

12. Indian Spinal Injuries Centre, New Delhi

The Indian Spinal Injuries Centre (ISIC) is a collaborative effort between the Indian Govt. and the Italian Govt. to provide comprehensive treatment, rehabilitation services and vocational training and guidance to patients with spinal injury. It is the first centre of its kind in Asia. The Centre would also conduct research in multi-dimensional aspects of rehabilitation of such patients. The machinery and technical expertise were made available to the centre under Indo-Italian Cooperation from Italy. The Govt. of India has provided financial Assistance for infrastructural development and is also sponsoring 30 free beds per year.

*[Translation]***Shifting of Urban Land**

3080. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the owners of the land which is likely to return by the DDA after the scrap of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) the details of land and the market value thereof as on date; and

(c) the amount spent so far by the DDA in the aforesaid land and the loss likely to be incurred by the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): (a) to (c) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that there is no proposal to return land to any former land-owner after the scrap of Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976.

**Indian Police Act**

3081. SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Indian Police Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court dated the 20th July, 1998 in W.P. (Civil) No. 31 of 1996, a Committee was constituted to suggest ways and means for implementation of the pending recommendations of the National Police Commission including amendment of the Indian Police Act. The first report of this Committee has been filed in the Supreme Court as directed by it. The term of the Committee has been extended for submitting its 2nd and final report. The case is enlisted for further hearing in the Supreme Court on 22.3.99.

*[English]***Fifth Pay Commission**

3082. SHRI VIJAY SINGH SOY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vth Pay Commission has recommended certain structural changes in the cadre of Official Languages Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have adopted this pathetic attitude to this small cadre and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these recommendations of the Vth Pay Commission are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Vth Pay Commission has recommended the upgradation of the pay scale of Director from existing prervised Rs. 3700-5000 to Rs. 4500-5700 prervised. It has also proposed the creation of 20 posts of Joint Director in the pay scale of Rs. 3700-5000 (prervised) by redistribution of existing posts of Deputy Director. The creation of 65 posts of Assistant Director Grade-I in the prervised pay scale of Rs. 2500-4000 by re-distribution of existing posts of Assistant Director has also been recommended. The Government has since accepted the recommendation of the Pay Commission in regard to Assistant Directors only. Action to obtain requisite concurrence of the competent authority in respect of other recommendations concerning the Central Secretariat Official Language Service has already been taken and decisions are awaited.

No time limit for implementation of these recommendations, however, can be prescribed.

**ISI Activities in J&K**

3083. SHRI R.S. GAVAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a counter campaign against the Pakistani Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) Media propaganda activities in J & K;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Security agencies have expressed displeasure over entrusting the task to Doordarshan;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government also propose to set-up other TV Channels for this purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (f) Government is taking appropriate action in this regard.

[Translation]

#### **Allotment of Land to Hospitals**

3084. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:  
DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allotted land free of cost to private hospitals and schools in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the objectives/purposes for the allotment are being achieved by these hospitals and schools;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. Land to hospitals and schools is allotted as per land rate notified from time to time.

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

[English]

#### **Convention on Animal Welfare Organisation**

3085. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a convention on animal welfare organisation was held at Dholka in Gujarat in December, 1998;

(b) if so, the main focus of the convention; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### **Acquired the Agricultural Land**

3086. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had acquired the agricultural land in Aonla Bareilly for the expansion of IFFCO plant;

(b) if so, whether the amount of compensation and employment to one member of each family have not been provided to farmers so far; and

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be provided to landless and poor farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) No agricultural land was acquired for the Expansion of the Aonla plant of Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) at Aonla in Bareilly, U.P.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Drinking Water Scheme**

3087. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
SHRI TATHAGAT SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for drinking water scheme in Eighth Five Year Plan and the achievement made thereon, State-wise;

(b) the number of villages facing water problem as on date, State-wise;

(c) the target fixed for the provision of safe drinking water to the villages facing water problem, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the target?

(b) A statement is enclosed as at Statement-II.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) A statement is enclosed as at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) As per the Action Plans prepared by the State Governments, all the rural habitations of the country, except for a few in Rajasthan, are likely to be provided with drinking water facilities during the Ninth Plan period, subject to availability of funds.

**Statement-I**

*Coverage of Villages/Habitations under Rural Water Supply Programme during VIII Plan*

Sl.No.	State	Total Villages/Habitations (VIII Plan)	
		Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10569	11073
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	740	1034
3.	Assam	5228	5169
4.	Bihar	56206	40441
5.	Goa	309	305
6.	Gujarat	3936	3730
7.	Haryana	4183	3577
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4244	4218
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1401	1192
10.	Karnataka	35564	32433
11.	Kerala	3287	3008

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1	2	3	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	35350	54294
13.	Maharashtra	16818	22086
14.	Manipur	1225	983
15.	Meghalaya	2925	2672
16.	Mizoram	928	885
17.	Nagaland	540	264
18.	Orissa	22645	29290
19.	Punjab	2812	2215
20.	Rajasthan	16095	17047
21.	Sikkim	499	432
22.	Tamil Nadu	14154	15872
23.	Tripura	3210	4260
24.	Uttar Pradesh	52994	62670
25.	West Bengal	19479	20045
Total		315341	339195

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**Statement-II***State-wise number of rural habitations facing drinking water problem*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Not Covered (NC) habitations (as on date)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	664
3.	Assam	7438
4.	Bihar	1681
5.	Goa	35
6.	Gujarat	692
7.	Haryana	55
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3869
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2538
10.	Karnataka	1532
11.	Kerala	973
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4649

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1	2	3
13.	Maharashtra	1209
14.	Manipur	165
15.	Meghalaya	997
16.	Mizoram	24
17.	Nagaland	446
18.	Orissa	3814
19.	Punjab	5906
20.	Rajasthan	4916
21.	Sikkim	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0
23.	Tripura	867
24.	Uttar Pradesh	384
25.	West Bengal	0
Total		42854

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**Students Hostel**

3088. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to construct students hostel in each district specially in backward areas;

(b) if so, the number of such hostels constructed so far, State-wise;

(c) the financial assistance provided to each State particularly to Uttar Pradesh in this regard during the last three years; and

(d) the number of such hostels proposed to be constructed in the coming years under the said scheme alongwith their locations, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) There is no general Central scheme to assist State Govts. for construction of students hostel in each district.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Special Pay to Assistant Engineers**

3089. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special pay was granted in 1993 to the Assistant Engineers of C.P.W.D. working on non-field planning duties;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present position thereof;

(c) whether the above decision of the Government has not so far been implemented in C.P.W.D.;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in implementation thereof; and

(e) the time by which the payment and arrears are likely to be paid to the A.Es of C.P.W.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) The Assistant Engineers working in the non-field planning duties were not granted any special pay. However, one such Assistant Engineer, Shri B.K. Sibal working in Central Designs Organisation of the C.P.W.D. was granted special pay in compliance with the CAT, Principal Bench's judgement date 8.12.92 in OA No. 1029/87 filed by Shri Sibal against the Union of India. Some other Assistant Engineers who were then working in CDO or had worked there in the past had filed a case in CAT in 1994 for grant of special pay on the analogy of Shri B.K. Sibal's case. This case is still pending. In view of this payment of special pay to other A.Es. at this stage does not arise.

**Review of People with Disabilities, Equal Opportunities and Protection of Rights Act, 1995**

3090. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT:  
SHRI SODE RAMAIAH:  
SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY:  
SHRI N.J. RATHWA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the implementation of the "The people with Disabilities, Equal Opportunities and Protection of Rights Act, 1995" in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the standard norms and deficiencies observed in various States, State-wise;

(c) the details of monitoring arrangement at State and Apex level and provision of fund under the new scheme/ongoing schemes for the disabled with State-wise breakup; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Conference of State Secretaries in charge of Social Welfare was organised on 12.2.97 at New Delhi to review the progress of the implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. Similar Conferences were also organised to sensitise the State Education and Labour Secretaries with the Act, in 1997 and 1998 respectively. It was agreed in the Conference that the provisions of the Act should be implemented in letter and spirit.



(c) At Central level, there is a Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities for monitoring the utilisation of funds disbursed by the Central Government. Besides this, there is a Central Co-ordination Committee, headed by Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, and a Central Executive Committee, headed Secretary, M/o Social Justice & Empowerment. Similarly, at State level, there is a Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, a State Co-ordination Committee and a State Executive Committee, who coordinate with the departments of the State Government for the programme and schemes for the benefit of persons with disabilities and monitor the utilisation of funds disbursed by the State Government. Several State Governments have taken some steps towards implementation of the provisions of the Act. The State Government have been implementing various schemes/programmes for the disabled, in state sector. Besides this, the M/o Social Justice & Empowerment also implements some schemes for the disabled, mainly through the NGOs. The funds are sanctioned for proposals meeting eligibility requirement and there is no specific State-wise allocation.

(d) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment have taken the matter with the State Governments and U.T. Administrations, at high levels for effective implementation of the Act. In fact, the Prime Minister has also written to the Chief Ministers stressing the need to effectively implement the provisions of the Act. The monitoring of the progress of the implementation of the Act of the State Governments would be continued by the Central Government. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment also obtains quarterly progress from the States/UTs, regarding implementation of the Act.

#### **Terrorism in North Eastern States**

3091. SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Narco-Terrorism activities are increasing in North-Eastern States;

(b) the number of organisations directly or indirectly involved behind this activity, and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) Intelligence reports suggest that there are links between narcotic smuggling and insurgent movements in the North-East. The main drug route from Myanmar to India is through Moreh into Imphal and from thereon through NH-39. Intelligence reports also indicate the involvement of the NSCN and ULFA in drug-trafficking and funding the purchase of weapons with drug money.

This is also corroborated by the widespread incidence of the problem of drug addiction in parts of the North-East, especially Manipur.

The organisations involved in these activities have been declared as "unlawful associations" under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and action taken against these organisations.

In addition, the following significant steps have been taken:—

- (i) Instructions have been issued to all the enforcement agencies to maintain the utmost vigil and step up enforcement efforts under the stringent provisions contained in NDFS Act.
- (ii) Training is being imparted to officers to improve their effectiveness. Vehicles and communication equipments have been provided.
- (iii) BSF who are deployed on land and coastal borders have been vested with powers under the Customs Act to interdict narcotic drugs on the border in addition to the several Central and State Government enforcement agencies empowered under the NDFS Act.
- (iv) A comprehensive bilateral agreement has been entered into by the Government of India with the Government of the Union of Myanmar for reducing demand and preventing illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs.
- (v) The North Eastern States were provided assistance in setting up special courts to deal with drug cases.

#### **Infiltration by Militants**

3092. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has sent a report to the Centre on the infiltration of militants into Assam and other parts of North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government on the report?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (b) The Government of Assam has sent

a report dated 8.11.98 to the President of India regarding large-scale illegal migration from East Pakistan/Bangladesh over several decades and that the same poses a grave threat both to the identity of the Assamese people and to our national security.

(c) A series of measures have been taken by the Government to curb the problem of infiltration of Bangladeshi nationals into India. These measures include raising of additional battalions of Border Security Force, reduction of gaps between the border outposts, intensification of patrolling both on the land and the riverine border, accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing, increase in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipments etc. The matter has also been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh on various occasions. The progress of these measures is reviewed regularly at various levels.

#### **Killings due to Terrorist Activities**

3093. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilians/security personnel/terrorists killed in the terrorist activities during the year till date, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the effective steps taken by the Union Government to check these activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, it is for the concerned State Governments to devise various methods and take concrete steps in this regard. At the Central level, action is being taken to facilitate coordination of the anti-terrorist operations of different States and to improve flow of information useful for control of their activities among the States. Further, help is being provided to the State Governments in terms of financial assistance for modernisation of police, supply of improved weapons, deployment of paramilitary forces etc. In certain special circumstances, financial assistance has also been given to some of the affected States over and above the on-going allocation for modernisation of police and supply of weapons.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise number of persons killed in terrorist activities during the current year (upto 10.3.1999)*

States	Number of persons killed		
	Civilians	SF/Police	Militants
Jammu & Kashmir	108	34	140 (during the current year upto 28.3.1999)
Assam	58	10	21
Manipur	16	17	16
Meghalaya	4	2	2
Nagaland	3	—	18
Tripura	37	—	4

**Professional Education Institutions**

3094. SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUÉ:  
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) whether any permission is necessary from All India Council for Technical Education for conducting the courses of MCA, MBA, B. Pharm, M. Pharm and Hotel Management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether lack of coordination between the statutory bodies like the AICTE has put the progress of professional education on hold;

(d) if so, whether Universities have complained of erosion of their autonomy with special reference to the various Universities professional Institutions under threat of derecognition; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Permission is necessary from All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for conducting the course of MCA, MBA, B. Pharm, M. Pharm and Hotel Management as per the provisions of the AICTE Act, 1987.

(c) to (e) There is no lack of co-ordination between the Statutory Bodies like the AICTE or any erosion of autonomy to any Universities in respect of professional Technical Institutions.

**Yellow Line on the Roads**

3095. SHRI TASLIMUDDIN:  
SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court/High Court have given instructions to the Government to draw yellow line on the roads of Delhi for the movement of heavy traffic;

(b) the total amount spent to draw such yellow lines;

(c) whether the law against drink driving is not being enforced in Delhi effectively; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to watch the law is enforced effectively in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) New Delhi Municipal Council and Municipal Corporation of Delhi incurred an expenditure of Rs. 55.35 lakhs during 1997-98 in connection with drawing yellow lines on the roads.

(c) and (d) Delhi Traffic Police is somewhat handicapped at present in rigorous enforcement of laws against drunken driving because of non-availability of indigenously developed and Government approved Breath Analysers. It is only recently that an indigenus manufacturer commenced manufacture of this equipment and Delhi Police plan to procure Breath Analysers during the next financial year for their use after this newly developed product is as required under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 approved by the Central Government.

**Complaints against Delhi Police Personnel**

3096. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK:  
SHRI AMAN KUMAR NAGRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received against the Delhi Police personnel involved in criminal cases during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of complaints on which action has been taken;

(c) the number of complaints lying pending/rejected;

(d) the number of Delhi Police officials arrested for their involvement in the criminal cases during the said period;

(e) the action taken against those officials; and

(f) the steps taken to ensure strict discipline among the law enforcing agencies?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) The details of criminal cases registered against Delhi Police Personnel during the last three years are given in the Statement at Statement-I. The present position of these cases is indicated in Statement-II.

(d) The requisite information is given as under:

Year	Number of Police personnel arrested
1996	208
1997	178
1998	158

(e) and (f) The action taken against the delinquent officials includes registration of criminal cases; initiation of disciplinary proceedings and imposition of appropriate penalty; and other administrative measures like suspension, etc. These measures serve as a deterrent against indiscipline in the Force.

#### Statement-I

##### *Criminal Cases Registered against Delhi Police Personnel During the Last Three Years*

Nature of Crime	1996	1997	1998
Murder/attempt to murder	21	8	20
Extortion/Robbery	9	10	8
Kidnapping	4	3	3
Rape/Molestation	6	9	4
Cheating/theft	14	8	10
Hurt	32	25	24
Corruption	28	21	20
Miscellaneous	59	54	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>136</b>

#### Statement-II

##### *Present Status of Criminal Cases Registered During the Last Three Years against Delhi Police Personnel*

Year	Number of cases	Cases pending Investigation	Cases pending trial	Cases decided
1996	173	66	93	14
1997	138	95	40	3
1998	136	99	35	2

#### Recruitment Drive in Colleges

3097. SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN:  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to launch special recruitment drive for the candidates of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes at educational and non-educational level in the Universities and Colleges to clear the backlog;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) University Grants Commission has informed that the Commission at its meeting held on July 31, 1996 reviewed the status of implementation of Reservation Policy for SCs/STs in Central and Deemed Universities and, inter-alia, decided that special recruitment drive may be launched to fill up the teaching and non-teaching reserved positions and the UGC may be intimated about the steps taken by the University. A copy of advertisement, appearing in the various newspapers, should be sent to the UGC. The posts falling vacant

under the roster should be filled only by SC/ST candidates and should not be de-reserved without following Government's regulation in this regard.

The Commission's decision has been communicated to all Central Universities/Deemed Universities in October, 1996. UGC also issues circulars/guidelines every year to the Universities regarding reservation policy.

### **Protection and Development of Minorities**

3098. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken up fresh measures for the protection and development of minorities in the States;

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

(c) the names of the States where Minority Protection and Development Commission have not been set up;

(d) whether the Union Government are considering a new policy for the protection and development of linguistic minorities in various States; and

(e) if so, the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) 'Public order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. It is, therefore, the primary responsibility of the State Govt. to maintain law & order and to provide protection to the minorities.

2. Central Govt. has been taking several measures to keep communal situation under control and to provide protection to the minorities. Some of these measures are indicated below:—

- (i) sharing intelligence with the State Govts.
- (ii) sending advisories to the State Governments from time to time.
- (iii) assisting the State Govts. by providing the Central Para-military forces, ect. (The Central Govt. has also constituted a Special Force, viz., Rapid Action Force, for controlling communal riots and tensions).

(iv) assisting the State Govts. in upgrading their policing infrastructure.

3. The National Commission for Minorities monitors the implementation of the safeguards provided in the Constitution and in other enactments and make recommendations for their effective application for the protection of the interests of minorities.

4. The Government is firmly of the view that acts of violence against any community, wherever and in whatever form they occur, must be dealt with sternly and exemplary punishment awarded to the perpetrators of such violence.

5. So far as the development of minorities is concerned, the Government of India is alive to the problems of the minorities and very much concerned for their socio-economic and educational development. Various programmes/schemes have already been taken up in this regard. The concerned schemes are as follows:—

- (i) Area intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities.
- (ii) Modernisation of Madarsas and Maktabas.
- (iii) Scheme of Community Polytechnic.
- (iv) Pre-examination Coaching for Weaker Sections; based on Economic Criteria.
- (v) Scheme of Maulana Azad Education Foundation.
- (vi) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation.
- (vii) Preparation of Multi-Sectoral Development Plan.

(d) and (e) Union Government is not considering any new policy for the protection and development of linguistic minorities in various States. However, as per Article 350(B) of the Constitution of India, the President of India has appointed a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities, also called the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. The duty of the Special Officer is to investigate all matters relating to safeguards provided for Linguistic Minorities under the Constitution and periodically report to the President upon all those matters. The Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities in India has so far submitted 34 Annual Reports to the Government out of which 33 Reports have been Tabled.

**Quota for Handicap in Legislature**

3099. SHRI N.J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide quota to handicap in States Legislatures by enacting a law as done in the case of SCs/STs/OBCs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(b) Does not arise.

**Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Project**

3100. SHRI BUTA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi for allotment of an alternative landsite in lieu of 26, Alipur Road for construction of Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(c) the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A plot of land lying in the Civil Line area viz Khasara No. 560 was identified by Govt. of NCT in lieu of 26, Alipur Road, Delhi. In the last meeting held on 18.2.99 the issue of transfer of the plot to the M/s. Jindal could not be finally decided since the plot was identified as commercial land and not for residential use. This matter is being vigorously pursued with Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and owners of 26, Alipur Road.

**Vocational Courses**

3101. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Orissa for its colleges and universities for starting vocational courses during 1997-98 and 1998-99;

(b) the amount proposed to be allotted for the purpose for 1999-2000 and 2000-2001; and

(c) the names of districts in Orissa which have been provided funds for the vocational courses?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to universities and colleges for introduction of vocational courses for a period of five years. As per the information furnished by UGC, an amount of Rs. 120.00 lakhs and Rs. 184.00 lakhs was allocated to colleges in Orissa for starting of vocational courses during 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively.

(b) Allocations for 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 have not been finalised.

(c) The names of the districts which have been provided funds for the vocational courses are as under:—

1. Bolangir
2. Sundergarh
3. Sambalpur
4. Sonepore
5. Cuttack
6. Jagatsinghpur
7. Kendrapara
8. Mayurbhanj
9. Puri
10. Balasore
11. Deogarh
12. Bargarh
13. Dhenkanal
14. Nayagarh
15. Khurda

**Drinking Water in Mandala Tribal District of  
Madhya Pradesh**

3102. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mandala tribal district of Madhya Pradesh has been declared fluoride affected during the last two years, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the number of affected villages are over 400 and action taken by the Central Government to make pure drinking water available to affected villages so far;

(c) whether funds are made available to them;

(d) whether funds have been utilised for making pure drinking water available to all affected villages; and

(e) if not, the time by which pure drinking water is likely to be made available to affected villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) to (d) Water supply is a State subject, and the States are to design water supply systems suited to the State. However, Government of India support the efforts of the State Governments both technically and financially through the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Government of Madhya Pradesh has carried out water quality testing of all the drinking water sources in the district of Mandala and have identified 335 villages which have excess fluoride in the drinking water sources. The Government of India had approved as part of the submissions to control fluorosis, a fluorosis control project, to be implemented in two Phases for Mandala district covering all the 335 fluoride affected villages. An amount of Rs. 594.42 lakh has also been released. The project is under implementation and the State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 566.19 lakh upto December, 1998. Powers to sanction such projects have since been delegated to the States.

(e) Question does not arise.

**Killing of Foreign Tourists**

3103. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:  
SHRI A.C. JOS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign visitors have been found murdered, raped and assaulted in various States including Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and other places of the country during the last three years;

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

(c) whether any compensation is granted to the families of the deceased by the Government;

(d) if so, the amount thereof;

(e) whether this has given wrong signal to the World and people from other foreign countries have stopped visiting India;

(f) if so, whether this Ministry has issued any directions to the States so that the foreign tourists are not attacked any more in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Law and Order in Bihar**

3104. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM:  
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI A.C. JOS:  
SHRI D.B. ROY:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rule of law is prevailing in Bihar;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of crimes occurred in Bihar during each of the last three years till date, crime-wise;

(d) the number of cases solved and the number of persons arrested/punished during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government for maintaining law and order situation after imposition of President's Rule in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a), (b) and (e) The law & order situation in Bihar has been a cause of concern for quite some time. Keeping, *inter alia*, this in view, Bihar was placed under President's rule on 12.2.1999. However, the Proclamation issued in this regard was revoked on 8.3.1999. During the period the State remained under President's rule, the

law & order machinery was toned up. Intensive raids on the hideouts of Left-extremist, Sena activists and criminals resulted in the arrest of over 150 persons.

(c) and (d) Two statements I and II containing relevant information in this regard are enclosed.

**Statement-I**

*Incidence of IPC Crimes in Bihar During 1995 to 1997*

Sl. No.	Crime Heads	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Murder	5050	5264	5354
2.	Attempt to Commit Murder	4597	4637	4663
3.	C.H. not Amounting to Murder	622	590	578
4.	Rape	1312	1453	1457
5.	Kidnapping & Abduction	2070	2378	2425
6.	Dacoity	2566	2450	2392
7.	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity	203	228	208
8.	Robbery	2678	2955	2931
9.	Burglary	6728	6563	5533
10.	Theft	17244	16782	14959



1	2	3	4	5
11.	Riots	12368	12449	11997
12.	Criminal Breach of Trust	1440	1693	1318
13.	Cheating	1572	1846	1668
14.	Counterfeiting	54	32	90
15.	Arson	NA	441	570
16.	Hurt/Grievous Hurt	NA	4805	5314
17.	Dowry Death	NA	478	761
18.	Molestation	NA	533	612
19.	Sexual Harassment	NA	107	48
20.	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	NA	675	974
21.	Other IPC Crimes	57094	50658	53127
22.	Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC	115598	117017	117401

Source: Crime in India Data.

Note: 1. NA Stands for Data Not Available.

2. Figs. of 1997 are provisional.

\*Information for the year 1998 is not yet available.

**Statement-II**

*Cases Chargesheeted (CH), Persons Arrested (A) and Convicted (C) in Bihar under IPC Crime During 1995 to 1997*

CRIME HEAD	1995			1996			1997		
	(CH)	(A)	(C)	(CH)	(A)	(C)	(CH)	(A)	(C)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Murder	3467	10585	2161	3619	12099	2053	3429	10046	1770
Attempt to Commit Murder	3862	12100	2243	3816	12329	2455	3569	9574	1628
CH. not Amounting to Murder	381	1122	400	389	982	178	338	978	109
Rape	1040	1948	615	1146	2107	620	1158	1964	381
Kidnapping & Abduction	1455	4112	811	1571	4307	941	1527	4520	504
(i) Of Women & Girls	655	1465	585	719	1647	471	695	1403	181
(ii) Of Others	800	2647	226	852	2660	470	832	3117	323
Dacoity	1240	5968	2665	1503	5871	2059	1235	5334	831
Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity	195	1389	202	176	897	216	178	945	147
Robbery	1348	4934	681	1605	4613	972	1495	4465	571
Burglary	1909	7566	757	2243	5943	1327	1940	3942	747
Theft	7193	19209	7864	8008	18111	5605	6023	14821	2547

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Riots	10728	65399	8192	10042	57589	31036	9188	49736	8939
Criminal Breach of Trust	986	2416	269	1349	3013	595	960	1657	335
Cheating	1126	2872	330	1194	2879	1333	1088	2502	454
Counterfeiting	23	85	3	24	55	10	19	339	86
Arson	NA	NA	NA	264	780	37	260	1394	108
Hurt/Grievous Hurt	NA	NA	NA	3894	9675	517	4408	14496	1010
Dowry Deaths	NA	NA	NA	364	1378	46	482	1830	222
Molestation	NA	NA	NA	381	772	44	434	927	66
Sexual Harassment	NA	NA	NA	78	125	3	31	62	43
Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	NA	NA	NA	487	1541	60	610	2145	159
Other IPC Crimes	42221	103404	15501	37912	90900	28478	38748	94752	9591
<b>Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC</b>	<b>77174</b>	<b>243109</b>	<b>42694</b>	<b>80065</b>	<b>235966</b>	<b>78585</b>	<b>77120</b>	<b>226429</b>	<b>30254</b>

Source : **Crime in India**

Note : 1. Figs. of 1997 are **Provisional**.

2. NA Stands for **Data NCT Available**.

### Smuggling of Rice

3105. SHRI TATHAGAT SATPATHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the smuggling of rice from Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to stop the smuggling of rice from the State particularly from Kalahandi district which is under severe food scarcity every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Indo-Dutch Programme on Alternative and Development

3106. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Department of Geography, Delhi School of Economics has undertaken a comprehensive research programme under the Indian Council of Social Science Research Indo-Dutch programme on Alternatives and Development;

(b) if so, the role of the Government in the programme;

(c) whether CSSR-IDPAD cluster meeting and Indo-Dutch seminar were held in Delhi in January; and

(d) if so, the issues discussed and outcome thereof alongwith the details of participants and their expert opinion?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) As per the information furnished by the Indian Council of Social Science Research the Department of Geography at the Delhi School of Economics is implementing a project under the theme of Environment and Sustainable Development in the Current Phase of the Indo-Dutch Programme on Alternatives in Development (IDPAD), a collaborative programme of the ICSSR and

Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research (WOTRO).

(b) The Government had approved the IDPAD in principle but has no role in implementation of the project.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, a cluster meeting which is an integral part of project implementation was held in the Delhi School of Economics on 29-30 January, 1999.

Details of the issues discussed and outcome and alongwith the list of participants enclosed as statement.

### Statement

#### *ICSSR-IDPAD Cluster Meeting — Major Issues Discussed*

#### **Project Presentation No. 1**

Major Issues: Changing Role of the State in Urban Development: The Provision of Basic Amenities To Urban Poor In The Context of Unplanned Growth In the Metropolitan Peripheries of Delhi (India) And Colombo (Sri Lanka). Project Representative: Prof. Amitabh Kundu, CSSR, JNU, New Delhi.

#### **Project Presentation No. 2**

Major Issues: Grassroot Level Initiatives And Sustainable Development: Exploring The Potential of Grassroots Level Initiatives, Organisation And Experties For Sustainable Development: Alternative Strategies For Policy Implementation And Communication In Urban And Rural Tamil Nadu. Project Representative: Prof. D. Kolff, University of Leiden, Prof. P. Appasamy, Ms. Ban Everd and Mr. Ajit Menon, Institute of Development Studies, Chennai.

#### **Project Presentation No. 3**

Major Issues: Environmental Degradation And Its Socio-Economics Implication In the Rural-Urban Fringe of Delhi. Project Representative: Dr. R.B. Singh, Deptt. of Geography, University of Delhi.

#### **Project Presentation No. 4**

Major Issues: Sustainable In Practice: Exploring Innovation in Urban Domestic Solid Waste Management In India. Project Representative: Dr. M. Nageshwar Rao, Mr. Charles Nelson, Institute of Socio-economic change, Bangalore.

### **Major Recommendations and Outcome of The Cluster Meeting**

1. There is an urgent need for Government to take appropriate steps and if possible legislations for land encroachment to prevent shrinkage of prime agricultural land.
2. It is important to utilise the role of modern technologies, institutions and methodologies/ Global Environmental Change(GEC). Land Use Cover/Change (LUCC) and Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) for monitoring and understanding human dimensions in metropolitan development to deal with the problem of climatic change.
3. There is a need to monitor and control migration and poverty in the metropolitan fringe areas. The best way to check these problems is through economic development of the regions experiencing maximum out-migration.
4. Development of System Approach for development of Sustainable Neighbourhood, starting from grassroots and considering 'wards' as the basic unit of development.
5. Application of Remote Sensing, GIS and networking in development and management of resources and economy so that such technology should become an integral part of regional and local level decision making.
6. Prioritising and focusing for balanced development of productive system, welfare schemes and infrastructural development in potential areas.
7. Creating awareness among people about right way to dispose off solid and liquid wastes through development of indigenous and local technologies.
8. Eco-development focus is essential for the protection of specific critical areas (like the Delhi Ridge and the River Yamuna), generating effective database and management development systems.
9. Revamping management of urban infrastructure, enforcing regulatory mechanism, and taking special care of informal sectors and rural poor.
10. In order to check unplanned urban development (i) Limiting the growth of city of diverting the population to satellite towns, (ii) Increasing housing and sanitation by private sectors.
11. Need to highlight the energy efficiency in development programmes.
12. Checking the problem of water shortage through development of 'Roof Top Water Harvesting'.
13. Evolving public participation, action and awareness in policy matters regarding environment, energy and economy.
14. Encouraging the involvement and training of young researchers and utilising their findings for policy development.
15. Policy guidelines for rural development (i) Stop villages from degrading into slums, (ii) Findings ways of enforcing land use plans and building by-laws, (iii) Checking transport network, sewage and drainage, (iv) Finding ways of providing safe transmission of energy, irrigation and communication.
16. Development of civic sense and responsibility among citizens to solve the problem of water and air pollution.
17. Proper delineation of duties and administration in rural and urban areas.

### **LIST OF LEADING PARTICIPANTS**

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Project Director, ICSSR-IDPAD Project & Seminar  
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Honorary Scientist of Eminence, NPL  
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Dr. P.S. Datta  
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Dr. Jagdish Bhadur  
Vigyan Prasar, New Delhi.

Shri O.P. Tandon  
Ex-Secretary (Security), Govt. of India.

#### Expansion of Computer Education in Schools

3107. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government have implemented Computer Literacy Awareness Programme in various schools and colleges in the country;

(b) if so, whether any such scheme has also been formulated for rural areas and to make it compulsory subject at all levels in Senior Secondary Schools;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of schools and colleges so far covered under the programme in each State;

(d) the financial allocation made by the Union Government during the Eighth Plan and the amount released to each State during each of the last three years; and

(e) the achievements of the programme made during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Under the 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools' (CLASS) central assistance is provided to States and Union Territories for purchase Computer hardware and for implementing the Computer Literacy Project in Government and Government aided Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools. Grants are not separately earmarked for rural areas.

(c) A Statement-I showing the number of Schools covered under the CLASS Scheme is enclosed.

(d) Financial allocation made by the Union Government during the 8th Plan period was Rs. 146.00 crores. A Statement-II indicating State-wise releases during the last three years is enclosed.

(e) 4969 schools have been covered under this programme.

#### Statement-I

##### *State-wise Position of Schools Covered under the Scheme of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS)*

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Schools covered under the CLASS Scheme
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	172
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20
3.	Assam	102

1	2	3	1	2	3
4.	Bihar	123	19.	Punjab	137
5.	Goa	70	20.	Rajasthan	239
6.	Gujarat	171	21.	Sikkim	22
7.	Haryana	127	22.	Tamil Nadu	195
8.	Himachal Pradesh	214	23.	Tripura	46
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	53	24.	Uttar Pradesh	434
10.	Karnataka	377	25.	West Bengal	257
11.	Kerala	177	26.	A & N Islands	22
12.	Madhya Pradesh	422	27.	Chandigarh Admn.	8
13.	Maharashtra	404	28.	NCT (Delhi)	210
14.	Manipur	26	29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9
15.	Meghalaya	42	30.	Daman & Diu	4
16.	Mizoram	17	31.	Lakshadweep	9
17.	Nagaland	17	32.	Pondicherry	8
18.	Orissa	117			

**Statement-II**

*Grants Sanctioned under 'Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools' (CLASS) Scheme for The Last Three Financial Years*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	1995-96 Grants released	1996-97 Grants released	1997-98 Grants released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113.60	1.01	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.20	14.57	—



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1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	74.40	9.30	—
4.	Bihar	98.40	Nil	—
5.	Goa	56.00	<sup>4</sup> 23.15	49.00
6.	Gujarat	108.80	1.18	—
7.	Haryana	45.60	52.32	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	55.92	186.90	300.46
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	34.40	0.34	—
10.	Karnataka	104.00	373.40	—
11.	Kerala	125.60	91.15	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	137.60	347.24	595.53
13.	Maharashtra	208.80	285.28	—
14.	Manipur	16.00	16.53	—
15.	Meghalaya	28.80	20.84	—
16.	Mizoram	9.60	13.63	—
17.	Nagaland	8.80	15.00	—

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1	2	3	4	5
18.	Orissa	93.60	93.60	—
19.	Punjab	109.60	88.64	—
20.	Rajasthan	123.20	59.37	—
21.	Sikkim	12.80	16.17	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	110.40	112.32	—
23.	Tripura	12.00	16.21	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	236.80	71.46	—
25.	West Bengal	165.60	192.28	—
26.	A & N Islands	5.60	15.50	—
27.	Chandigarh Admn.	6.40	Nil	—
28.	NCT (Delhi)	64.00	88.37	85.09
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.20	0.70	—
30.	Daman & Diu	0.80	3.10	—
31.	Lakshadweep	7.20	Nil	—
32.	Pondicherry	6.40	Nil	—

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[Translation]

### Contract System in FCI

3108. SHRI H.P. SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of warehouses in the Food Corporation of India where grain-porters/Labourers have been regularised still working on contract system;

(b) the reasons for continuing the contract system;

(c) the number of warehouses where contracted labourers are getting provident fund facility;

(d) whether the labourers are being paid their salaries under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) to (e) As on 31.12.98 total number of covered Depots with FCI are as under:—

FCI (Owned):	530
Hired from:	
CWC	140
SWCs	344
State Government	131
Pvt. Parties	242
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 1387

Out of above Depots, the following are operating under different handling systems of the Corporation:

Under Deptt. System	203
Direct Payment System	143
3-Member Committee System	91
<hr/> Total:	<hr/> 437

The actual number of Depots under hired category continue to change from time to time depending upon the need of the Corporation for storage space in various States.

In CWC/SWCs depots warehouses where storage space has been hired by the Food Corporation of India, the handling arrangements are generally made by the Warehousing Corporations. Similarly number of Depots of the Food Corporation of India (Hired and Owned) which are working under Contract Labour System for limited period also vary from time to time as the Handling & Transport contractors are appointed for short periods for handling and transport operations in the Depots by the Delegated Authorities to meet the local requirements. It is the responsibility of the contractors to meet all the statutory requirements under various Labour Acts as may be applicable to the workers engage by them.

[English]

### Grants to the Girls for their Marriages

3109. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide grant to the State Government for the programmes executed by them to help poor girls for their marriage like the "Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Assistance Scheme" of the Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Terrorist Organisation in North-Eastern States

3110. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of terrorist organisations active in North-Eastern States at present;

(b) whether the Government have received any report from the Governor of Assam about the prevailing situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) State-wise details of the major terrorist groups active in the North Eastern States are as under:

(i) Assam:

1. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
2. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
3. Bodo Liberation Tiger Force (BLTF)

(ii) Manipur:

1. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
2. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
3. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
4. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
5. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)

(iii) Nagaland:

1. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) [NSCN(I/M)]
2. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN (K)]

(iv) Tripura:

1. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
2. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Assam in his report to the President has stated that "Although Bangladeshi illegal migrants have come into several States of India and they are more numerous in West Bengal than in Assam, they pose a much greater threat in Assam than in any other State. If not effectively checked, they may swamp the Assamese people and may sever the North East land mass from the rest of India. This will lead to disastrous strategic and economic results."

### Standard of Indian Sportsmen

3111. SHRI AJAY KUMAR S. SARNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cricketers get much more than other sportsmen who brought laurels to our country in the Asian Games;

(b) whether cricketers have become multi-million with prize money, sponsorships in comparison to China, Japan, South Korea and all other countries which fared better in the Asian Games who are not cricket-playing nations;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to consider to encourage other sports to raise the standard of Indian Sportsmanship; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is true that cricketers get more money when they participate in test matches and one day matches as compared to other players. It is reported that cricketers especially those who are good players get sponsorships which gives them money, the details of which are confidential between the players and the sponsors. Cricket is not popular in China, Japan and South Korea and in some other countries. In India, as cricket is more popular, sponsors prefer to get endorsements of their products by successful National level cricketers.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. With a view to encourage sports, the Government propose to substantially increase the amount of Cash Awards given to the medal winners of International sports events under the scheme of "Special Award to winners in International Sports Events and their

Coaches". Following are the details of proposed enhancement of awards:—

Name of Games/ Championship	Amount					
	Gold Medal 1st Position		Silver Medal 2nd Position		Bronze Medal 3rd Position	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
Olympic and Official World Championship	Rs. 5 lakh	Rs. 15 lakh	Rs. 3 lakh	Rs. 9 lakh	Rs. 2 lakh	Rs. 6 lakh
Asian Games & Common- wealth Games	Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 5 lakh	Rs. 0.75 lakh	Rs. 3 lakh	Rs. 0.50 lakh	Rs. 2 lakh
Official Asian Championships and Official Commonwealth Championships	Rs. 0.50 lakh	Rs. 1.5 lakh	Rs. 0.40 lakh	Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 0.30 lakh	Rs. 0.75 lakh

A new scheme called the "Scheme for Assisting Proposing Sportspersons and Supporting Personnel" has been introduced wherein eminent sportspersons can be given amounts upto Rs. 5 lakhs for equipment, training, engagement of coaches and scientific support. Further, National Sports Federations have been asked to prepare a four year Long Term Development Plan (LTDP) for each sports discipline incorporating details of requirement for promotion of the particular sports and to hold national level tournaments, for sub-juniors, juniors and senior. The Federations are also given grants for equipment, foreign exposures and holding National and International tournaments. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) holds regular coaching camp for selected team and athletes. Foreign coaches have also been engaged in selected discipline to improve the standard.

#### Dialogue with Militants

3112. SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were demands from political parties to initiate dialogue with the militants and other secessionist parties to restore normalcy in Jammu and Kashmir; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The Government categorically rejects violence as a mean of achieving any objective. It believes in solving the problems through talks and negotiations to bring about peace, stability and development. Hence, the Government is prepared to have talks, within the framework of the Indian Constitution, with the misguided youths who have joined militant ranks in Jammu & Kashmir, provided they agree to surrender their arms and shun the path of violence.

#### Use of DDT

3113. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the hazards of DDT on the human and animal health in India; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to ban the use of DDT in India and introducing its alternative for use against Pest in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. FATEL): (a) and (b) The use of pesticides depends upon various factors such as negative health effects, non-acceptability of such pesticides due to climatic conditions peculiar to a country, emergence of pest resistance to pesticides etc. In India the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides is regulated under Insecticides Act, 1968 and the rules made thereunder. The Registration Committee constituted under the Act registers the pesticides after satisfying itself with regard to various parameters of chemistry, bio-efficacy, toxicity, residue, packaging, labelling etc. In India the use of DDT has been banned in the agriculture sector since 1989. It is being used for mosquito control under Malaria Eradication Programme of the Ministry of Health.

[*Translation*]

#### Upgradation of Girls Schools

\*3114. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that several girl students failed to pursue their education at middle or secondary schools level in rural areas due to non-upgradation of school in those areas; and

(b) if so, the policy formulated by the Government to upgrade the girls schools of rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) It may be one of the reasons that the Girl Students are not able to pursue their education beyond primary level in rural areas due to non-upgradation of schools. However, the task of upgrading such schools primarily falls within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Central Government does assist State Governments through its various programmes. Besides, as Central initiative, National Open School (N.O.S), Non-Formal Education (N.F.E) and other distance education mode do provide opportunity to those students who are not able to pursue their education due to non-availability of schools in rural areas.

[*English*]

#### Increase of Population

3115. SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 200% population increase has been recorded in Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia etc. between 1951 and 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons for increase in border districts; and

(c) the steps taken to contain information from Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) The increase in population in the three districts under reference between 1951 and 1991 was as follows:—

(i) Malda	181.26%
(ii) Murshidabad	176.03%
(iii) Nadia	237.11%

(b) The increase in population is attributable to several factors including influx of people from across the border.

(c) Several measures have been taken to curb and prevent infiltration. These include, inter alia, raising of additional battalions of the Border Security Force; reducing gaps between the border outposts, increase in the number of outpost towers; intensification of patrolling along the border, both land and rivering surveillance on the coastal areas; accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing.

#### Black-Listed VO's/NGOs

3116. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria to blacklist a Non-Governmental Organisation/Voluntary Organisation by the Government;

(b) the competent authority appointed by the Government to blacklist such an organisation;

(c) the details of Acts, Rules and bye-laws of the Government or Standing Orders in this regard; and

(d) the details of the N.G.Os/Voluntary Organisations blacklisted in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) In terms of Rule 149(1) of the General Financial Rules, authorities sanctioning grant-in-aid should ensure that no grants are sanctioned where there is a reasonable suspicion or suggestion of corrupt practices, unless the bodies concerned are cleared of the allegation. Accordingly, as soon as any reasonable suspicion or suggestion of corrupt practices indulged in by any Voluntary Organisation comes to light, the matter is investigated with the assistance of the State Government/U.T. Administration concerned. If, as a result of the investigation, it is established that the organisation had indulged in corrupt practices, appropriate action is taken by the sanctioning authority to stop further release of funds, recovery of grants already made.

(d) None, Sir, as far as the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is concerned.

#### **Assistance to Youths**

3117. SHRI A.C. JOS: Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing schemes for the benefit of the youths;

(b) the names of the NGOs providing financial assistance to make the youth capable of getting wage/self-employed in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have constituted a National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board; and

(d) if so, the main activities of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]*

#### **Guru Ghasidas University as a Central University**

3118. SHRI PUNNULAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Madhya Pradesh Government for declaring Guru Ghasidas University as a Central University and setting up of a central university at Kahul;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Lift the Ban on LTTE**

3119. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some political parties of Tamil Nadu have demanded to withdraw the ban on LTTE;

(b) if so, the details of these political parties; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Government of Tamil Nadu have intimated that a symposium of Rashtriya Janata Dal was held at Madurai on 16.2.1999 which was attended by the representatives of Makkal Nala Urimai Kazhagam and Tamilar Desiya Iyakkam. In the symposium, Resolutions were adopted demanding lifting of the Ban on LTTE etc.

(c) There is no proposal to lift the ban on LTTE.

#### **Institutions for the Development of Urdu Language**

3120. DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish more institutions for the development of Urdu language as announced in the centenary celebrations of Urdu Poet Mirza Ghalib;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the purpose and the time by which these institutions are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. No such announcement has been made by the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Declaration of Palace of Rani Siromoni of  
Karnagarh as Heritage Palace**

3121. SHRI LAKSHMAN CHANDRA SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to declare the palace of Rani Siromoni of Karnagarh at Midnapur as heritage palace; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the step likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Consumer Information Centres, Kerala**

3122. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:  
SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:  
SHRI SURENDRAN CHENGARA:

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

(a) whether a meeting of Food and Civil Supplies Secretaries held to discuss setting up of Consumer Information Centres and infrastructure facilities to consumer courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Kerala has requested for setting up of Consumer Information Centres and additional financial assistance for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) to (d) In the meeting with the Secretaries incharge of Consumer Affairs, held on 10.11.97, State/UTs were asked to ensure provisions of adequate infrastructure and supporting staff for consumer courts. They were also advised to fully utilise the one time grant sanctioned by the Central Government for improvement of the infrastructure of the consumer courts.

A proposal to establish consumer information centres at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode had been received from the Government of Kerala. Since the Central Standing Committee on Consumer Welfare Fund has taken a decision to provide financial assistance for one such centre in each State/UT to begin with, the State Government was advised to submit their proposal for one such centre in the proforma prescribed under the Consumer Welfare Fund Rules, 1992.

*[Translation]*

**Migration of Labourers**

3123. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SAHU: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there has been migration of labourers in Chhatisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh due to drought;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State has sent any scheme to the Union Government to check migration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

**Religious Courses in Curriculum**

3124. SHRI G. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Religious courses on the curriculum in schools and colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a competent authority has been appointed to select and screen the subjects before being introduced or included in the courses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) There is no proposal under consideration with the Central Government to introduce religious courses in schools and colleges. The question of appointing any authority for this purpose therefore does not arise.

#### **Emergency Residential Accommodation**

3125. SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of emergency residential accommodation available under Emergency Pool of CPWD at R.K. Puram;

(b) the criteria fixed for the allotment of emergency pool;

(c) whether authorised and eligible officers are provided accommodation therein;

(d) if not, the number of houses occupied by unauthorised officers since April, 1998;

(e) the action taken by the Government to get these houses vacated; and

(f) the time by which the authorised and eligible officers are likely to be allotted the above said accommodation after getting the unauthorised accommodation vacated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) There is no emergency residential accommodation with CPWD. Accommodation

available with CPWD is known as essential staff accommodation and there are 38 quarters under this category in R.K. Puram, New Delhi. These quarters are allotted under the rule "Allotment of Government Residences (Under the Control of CPWD) Rule, 1999".

(c) to (e) Only authorised and eligible officers are provided accommodation in the essential staff quarters, but they do not readily vacate the accommodation when they become ineligible. There are 9 such houses under unauthorised occupation. Vacation notices have been issued to the occupants concerned.

(f) This depends on the vacancy position and also the seniority of the employees concerned in the waiting list.

#### **Escalated Cost of Category-III Flats**

3126. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has escalated the cost of Self Financing Scheme flats, category III;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to withdraw/reduce the increased cost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) DDA has reported that as per the policy for costing of SFS flats including Category III, the final cost is computed on the basis of actual expenditure incurred on the project as conveyed by the Engineering Wing. Other important component is land cost, which is charged at pre-determined land rates on the basis of date of allocation/allotment, etc. As such, this component varies from time to time depending on the acquisition rates, etc. Overheads like administrative charges, departmental charges, interest on invested capital, etc. are charged at prescribed rate as approved under existing policy/guidelines. Therefore, the cost of flats under SFS schemes varies from time to time depending on the date of allocation/allotment, locality, area of flat, etc.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration with the Government.

[*Transiation*]**Survey of Poor Rural Families**

3127. SHRI HARIBHA; CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have carried out any survey in regard to ascertain the number of the poor rural families as well as their living standard in the Banaskatha Parliamentary Constituency of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any information from the State Government regarding the problems of the rural families of Banaskatha in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. A Below Poverty Line census is conducted by the States at the behest of Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment at the beginning of each Five Year Plan. The census is to cover all the States including the Banaskatha Parliamentary Constituency of Gujarat.

(b) The result of BPL census in Banaskatha Parliamentary constituency of Gujarat is given in the Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise?

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	No. of Rural Families	No. of Families identified as Below Poverty Line	% of Families Below Poverty Line Col 4 to 3	Out of total SC	BPL families ST
1.	Deesa	67109	19017	28.34	4253	1051
2.	Deodar	30490	16929	55.52	3175	445
3.	Dhanera	43513	13510	31.05	2992	2225
4.	Kankrej	39992	19549	48.88	2739	63
5.	Palanpur	59325	14898	25.11	1592	6239
6.	Santalpur	19859	7685	38.70	779	106
7.	Tharad	26166	11102	42.43	2453	619
8.	Vav	30560	12762	41.76	3727	199
9.	Radhanpur	18735	7561	40.36	635	206
<b>Total</b>		<b>335749</b>	<b>123013</b>	<b>36.64</b>	<b>22345</b>	<b>11203</b>

**National Open Schools**

3126. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres established by National Open School during each of the last three years, location-wise;

(b) the number of students registered by National Open School in Bihar during each of the last three years, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up some more such centres in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) A list showing State-wise distribution of Accredited Institutions (Study Centres) and Accredited vocational Institutions of the National Open School (NOS) for the last 3 years is at Statement-I.

(b) The statement showing number of students registered by the NOS in Bihar during the 3 years from 1996-97 to 1998-99 is at Statement-II.

(c) and (d) NOS has planned to set up at least one study centre in each District of the State of Bihar in due course of time after following the prescribed procedure.

**Statement-I*****State-wise Distribution of Accredited Institutions (Study Centres) and Accredited Vocational Institutions of the National Open School***

Name of the State/UT	No. of AIs as on			No. of AVIs as on		
	31.3.96	31.3.97	31.3.98	31.3.96	31.3.97	31.3.98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	33	36	44	5	6	8
Arunachal Pradesh	9	10	10	—	—	—
Assam	1	2	6	—	—	—
Bihar	16	18	18	3	5	8
Delhi	84	88	112	10	20	22
Goa	4	4	6	1	1	2
Gujarat	4	43	43	3	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	30	38	43	3	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	—	19	32	—	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	2	—	1	1
Karnataka	2	5	5	1	1	3
Kerala	4	7	10	4	9	13
Madhya Pradesh	12	15	19	2	6	14
Maharashtra	46	48	87	4	6	7
Manipur	5	6	8	—	—	—
Meghalaya	1	8	9	—	—	—
Mizoram	3	4	4	—	—	—
Nagaland	7	9	9	—	—	—
Orissa	3	6	7	2	5	5
Punjab	5	8	8	1	4	4
Rajasthan	1	18	19	—	5	5
Sikkim	16	6	6	3	—	—

1	2	3	4	5		
Tamil Nadu	7	8	9	7	12	14
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	50	53	55	10	12	17
West Bengal	76	83	83	2	3	7
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	2	2	—	—	—
Chandigarh	7	7	7	1	1	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	1	1	1	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	1	1	1	—	—	—

**Statement-II***Location-wise number of Students enrolled in Bihar during the last 3 years*

Accredited Institution (Study Centre) No.	Area/Location	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5
0301	Indian School of Learning Katras More, P.O. Jharia, Distt. Dhanbad-828111	195	229	276

1	2	3	4	5
0303	Holy Cross School Bokaro Steel City-827010 Distt. Bokaro, South. Bihar.	49	109	161
0304	Sacret Heart Convent School, Jamshedpur- 831001, Bihar	262	281	325
0305	St. Michael's High Shool, P.O. Digha Ghat, Patna-800011.	343	459	180
0306	Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, Rajendra Memorial Building, Bagestiwari Road Gaya R S-823002	113	134	181
0307	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, P.O. Sheikhpura, Distt. Sheikhpura-811105.	—	14	12
0308	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, West Champaran-845450.	77	52	104
0317	St. Xavier's School, P.O.-19, Hazaribagh-825301	60	86	72
0318	Cambridge School, Tatisilwai, Ranchi-835103	26	52	24
0319	Vig English School, Chotta Govindpur, Jamshedpur-831015.	20	40	55
0320	Ramakrishna Mission Vidyapeeth, P.O. Vidyapeeth, Distt. Deoghar, Deoghar-814112.	—	—	7

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1	2	3	4	5
0321	Vidya Bhawan Palika Vidyalaya, Lakhisarai Bihar-811311	—	—	23
0322	Jitpur Academy, P.O. Jitpur, Distt. Dhanbad-828301.	—	—	11
0323	St. Xavier High School, Gandhi Maidan Marg Patna-800001.	—	—	343
0324	Christ Church High School, NR-Congress Maidan, Kadamkun, Patna-800003.	—	—	115
0309	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Bihiya, Distt. Bhojpur-802152	22	54	114
0310	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Shakti Nagar, Chandan Dam, P.O. Laxmipur, Banka (Bhagalpur)-851101.	34	65	8
0311	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, P.O. Bistianpur, Distt. Begusarai, Begusarai-851101	5	16	24
0312	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Mohalla-Kadirabad, P.O. KDSU, Distt. Darbhanga, Darbhanga-846004	46	44	86

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1	2	3	4	5
0313	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, AT&P.O. Gartibanali, Distt. Purnea-854301.	14	14	26
0314	Holy Family Convent, Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur-812001	32	36	80
0315	DBMS Career Academy, DMBS Road, No. 7, B.H. Area, Jamshedpur-831005.	297	316	295
0316	St. John's High School, Purulia Road, Ranchi-834001.	151	264	324

[English]

**Loss of Revenue due to Closure of Taj Mahal**

3129. SHRI SURESH WARPUDKAR:  
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government have made any study to assess the loss of revenue as a result of closure of Taj Mahal for visitors on every Monday;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to open Taj Mahal for visitors on every Monday also;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Such a study is not considered necessary as the monument is being closed to visitors on Monday primarily as a measure of preservation and conservation.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

(f) Question does not arise.

**Profit in Super Bazar/NCCF**

3130. DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3634 dated December 22, 1998 and state:

(a) the reasons for the net profit being less than the Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) the details of the overhead expenses of the NCCF and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring them down; and



(c) the details of brand items that NCCF supplied to Government departments and the rates and the names of the suppliers that supply the items to the Government departments, their cost price to the NCCF during 1998 till date and how these compare with the Kendriya Bhandar and the Super Bazar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) The NCCF has informed that the main reason for less profit of NCCF is its interest liability.

(b) The Establishment and administrative expenses are the main contributors of overhead expenses of NCCF. The details of the same are as under:—

(Fig. in lakhs of Rs.)

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Establishment Exps.	366.78	447.31	484.83
Administrative Exps.	129.42	152.26	161.21

NCCF have informed that they have taken various steps to reduce its expenses such as introduction of Voluntary Retirement Scheme, closure of uneconomic branches and other austerity measures.

(c) NCCF, Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar have different policies relating to the procurement and supply of brand items to different agencies. These policies are guided by the demand of a particular item, procurement and distribution cost, mode of payment and the receiving agencies. As such, any comparison between their rates of supply, cost of supply, suppliers and agencies to which supplied may not be meaningful and also possible due to practical difficulties involved in the collection of voluminous information.

#### Scavengers in Metropolitan Cities

3131. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scavengers still existed in the country particularly in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Mumbai and Chennai;

(b) the ratio of male and female scavengers among them;

(c) whether the existence of scavengers ridicules the advancement of the cities; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The task force constituted by the Planning Commission in July, 1989 had estimated State/UT-wise scavengers aggregating to 4,00,999 scavengers with male and female ratio of 65:35. Nevertheless, such estimates were not made for specific cities. The subsequent estimates based on information given by States/UTs indicates the number of scavengers as 5,77,228.

(c) and (d) The Government is committed to rehabilitate all existing scavengers and in this regard 2,90,308 scavengers have already been assisted for rehabilitation upto 1997-98 under National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents. The National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) as well as National Safai Karmacharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) also provide soft loans for viable projects for their rehabilitation.

#### Increase in Intravenous Drug Users

3132. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the growing number of Intravenous Drug Users (IDUs) in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to eliminate this social evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Several reports and studies have indicated to the increasing incidence of Intravenous Drug Users (IDUs) amongst the vulnerable sections of Society, especially, in the North Eastern States of India, populous industrialised States and in metropolitan cities.

(b) The Ministry is implementing a scheme entitled 'Scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention' wherein grant-in-aid is sanctioned to non-Governmental

organisations for providing preventive awareness, motivational counselling, De-addiction and Rehabilitation Services for all forms of drug users/addicts. The aspect of increasing incidence of injecting drug use, especially in the North Eastern States, has been highlighted and necessary directions issued during the various Conferences/Seminars and Workshops conducted by the Ministry.

**Per Capita Requirement/Consumption of Foodgrains**

3133. SHRI VITHAL TUPE:  
SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL:

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

(a) whether the Government have assessed the per capital annual requirement/consumption of foodgrains in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, item-wise particularly in case of Maharashtra;

(c) the total requirement of foodgrains in million tonnes by the end of 2005 in view of the growing population and demand; and

(d) the manner in which this requirement is likely to be met by the Government particularly under PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) The per capita consumption of foodgrains in the country, including Maharashtra, has been worked out at 188.50 kg. for 1996-97. The item-wise details are as under:—

Item	Quantity in Kg.
Rice	84.00
Wheat	63.00
Coarsegrains	27.50
Pulses	14.00
<b>Total Foodgrains</b>	<b>188.50</b>

(c) and (d) The total consumption of foodgrains is likely to increase from 194.70 million tonnes in 1996-97 to 227.16 million tonnes in 2001-2002 and to 298.38 million tonnes in 2011-12. Against this the production of foodgrains is projected to increase from 199.32 million tonnes in 1996-97 to 234.00 million tonnes in 2001-02 and to 337.30 million tonnes in 2011-12.

Public Distribution System (PDS) is supplemental in nature and not a substitute for foodgrains in the open market.

**Kalabhavan/Cultural Theatre in Karnataka**

3134. SHRI B.M. MENSINKAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a Kalabhavan or Cultural Theatre at Haveri in Karnataka with Central assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Under the scheme for setting up of Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes in States, including those for children, financial assistance upto Rs. 1 crore is provided to an autonomous body, on the recommendation of the State Government for construction of a Cultural Complex. No proposal for a Cultural Complex in Haveri (Karnataka) has been received as yet.

**National Handicapped Welfare Fund**

3135. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total fund sanctioned by the Handicapped Welfare Fund to each State during each of the last two years, State-wise;

(b) whether the fund sanctioned to some of the States are not sufficient as per their demand;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Under the National Fund for People with Disabilities (earlier known as National handicapped Welfare Fund) the funds are provided to such schemes/programmes which are not covered under the schemes being already operated by the Central Govt. or a State Govt. The funds are sanctioned and released as per the proposal received. There is no State-wise allocation made under the Scheme as on date Rs. 18.11 lakhs have been sanctioned.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### Mid-Day Meal Scheme

3136. DR. ULHAS VASUDEO PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have asked the Union Government to replace Mid-Day Meal Scheme with subsidy on school uniform;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the expenditure incurred on mid-day meal scheme during the last one year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) In the Conference of State Education

Ministers held on 22-23 October, 1998 suggestion was made by Education Minister, Punjab that in view of the State being surplus in foodgrains, the funds provided for the Mid-Day Meal Schemes may be utilised for providing school uniform and shoes to students from poor families. It has not been possible to accede to this request as it is not covered under the guidelines of the Scheme.

(d) Foodgrains are made available free of cost to States/UTs through Food Corporation of India (FCI). This department reimburses cost of foodgrains to FCI directly. Therefore state-wise allocation of funds is not made under the scheme. The expenditure incurred on the scheme by this Department during 1997-98 was Rs. 1070.38 crores.

#### Committee on Freedom Fighters Pension

3137. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Constitution of the Committee on "Freedom Fighters" with representation of members;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of applications received/rejected by the Committee; and

(d) the total number of cases reviewed and settled so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) Non-official Advisory Committees have been constituted by the Central Government from time to time to look into the cases of freedom fighter for grant of pension from Central Revenues. Relevant information in this regard is given in the enclosed statement. These Committees comprised prominent freedom fighters.

#### Statement

*Details of Non-official Advisory Committees constituted by the Central Government to look into the cases of Freedom Fighters for grant of pension from Central Revenues are given below:—*

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	Year of constitution	No. of cases considered for pension	No. of cases recommended for pension	No. of cases rejected for pension
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	INA Non-official Screening Committee	1973	6,665	2,843	3,822

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Hyderabad Special Screening Committee	1983	62,500	20,505	41,995
3.	J & K Non-official Screening Committee	1983	952	756	196
4.	Arya Samaj Committee	1986	2,354	1,152	1,202
5.	Sindh Committee	1987	72	61	11
6.	Eastern India Committee	1988	3,434	1,496	1,938
7.	Punjab Non-official Screening Committee	1988	410	403	7
8.	Special Audit Team (SAT)	1996	2,000	800	1,200

Information in regard to rejected cases that are reviewed and settled is not maintained separately. Receipt and disposal of review applications is an ongoing process.

[*Translation*]

#### Grant to Voluntary Organisations

13138. SHRI CHHATTRA PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and purpose for which his Ministry is providing grants to the voluntary organisations;

(b) the criteria norms and procedure laid down for extending grants to the voluntary organisation for the welfare of disabled, education, training programme, deaddiction programme; and

(c) the details of grants provided to the voluntary organisations during 1998-99 at present in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh, scheme-wise and organisation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) To promote and involve the voluntary sector in the implementation of the various

schemes and programmes for the welfare and upliftment of the backward, downtrodden, marginalised and disadvantaged sections of society.

(b) Grants-in-aid is given to Voluntary Organisations on the basis of schematic norms. The following general principles are also followed:

(i) The organisation should be registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or other relevant laws;

(ii) Should be engaged in voluntary efforts to promote the welfare of society, preferable the target groups serviced by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;

(iii) Has the requisite experience/expertise in taking up the specific programme for which financial assistance has been sought;

(iv) Financial assistance is generally restricted to 90% of the project cost, the balance 10% being borne by the organisation itself.

(c) Grants-in-aid is provided by the Ministry for specific schemes/programmes for the educational and socio-economic advancement of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, rehabilitation of disabled, drug abuse prevention, welfare

of aged persons, street children, etc. Statements giving the names of Voluntary Organisations in U.P., which have been given financial assistance during 1998-99 under different schemes/programmes are enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*Names, etc. of Voluntary Organisations which have been given financial assistance during 1998-99 (upto February, 1999) for implementing various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment*

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Sl. No.	Name of the Vol. Orgn.	Amount released during 1998-99 (As on 11.3.99)
1	2	3

UTTAR PRADESH

1.	Kisan Seva Samti, Vill. & P.O. Mundi Bakapur, Bulandshahar.	4,36,027
2.	Sarvajan Kalyan Samiti, 7, Race Course Colony, Bulandshahar.	2,24,280
3.	Garhwal Sabzi Supplier and Anusuchit Jati Unemployed Samiti, Gopeswar, Chamoli.	5,23,389
4.	Adarsh Kalyan Seva Samiti, 54/2, Joshiapura, Bahraich.	6,28,308
5.	Gyan Bharati Mahila Kalyan Avam Shiksha Samiti, 10002, Holi Gate, Etah.	6,28,470
6.	Awadh Sansthan, Ramghat, Ayodhya, Faizabad.	3,82,950
7.	Rattan Gramodyog Seva Sanstha, Faizabad.	12,31,380
8.	Swami Atmdey Goplanand Shiksha Sansthan, Ugarpur, Post Pipergaon, Farrukhabad.	8,08,527

1	2	3
9.	Shri Saraswati Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Sainghnagar, P.O. Jhansi, Farrukhabad.	3,45,735
10.	Asha Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra, New Suhab Nagar, Vill. Himaypur, Firozabad.	2,39,400
11.	Dr. Radhakrishnan Public Silai Kadai Prashikshan Kendra, A-1, Deen Dayal Nagar, Sipri Bazar, Jhansi-284003.	1,41,300
12.	Human Service Charitable Trust of India C-234, Nirala Nagar, Lucknow.	5,76,636
13.	Prgatisheel Udyog Samiti, Vill. Tara Ka Purva, P.O. Juggaur, Lucknow.	1,20,060
14.	Akhil Bhartiya Azad Seva Sangh, Azad Villa, Daliganj, Lucknow.	1,01,700
15.	Bodhi Satwa Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Smarak Samiti, 68/363, Chhitwapur, Pajawa, Lucknow.	2,02,275
16.	Bhartiya Samaj Seva Sanstha, Baraf Khana, Misri Ki Bagh, Post-Chowk, Lucknow.	10,00,350
17.	Sarvajanik Shiksha Samiti, 565/180, Pooran Nagar, Alambagh, Lucknow.	1,18,980
18.	Nirbal Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, 202/A/6, Jawahar Nagar, (Near Hathi Park), Lucknow.	8,06,110
19.	U.P. Anusuchit Vimukt Avam Janjati Sevak Sangh, 97/B, Darul Shafa, Lucknow-226001.	6,23,970
20.	Pratapgarh Mahila Avom Shiksha Samiti, Devokali, Sadar, Pratapgarh.	3,74,010
21.	Satya Ahimsa Bal Vidyalaya Samiti, Gaziapur, Shakhpur Samodha, Raibareilly-229301.	3,45,735

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1	2	3
22.	Netaji Subhash Vidya Mandiur, Mangoli, Shahabad, Rampur.	10,81,215
23.	Shakti Sadhna Sansthan, Mo. Tarinpur (Near Idgah), Sitapur-261001.	1,71,540
24.	Adarsh Sanskritik Satsang Kala Kendra, V & PO. Auras, Unnao.	6,99,210
25.	Shri Kanchanlal Saguna Seva Sansthan V & PO. Para, Hamirpur.	2,51,392
26.	Kanpur Harijan Seva Sansthan, 22/9, Labour Colony, Old Kanpur, Kanpur-2.	2,02,770
27.	Akai Policraft Association, C-1255, Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016.	9,68,334
28.	Jan Vikas Sansthan, Itaunia (West) Purabgaon, Gauriganj, Sultanpur.	1,00,620
29.	Krishak Vikas Samiti, Vivekanand Colony, Muhammadabad, Gazipur.	3,45,735
30.	Ambedkar Shiksha Samiti, 563-KA/58, Shyamnagar, Alambagh, Lucknow.	93,870
31.	Akhil Bhartiya Gramin Seva Sangh, C-4/433, Sultanpuri, Delhi-41.	1,09,575
32.	Nirbal Varg Seva Samiti, 37, Unchi Choupal, Rampur.	1,72,957
33.	Bijnor Seva Sansthan, Mandavar Road, Mandauli Sehu, P.O. Bijnor, Distt. Bijnor.	1,40,920
34.	Indira Rashtriya Chetna Evam Samajothan Sansthan. Hoshiyari, Mandir, Raiwala, Dehradun.	11,96,440

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1	2	3
35.	J.P. Seva Samiti, Firozpur, Post Amolar. Farrukhabad-209625.	4,55,775
36.	Social & Economic Development Institution, 'Gaurav', C-2116, Indira Nagar, Lucknow.	3,19,200
37.	Pratapgarh Gramothan Samiti, Vill. Pure Bedua, P.O. Afim Ki Kothi, Pratapgarh-230122.	2,05,515
38.	Tarun Chetna, Vikas Nagar (Dubban), Post Mohanganj, Salon, Raebareilly.	8,88,249
39.	Sheel Gram Vikas Sansthan, Harunagla, Vilaspur Marg, Bareilly.	4,12,675
40.	Shanti Sarvodaya Sansthan, Shanti Kunj, Tarab Ganj, Gonda.	5,78,747
41.	Karunodaya Seva Sansthan, Barkeha, Mirzapur.	3,42,023
42.	Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Vill. & P.O. Bhathin, Khurd (Lala) Via Fazil Nagar, Distt. Kushi Nagar.	15,98,175
43.	Bal Avam Mahila Kalyan Samiti, 80, Ismileganj, Fetehpur	2,63,040
44.	Sarvodaya Ashram, Block & P.O. Tandiya war, Sikandpur, Hardoi.	25,81,722
45.	P.K. Lok Vikas, Vill & P.O. Jalaun.	2,37,307
46.	People's Society of Socio Economic Development, 266/162, Sarla Kunj, Naye Basthi, Bhadewan, Lucknow.	15,71,414
47.	Pooja Public School Samiti, 13/290, CC Nunihai, Yamuna Bridge, Agra.	2,15,685



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1	2	3
48.	Sarvajanik Shikshonayan Sansthan, Vill. & PO. Alipur, Hardoi.	14,82,493
49.	Gramin Samajothan Seva Sansthan, M-77, Sanjay Gandhi Puram, Lucknow.	4,69,170
50.	Kalpil Bal Evam Mahila Sansthan, 67, Civil Line, Basti.	4,69,170
51.	Muralidhar Shiksha Kalyan Samiti, Rusthampur, Dehiya, Jaunpur.	4,18,860
52.	Jan Vikas Samiti, Duddhi, Sonbhadra.	3,82,950
53.	Akhil Bhartiya Mahila Udyog Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, 55-CB-12(A), Dhawalgiri, Sector-34, Noida.	5,90,310
54.	Apang Asahay Jan Vikas Sansthan, Vill. Mussepur, PO. Mandavali, Najibabad, Bijnor.	4,18,860
55.	Gyanyog Parmarth Nyas, Bilgram Road, Hardoi.	4,97,280
56.	Smita Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Lalganj, Mirzapur.	3,82,950
57.	Human Welfare Association, Convent Campus, Power House Road, Mohaddipur, Gorakhpur.	3,13,654
58.	Vikram Seva Sansthan, Golagakarannath, Lakhimpur Kheri.	3,82,950
59.	Sahitya Seva Sansthan Kurabhar, Sultanpur.	9,82,950
60.	Oxford Model High School, PAC Road, Syam Nagar, Kanpur.	3,11,404

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1	2	3
61.	Badrinath Samaj Vikas, Khairabad, Sitapur.	3,84,300
62.	Amit Gram Vikas Seva Sansthan, Paraspur, Gonda.	3,82,950
63.	All India Tribal Youth Development, Kaisarganj, Distt. Bahraich.	3,82,950
64.	Gramodyogik Vikas Seva Samiti, Ram Nagar, Barabanki.	3,82,950
65.	Janata Seva Sansthan, Raje Sultanpur, Ambedkar, Rampur.	3,82,950
66.	National Institute of Social Welfare, 5/13/43B, Behind Gurudwara, Khawaspura, Faizabad.	3,82,950
67.	Pawan Seva Sansthan, P.O. Mevatiyan, Tarabganj Road, Gonda (New).	9,84,300
68.	Abhinav Seva Sansthan, AT/P.O. Dwarakaganj, Distt. Sultanpur (New).	3,84,300
69.	Nav Vikas Samiti At/P.O. Rupadhia, Bahraich (New).	3,82,950
70.	Pragati Vikas Bharati, P.O. Karra Bazar Gonda (New).	3,84,300
71.	Subhi Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Safdarjung, Barabanki (New).	3,82,950

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*Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women Literacy in Tribal Areas*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of Organisation and Address	Amount released during 1998-99
UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	Lohia Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Pardaha, Mau.	4,59,000
2.	Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Avam Mahila Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Deona.	4,59,000
3.	Gramodyog Vikas Sewa Samiti, Ramnagar, Kuravali Lakhimpur, Barabanki.	4,59,000
4.	Ambedkar Shiksha Samiti, Alambagh, Lucknow.	4,59,000
5.	Hindu Muslim Ekta Kalyan Samiti, Lal Kuaon, Lucknow.	4,59,000
6.	Vikram Sewa Sansthan Lakhimpur Khiri.	4,59,000
7.	Gramin Mahila Silai Kadai and Bunai Kendra, Azamgarh.	4,59,000
8.	Nandani Bal Vikas Evam Gramin Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Distt. Gonda.	4,59,000
9.	Amit Gram Sewa Sansthan, Distt. Gonda.	4,59,000
10.	Aragammi Sewa Sansthan, Tewari Ganj, Lucknow.	4,59,000
11.	Manav Kalyan Sewa Sansthan, Faizabad Road, Lucknow.	4,59,000

*Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of Organisations and address	Amount released	Activity
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
1.	Ashok Ashram , P.O. Ashok Ashram, Dehradun.	931833	Res. School for ST Girls
2.	Janakalyan Evam Nari Utthan Samiti, Faizabad.	259984	Mobile Medical Unit
3.	Grameen Mahila Silai Kadhai Bunai Kendra, Gram Mustafabad, Azamgarh.	301410	Res. School
4.	Nirbal Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Jawahar Nagar, Lucknow.	226320	Mobile Medical Unit
5.	Saket Mahila Mandal Kalyan Samiti, Nababganj, Gonda.	352425	Res. School

*Assistance to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Backward Classes*

Sl.No.	Name of Organisation	Amount released during 1998-99 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Samkon Viklang Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow.	1.43

*Pre-Examination Coaching Scheme for Weaker Section based on economic Criteria*

Sl.No.	Name of Organisation	Amount released during 1998-99 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Annie Besant School, Meerut.	2.55
2.	Social Science Sudha Research Institute, Kanpur.	5.97

1	2	3
3.	Ekta Career Institute, Jhansi.	0.29
4.	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Welfare Society, Allahabad.	3.11
5.	Panchshed Shiksha Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow.	13.54
6.	Sahara Academy, Kanpur.	2.00
7.	Anjuman Madarsa Islamia, Jallone.	1.66
8.	Study Point Samiti, Lucknow.	5.37
9.	Duty Society, Aligarh.	2.15
10.	Ambedkar Shiksha Samiti, Lucknow.	6.67
11.	Social Science Sudha Research Institute, Jhansi.	2.85
12.	New Public School Samiti, Lucknow.	1.05

*Grant-in-Aid Released to NGOs under the Scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention in Uttar Pradesh during 1998-99*

S.No.	Name of the NGO	Amount Released during 1998-99 (till 28.2.99) (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Akhil Bharatiya Azad Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow.	1.39
2.	Akhil Bharatiya Mahila Udhog Kalyan & Shiksha Samiti, Ghaziabad, Noida.	6.78

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1	2	3
3.	Archna Mahila Mandal Kalyan Samiti, Barabanki.	1.29
4.	Association for Social Health in India, Meerut.	2.62
5.	Bharatiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow.	4.02
6.	Bodhi Satwa Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar Smarak Samiti, Lucknow.	14.31
7.	Gramya Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Allahabad.	9.19
8.	Gramin Vishal Jan Sewa Sansthan, P.O. Badni, Siddharth Nagar.	7.09
9.	Gramothan Jan Sewa Sansthan, Jaunpur, U.P.	2.57
10.	Hasrat Mohani Charitable Society, Kanpur.	2.79
11.	Kanchal Lal Sauguna Sewa Sansthan, Hamirpur.	1.29
12.	Kashi Club, Varanasi.	13.57
13.	Maya Poorvanchal Gramothan Sewa Sansthan, Gorakhpur.	8.43
14.	Netaji Subhash Vidya Mandir Mangoli, Shahabad, Rampur.	3.86
15.	NIRVAN, Lucknow.	7.20
16.	Pratapgarh Mahila Kalyan Evam Shiksha Samiti, Pratapgarh, Deokali.	2.57

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1	2	3
17.	Shri Ram Babu Verma Charitable Society Agra.	12.40
18.	Rana Beni Madhav Jan Kalyan Samiti, Rae Bareilly.	3.72
19.	Ratna Gram Vikas Samiti, Rampur, P.O. Shahabad.	3.86
20.	Saket Mahila Mandal Kalyan Samiti, Mazabganj, Gonda.	2.57
21.	Samajik Avam Arthik Vikas Sansthan, Indira Nagar.	10.21
22.	Sarvajanik Shikshan Samiti, Lucknow.	4.18
23.	Sarvajanik Shikshonyan Sansthan, Hardoi.	5.84
24.	Shaheed Memorial Society, Lucknow.	11.65
25.	Shri Ganga Prasad Smarak Mahila Kalyan Sansthan, Pratapgarh.	2.57
26.	Society for Urban and Rural Development, Distt. Jaunpur.	6.30
27.	Society for the Urban and Rural Reconstruction, Lucknow.	2.77
28.	Swargiya Ram Deo Singh Swatantrata Sangram Senani Nirashrit Dalit Pichhra Varg Mahila Sansthan, Basti.	2.57
29.	Prerna Samiti, Faizabad Road, Lucknow.	1.39
30.	Shri Uma Shankar Tiwari Smarak Shiksha Samiti, Allahabad.	5.10

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1	2	3
31.	Smt. Kaushalya Devi Poorva Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Hardoi District	5.10
32.	Gram Sewa Niketan, Kanpur.	5.10
33.	Harijan Kalyan Samiti, Faizabad.	4.05
34.	Karunodaya Sewa Sansthan, Mirzapur.	5.10
35.	Ambedkar Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Maharajganj.	5.10
36.	Tara Devi Shiksha Samiti, Deoria.	4.05
37.	Jan Kalyan Avam Nari Uthan Samiti, Faizabad.	4.57
38.	Abhinav Sewa Sansthan, Sultanpur.	5.10
39.	Anjuman Madarsa Islamia, Jalaun.	5.10
40.	Prema Gramya Vikas Sansthan, Rae Bareilly	2.47
41.	Social Welfare Organisation, Bulandshahr.	1.95
42.	Shanti Sarvodaya Sansthan, Tarabganj, Gonda.	1.42

*Finance Release for ongoing Projects During 1998-99 under the Scheme of General Grant in Aid Programme for Assistance in the field of Social Defence (As on 14-2-99)*

Sl.No.	Name & Address of the Organisation	Amount Released
1	2	3
1.	Cosmic Society for Human Resource Development & Research, 67, Balipur Katra Road, Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh-230001.	81,675
2.	Shankar Junior High School Samithi, Village Saidengali, Tahsil Hasampur, Distt. Muradabad, Uttar Pradesh.	83,475



1	2	3
3.	Madarsa Bakraya (MB) Junior High School Samithi, Saidnagli, Muradabad, Uttar Pradesh.	83,025
4.	Tilak Shekshik Samithi, 69-A, Tilak Nagar, Bhagambari Road, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.	83,025
5.	Sanchetna Sanstha, 5/7-A, New Malgodam Road, Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh.	83,025
6.	Manav Shiksha Prasar Samithi, 280/69, Tilak Nagar, Bhagambari Road, Allahabad, U.P.	83,025
7.	Dharmartha Sewa Prabandha Avam Samaj Kalyan Samithi, Village Rampur, Post Sugwan, Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh.	85,275
8.	Janpriya Sewa Sansthan, 198, Paltan Bazar, Pratapgarh-230001, Uttar Pradesh.	1,66,050
9.	Tilak Shekshik Samithi, 69-A, Tilak Nagar, Bhagambari Road, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.	83,025
10.	Manav Shiksha Prasar Samithi, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.	83,025
11.	Cosmic Society for Human Resource Development and Research, Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh.	83,025
12.	Mahila Udyog Prasikshan Kendra, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.	1,66,050
13.	Shankar Junior High School Samithi, Muradabad, Uttar Pradesh.	83,475
14.	Gramothan Jana Seva Sansthan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.	1,63,350
15.	Bhartiya Gramin Chhetnana Gramodyog Vikas Samithi, Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh.	87,300

*Programme Relating to Aged*

## UTTAR PRADESH

SI.No.	Name & Address of the Organisation	Grant Released
1	2	3
1.	Adarsh Kalyan Seva Samithi, 54/2, Joshiapur, Distt. Bahraich-271801, Uttar Pradesh.	1,56,600
2.	Age Care Ghaziabad, R-2/178, Raj Nagar, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.	67,338
3.	Aknil Bharatiya Azad Seva Sansthan, Azad Villa. Gokarnath Road, Daliganj, Lucknow-20, Uttar Pradesh.	2,64,600
4.	Avadh Samajik Utthan Samithi, 12/53, Indira Nagar Colony, Lucknow.	1,38,240
5.	Dalit Manab Utthan Samithi, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.	98,820
6.	Gayatri Devi Shiksha Samithi, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh,	4,13,100
7.	Gramothan Jan Seva Sansthan, Mungra, Badshahpur, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh,	2,10,600
8.	Gramya Vikas Sansthan, 28B/4A/1, Allahpur, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.	3,13,200
9.	Gurukul Vidyapeeth Pushadurgarh Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh,	96,255
10.	Indian Red Cross Society, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh,	2,13,030
11.	Jai Gayatri Maa Bal Vidya Mandir Samithi, Uttar Pradesh,	1,35,000
12.	Jan Kalyan Avam Nari Utthan Samithi, 104, Sahabganj, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh.	2,15,190

1	2	3
13.	Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samithi, Padrawana, Uttar Pradesh.	66,150
14.	Jan Vikas Sansthan, Itaunja (West), Purabgaon-Gauriganj, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh.	3,13,200
15.	Jawahar Jyothi Shiksha Avam Gramodyog Vikas Samithi, Rampur, Uttar Pradesh.	5,25,285
16.	Madhyamik Vidyalaya Purab Gaon Sarsar Sansthan, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh.	67,500
17.	Mahila Udyog Prashikshan Kendra, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.	3,48,840
18.	Manav Shiksha Prasar Samithi, 280/69-A, Tilak Nagar, Bhagambari Road, Allahabad Uttar Pradesh.	2,89,440
19.	Nandini Bal Vikas Avan Gramin Gramodyog Seva Samithi, Vill. Parvati, P.O. Harivanshlipuri, Gonda, Uttar Pradesh.	1,35,000
20.	Nirvan Samaj Kalyan Sanstha, D-2059, Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016, Uttar Pradesh.	1,56,699
21.	Prakash Gramin Vikas Sansthan, 16/6-A, Tulgram Bagh, Allahabad-211008, Uttar Pradesh.	3,22,785
22.	Pratapgarh Mahila Kalyan Avam Shiksha Samithi, Devokali, Infront of Planning Office, Patapgarh, Uttar Pradesh.	1,78,095
23.	Ratan Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh.	66,150
24.	Respect Age International, Bunglow No. 1, Jeoni Mandi, Agra-282004, Uttar Pradesh.	63,435
25.	Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Sansthan, Village Baliawa (Karawahhin). P.O. Bhathahin, Khurd(Lala)-Via-Fazil Narger, Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh.	67,500

1	2	3
26.	Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	78,300
27.	Sarvajan Kalyan Samithi, Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh.	65,340
28.	Shaheed Memorial Society, E-1698, Rajajipuram, Lucknow-226017, Uttar Pradesh.	5,15,963
29.	Shree Kanchanlal Saguna Sewa Sansthan, Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh.	1,93,590
30.	Shri Ram Sharan Smarak Sewa Sansthan, Mohammad Pur Mai-Via-Bisauli, Budaun, Uttar Pradesh-202520.	36,450
31.	Sudha Prashikshan Vikas Sansthan, J-2/3, Pandey Ka Talab, Aisbagh, Lucknow-226004.	1,53,900
32.	Tilak Shekshik Samithi, 69-A, Tilak Nagar, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.	2,71,890
33.	Tilak Shekshik Samithi, 69-A, Tilak Nagar, Bhagambari Road, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.	56,700
34.	Uttarakhand Shoshit Mahila Uthan Samithi 5/97-A, Kalyanpur (Vikas Nagar), Dehradun Uttar Pradesh.	6,20,200
35.	Women Welfare and Cultural Institute, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	1,35,000

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount released during 1998-99 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3

## (I) SCHEME OF AN INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR STREET CHILDREN

## UTTAR PRADESH:

1.	Mary Inter Continental Child and women Welfare Organisation, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	2.46
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1	2	3
2.	Social and Economic Development Institution, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	1.85
3.	Samaj Seva Sansthan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	2.46
4.	Awadh Sansthan, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.	2.46
5.	Mahila Chetna Samithi, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.	3.06

**(II) SCHEME OF WELFARE OF STREET CHILDREN**

1.	Mahila Chetna Samithi, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.	3,05,850
2.	Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	2,46,479
3.	Shaheed Memorial Society, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	3,69,720
4.	Uttar Pradesh Council for Child Welfare, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	8,16,930

**(III) SCHEMES OF ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION FOR AGED**

1.	Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	49,410
2.	Kamla Lok Sangath Shikshan Avam Samaj Sansthan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.	1,10,948

**(IV) SCHEME FOR CONSTRUCTION OLD AGE HOME/MULTI SERVICE CENTRES**

1.	Krishak Vikas Samithi, Vivekanand Colony, Mohammadabad, Gazipur District.	3.49
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***Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances***

Sl.No.	Name of Organisation	(As on 28-2-99) Amount released during 1998-99 (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Mangalam, Lucknow.	30.00
2.	Viklang Kendra, Allahabad.	3.00
3.	Netaji Subhash Vidya Mandir, Rampur.	20.00

*Grant given to Uttar Pradesh during 1998-99  
Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for the Disabled*

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount Released (in Rs. )
1	2	3
1.	Deo Saraswati Shiksha Parishad, Kushinagar.	3,23,852
2.	Viklang Kendra, Allahabad.	35,452
3.	Netaji Subhash Vidya Mandir, Rampur.	9,63,343
4.	Pratapgarh Mahila Kalyan Avam Shiksha Samiti, Pratapgarh.	1,61,780
5.	Jan Kalyan Avam Nari Uthan Samiti, Faizabad.	3,22,500
6.	Saraswati Badhir Sewa Samiti, Lucknow.	1,16,523/-
7.	Bal Vikas Avam Mahila Kalyan Parishad, Gonda.	2,91,312
8.	Raphel, Dehradun.	3,37,551
9.	Handicapped Development Council, Agra.	1,59,227
10.	Chetna, Lucknow.	3,10,248
11.	Viklang Kendra, Allahabad.	2,59,461
12.	Shaheed Memorial Society, Lucknow.	7,93,012
13.	Viklang Kendra, Allahabad.	1,57,824
14.	— do —	1,76,749
15.	Akhil Bharatiya Viklang Kalyan Samiti, Faizabad.	3,86,571
16.	Paughari Samiti Parishad, Gazipur.	2,12,949
17.	Shaheed Memorial Society, Lucknow.	5,52,933

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1	2	3
18.	Bal Vikas Avam Mahila Kalyan Parishad, Gonda.	5,82,624
19.	Pragnarain Mook Badhir Vidyalaya, Aligarh.	5,400
20.	— do —	2,04,996
21.	Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Kushinagar.	10,01,664
22.	— do —	9,72,769
23.	Jeevan Jyoti School for the Blind, Varanasi.	2,68,499
24.	K.S. Jr. High School, Moradabad.	1,55,232
25.	U.P. Deaf & Dumb Institute, Allahabad.	3,07,195
26.	Deo Saraswati Shiksha Parishad, Kushinagar.	3,08,736
27.	Swami Atadev Gopalanand Shikshan Sansthan, Farrukhabad.	5,39,643
28.	B.C.G. School for Deaf, Varanasi.	1,07,228
29.	Sur Smarak Mandal, Agra.	1,17,861
30.	B.C.G. School for the Deaf, Varanasi.	43,812
31.	Goonge Behron Ka Vidyalaya, Kanpur.	6,79,733
32.	Khrist Jyoti Society & Nav Vani, Varanasi.	3,68,451
33.	Inter Act Society for Spastic & Handicapped, Noida.	1,44,713
34.	Shaheed Memorial Society, Lucknow.	3,96,506

1	2	3
35.	Jan Kalyan Avam Nari Utthan Samiti, Faizabad.	2,61,495
36.	— do —	34,128
37.	Shaheed Memorial Society, Lucknow.	2,76,466
38.	Goonge Behron Ka Vidyalaya, Kanpur.	3,18,334
39.	— do —	3,78,314
40.	Deaf & Dumb School, Meerut.	6,54,728
41.	Jan Seva Sansthan, Allahabad.	4,13,856
42.	Apang Ahsaye Jan Vikas Sansthan, Bijnore.	2,18,882
43.	Sur Smarak Mandal, Agra.	1,93,063
44.	National Association for the Blind, Aligarh.	18,075
45.	— do —	1,03,550
46.	Viklang Kendra, Allahabad.	44,546
47.	— do —	71,962
48.	— do —	1,42,233
49.	Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Kushinagar.	4,86,384
50.	B.C.G. School for Deaf, Varanasi.	3,60,775
51.	Viklang Kendra, Allahabad.	48,324
52.	Jyoti School for the handicapped, Rishikesh.	1,19,433
53.	Hanuman Pd. Poddar Andh Vidyalaya, Varanasi.	5,17,818
54.	Swami Atmdev Gopalanand Shikshan Sansthan, Farrukhabad.	5,69,369



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1	2	3
55.	Chetna, Lucknow.	2,58,326
56.	Allahabad Gram Swasthaya Seva Samiti, Allahabad.	2,57,913
57.	Chetna, Lucknow.	91,437
58.	Nav Vani School, Varanasi.	1,84,839
59.	Handicapped Development Council, Agra.	79,956
60.	Jan Seva Sansthan, Allahabad.	2,06,928
61.	RAPHEL, Dehradun.	3,54,663
62.	Chetna, Lucknow.	1,85,472
63.	Allahabad Gram Swasthaya Seva Samiti, Allahabad.	3,09,510
64.	U.P. Deaf & Dumb Instt., Allahabad.	2,65,002
65.	K.S. Sr. High School, Muradabad.	77,615
66.	Netaji Subhash Vidya Mandir, Rampur.	7,92,074
67.	Interact Society for Spastics & Handicapped, Noida.	83,137
68.	Pratapgarh Mahila Kalyan Avam Shiksha Samiti.	1,53,990
69.	Saraswati Badhir Seva Samiti, Lucknow.	1,14,843
70.	Pregnarien Mook Badhir Vidyalaya, Aligarh.	3,15,458
71.	RAPHEL, Dehradun.	12,096
72.	Mangalam, Lucknow.	73,195
73.	National Fellowship Rehab. Centre for the Blind, Allahabad.	2,20,594
74.	K.S.J. High School, Moradabad.	1,00,863

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1	2	3
75.	N.C. Chaturvedi School for the Deaf, Lucknow.	2,59,866
76.	NIRVAN, Lucknow.	99,538
77.	Mangalam, Lucknow.	54,588
78.	Goonge Behron Ka Vidyalaya, Kanpur.	3,14,118
79.	— do —	3,39,850
80.	Bal Vikas Avam Mahila Kalyan, Parishad, Gonda.	3,54,959
81.	Goonge Behron ka Vidyalaya, Kanpur.	2,92,552
82.	Anand Charitable Society, Ghaziabad.	86,409
83.	Deo Saraswati Shiksha Parishad, Kushinagar.	4,57,182
84.	Sur Smarak Mandal, Agra.	94,398
85.	National Fellowship & Rehab. Centre for the Blind, Allahabad.	3,34,300
86.	Pratapgarh Mahila Kalyan Avam Shiksha Samiti, Pratapgarh.	1,60,470
87.	NIRVAN, Lucknow.	1,61,280
88.	Nanhi Duniya Badhir Vidyalaya, Dehradun.	6,32,116
89.	— do —	2,91,245
90.	N.C. Chaturvedi School for the Deaf, Lucknow.	3,79,229
91.	— do —	2,24,692
92.	Rachna Sansthan, Gorakhpur.	1,89,088
93.	Sankalp, Saharanpur.	34,740
94.	Sur Smarak Mandal, Agra.	1,09,458

[English]

### Assistance to Voluntary Organisations of Assam

3139. SHRI NRIPEN GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided to the voluntary organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations functioning at present in Assam during each of the last three years;

(b) whether some applications for releasing funds to N.G.Os in Assam are pending with the Government;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The extent of financial assistance given to Voluntary Organisations in Assam during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Amount (in Rs. Lakh)
1995-96	44.52
1996-97	53.21
1997-98	27.84

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Due to non-receipt of complete information/documents from the Voluntary Organisation and recommendations of State Government.

(d) The applications will be processed on rectification of the deficiencies and completion of the required formalities.

### Madipur-Paschimpuri Scheme

3140. SHRI SATNAM SINGH KAINTH: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3251 on July 9, 1998 regarding C.S.C. Madipur-Paschimpuri Scheme and State:

(a) the details including date and cost received against each allotted shop;

(b) the details including reserved price of each unallotted shop alongwith the efforts since made for their allotment;

(c) the number of requests received by DDA for allotment of these shops during 1998;

(d) the reasons for non-allotment of these shops to them;

(e) the efforts made to remove misuse of these residential flats;

(f) whether some of these flats are being used for shoe-manufacturing units; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) DDA has reported that out of thirty shops constructed in Scheme I and II of Janta flats, Madipur, 19 shops have been disposed off as per details at Statement-I.

(b) The relevant details of the unallotted shops are given in the statement at Statement-II. Despite number of attempts there was no response.

(c) and (d) As per the policy, the built-up commercial properties are disposed off by auction or by allotment to certain reserved categories by draw of lots including the allotment on extreme compassionate grounds. During the year 1998 a request was received for allotment of a shop, but the same could not be considered since it did not fulfil the laid down guidelines.

(e) survey has been conducted of 208 Janta flats at Madipur and misuse has been detected in 30 flats. The flats are being used as different kinds of shops. Show cause notices will be issued to the allottees on account of violation of terms and conditions of allotment/lease-deed. The area is denotified and building activities are with MCD.

(f) DDA has reported that some tenements in JJ clusters are being used as shoe manufacturing units.

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

**Statement-I****Details of Allotted Shops/Units in CCS at Madipur/Paschimपुरi**

Unit No.	Reserve Price	Bid Amt./Premium	Date of Auction	Remarks
SCHEME-I				
1.	Rs. 8,200	Rs. 10,500	20.10.78	
2.	Rs. 8,200	Rs. 10,300	20.10.78	
3.	Rs. 33,900	Rs. 41,600	20.10.78	
5.	Rs. 21,900	Rs. 21,900	—	By allotment
7.	Rs. 4,400	Rs. 6,500	16.1.79	
12.	Rs. 21,900	Rs. 21,900	—	By allotment
13.	Rs. 10,200	Rs. 10,200	—	By allotment
14.	Rs. 10,200	Rs. 13,500	2.5.79	
15.	Rs. 10,200	Rs. 12,800	29.5.79	
SCHEME-II				
1.	Rs. 19,500	Rs. 19,500	—	By allotment
2.	Rs. 17,200	Rs. 17,200	—	— do —
3.	Rs. 16,200	Rs. 16,200	—	— do —
4.	Rs. 10,200	Rs. 10,500	2.5.79	
5.	Rs. 33,900	Rs. 40,100	18.9.78	
6.	Rs. 10,200	Rs. 10,300	2.5.79	
11.	Rs. 4,400	Rs. 12,300	29.6.79	
12.	Rs. 8,200	Rs. 16,700	29.6.79	
13.	Rs. 8,200	Rs. 11,800	29.5.79	
14.	Rs. 17,400	Rs. 17,400	—	By allotment
<b>Total allotted units = 19 Nos.</b>				

**Statement-II***Details of Un-Allotted Shops/Units in CSC at Madipur/Paschimpuri*

Unit No.	Reserve Price	Remarks
SCHEME-I		
4.	Rs. 21,900	The Unit was put to auction number of times for disposal but no response from public.
6.	Rs. 16,200	— do —
8.	Rs. 62,600	— do —
9.	Rs. 17,200	— do —
10.	Rs. 30,300	— do —
11.	Rs. 21,900	— do —
SCHEME-II		
7.	RS. 30,300	— do —
8.	Rs. 30,300	— do —
9.	Rs. 25,000	— do —
10.	Rs. 62,600	— do —
15.	Rs. 24,100	— do —

**Procurement of Levy Rice by FCI**

3141. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has scaled down procurement of levy rice in East Godavari District due to lack of space;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this decision has forced the rice millers to supply levy rice to them for slowing down their purchase of paddy from farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The procurement in East Godavari Distt. during the current Kharif Marketing Season 1998-99 is 5,20,226 MTs as on 2.3.99 as against 4,35,001 MTs procured during the corresponding period of last season.

Required Storage Space is being created in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh by despatch of Boiled Rice to Kerala and Tamil Nadu; by despatch of Raw rice to other Consuming Centres of Andhra Pradesh and by hiring space from Central State Warehousing Corporations and from Private Parties. Therefore, storage space is not a constraint.

#### ISI Activities

3142. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI ADITYANATH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various anti-national activities of Pakistani Intelligence Agency, I.S.I. functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check/curb such activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The militancy in J&K is aided and abetted by ISI. The terrorist activities in Punjab have since been curbed but there is enough evidence to indicate that Punjab terrorists were given sanctuaries, training and arms by Pak ISI/intelligence agencies. The investigation of various sabotage incidents in various parts of the country viz. Mumbai blasts in 1993, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi bomb blast in 1996, series of explosions in Delhi, Haryana and UP in 1996/97 also indicated the involvement of Pak ISI in its attempts to destabilise our country.

(c) The Government has adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the situation which *inter-alia* includes strengthening the border management, neutralising plans of militants by pro-active steps against them in the hinter land as also setting up of outposts of security forces, sharing of intelligence, gearing up the intelligence machinery and modernisation and upgradation of police and security forces.

[*Translation*]

#### Water Supply in Aram Bagh

3143. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water pressure in type I/I quarters in Aram Bagh Government colony is very low;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Complaints of low water pressure have been received from the residents of Block No. 87 to 97 (88 Type I Quarters). Some residents have installed boosters in the water supply distribution lines which has resulted in low water pressure. They have been asked to remove such boosters.

[*English*]

#### Dowry System

3144. SHRI AMAN KUMAR NAGRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Meet on women's empowerment opens" appeared in The 'Hindu' dated March 2, 1999;

(b) if so, the Central Social Welfare Board is including "Dowry" system by way of advocating to give computer as dowry;

(c) if so, whether it is not against the Anti Dowry policy of the Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether computer as dowry is the main policy for women's Empowerment;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### **Arrest of ISI Agents**

3145. SHRI C.D. GAMIT:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAMESH C. JIGAJINAGI:  
SHRI AJAY KUMAR S. SARNAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "US paper nixes Delhi Police claim on Bin Laden man's arrest" appearing in "The Times of India" dated January 22,1999;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Delhi Police has recently arrested an ISI agent and his three associates in Delhi, whose aim was to blast the offices of consulate of America situated in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any US team of Federal Bureau of Investigation has come to India for investigation;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the name of the persons interrogated by FBI and the procedure followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The news report is factually incorrect. Delhi Police did arrest a suspected ISI agent at the New Delhi Railway Station on the 7th January, 1999 and recovered from him two kilograms of RDX and five detonators. His interrogation revealed that he had earlier also visited India in the company of some ISI agents/foreign mercenaries who were tasked, inter-alia, to blow up the American consulates/Establishments at Calcutta and Chennai. As a follow up on the disclosure made in the course of his interrogation, several other persons connected with ISI sponsored clandestine activities were arrested.

(e) to (g) India has reciprocal arrangements with a number of countries including USA under which personnel of crime investigation agencies visit each other's country for specific cases and return thereafter.

[English]

#### **Introduction of Insurance of Pilgrims to Hazardous Places**

3146. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to introduce a scheme for granting insurance cover to those undertaking pilgrimage to hazardous places or through hazardous routes; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Unified Civil-Military Ties**

3147. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army has proposed for unified civil-military ties with North-East-Civilians for countering insurgency in Assam and North-East; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The Government recognises the need for close coordination between civil and security forces to tackle insurgency in the State of Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Nagaland. With this in view, depending upon the local situation, State Level Coordination Committee, Strategy Groups, Unified Headquarters, Operation Groups etc. have been set up.

#### **Reserved Posts in Delhi University**

3148. SHRI JOGENDRA KAWADE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive Council of Delhi University has the power to reduce or alter the reservation policy for SCs/STs in services as the same is provided in the Constitution of India;

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

(c) whether the Executive Council is considering to reduce the reserved posts for SCs/STs candidates in Delhi University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) On the basis of information received from the University of Delhi, the Executive Council of the University of Delhi is not considering to reduce the reserved posts for SC/ST candidates in the University. Hence the question of the University taking a decision or exercising power in contravention of reservation policy does not arise.

#### **Import of Sugar**

3149. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the varieties of sugar imported and the countries from which import was made; and

(b) the details of the custom duty and FOB levied on each variety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Import of sugar being on Open General Licence (OGL), various private parties are importing sugar as per their own commercial judgement. As per DGCIS-Calcutta, the Sugar is being imported from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, German F. Rep., Pakistan, Singapore, S. Africa, U. Arab E.M.T.S., U.K., U.S.A., Hongkong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea R.P., Myanmar, Mexico, Philippines, Saudi Arab, Thailand, Canada, Chinese Taipei, China P. R.P., Iran, Netherland and Sudan etc.

Government w.e.f. 28th April, 1998, imposed a basic custom duty of 5% and a countervailing duty of Rs 850 per tonne on imported sugar. The basic custom duty was increased from 5% to 20% w.e.f. 14.01.1999.

In the Union Budget for 1999-2000, the duty on imported sugar has further been increased from 20% to 27.5%.

*[Translation]*

#### **Hike in Medicines Prices**

3150. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Patent Kanoon, Ke Bad Davaiyon Ke Kemate Betahasha Badhengi" appearing in 'Jansatta', dated 21st January 1999;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The TRIPS Agreement does not prohibit the use of price control measures. Presently, India has opted for the transitional provisions as provided in the TRIPS Agreement which is applicable upto 31st December, 2004 and till that date, the product patent is not available in the country. Moreover, it is expected that at no point of time, more than 10% of medicines sold in the market would be covered by product patent. In almost all therapeutical categories, generic/non-patented alternatives will be available.

#### **Golden Jubilee Year**

3151. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI DAROGA PRASAD SAROJ:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have started making preparation to celebrate Golden Jubilee Year of official language beginning from 14 September, 1999;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) whether the Hindi Advisory Committee has been constituted;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to implement the national language Hindi as official language in throughout the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) The matter regarding celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Official Language for one year, commencing from 14 September, 1999, is under consideration of the Government. No Committee has been constituted in this regard so far.

(d) and (e) According to Article 343(1) of the Constitution, Hindi is the Official Language of the Union. All orders relating to the Official Language are being implemented in Central Government offices, institutions etc. all over the country. However, the Government over the decades, has been making efforts to promote the use of Hindi with inspiration, encouragement and goodwill.

[English]

#### ISI

3152. SHRI RAVI SITARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISI moulds Jammu and Kashmir boys to take to weapons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these Kashmiri are being sent to Afghanistan for advance weapons training with the Taliban; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to combat ISIs activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the activities of Pakistan and its official agency (ISI) which has constantly used terrorism and covert action as an instrument of State Policy against India. It has recruited, trained, financed, armed and infiltrated terrorists into India.

(d) Government of India have constantly demanded that they should cease these activities forthwith, as also close down training camps in their territory.

A multi-pronged strategy has been implemented to tackle militancy in Jammu and Kashmir which includes strengthening of border management, gearing up of the intelligence machinery, countering militancy in the hinterland by pro-active actions, establishment of Village Defence Committees, improved coordination between different agencies, establishments of pickets at vulnerable locations and modernisation/upgradation of State Police force.

#### Literacy amongst SCs/STs

3153. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRI AMAN KUMAR NAGRA:  
SHRI RAMSHAKAL:

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

(a) whether the Government have made any survey regarding the percentage of literacy amongst Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls in different States;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide quality education to economically backward students and for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Government have not made any specific survey regarding the percentage of literacy amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes boys and girls in different States. However, the State-wise percentage of literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country as per 1991 census is enclosed.

The specific steps being taken by the Government for the educational upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes include: Opening of Primary Schools on priority basis, development of instructional material in tribal languages at the initial stages, establishment of hostels, residential schools and Ashram Schools, Book Banks and Coaching Classes, provision of Scholarships and freships and opening of Non Formal and Adult Education centres in SC/ST concentration areas on priority basis.

**Statement***Literacy Rates for total Population, Scheduled Caste Population and Scheduled Tribe Population—1991*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA *		52.21	37.41	29.60
STATES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.09	31.59	17.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.59	57.27	34.45
3.	Assam	52.89	53.94	49.16
4.	Bihar	38.48	19.49	26.78
5.	Goa	75.51	58.73	42.91
6.	Gujarat	61.29	61.07	36.45
7.	Haryana	55.85	39.22	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63.86	53.20	47.09
9.	Karnataka	56.04	38.06	36.01
10.	Kerala	89.81	79.66	57.22
11.	Madhya Pradesh	44.20	35.08	21.54

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1	2	3	4	5
12.	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>64.87</b>	<b>56.46</b>	<b>36.79</b>
13.	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>59.89</b>	<b>56.44</b>	<b>53.63</b>
14.	<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>49.10</b>	<b>44.27</b>	<b>46.71</b>
15.	<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>82.87</b>	<b>77.92</b>	<b>82.73</b>
16.	<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>61.65</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>60.59</b>
17.	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>49.09</b>	<b>36.78</b>	<b>22.31</b>
18.	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>58.51</b>	<b>41.09</b>	<b>0.00</b>
19.	<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>38.55</b>	<b>26.29</b>	<b>19.44</b>
20.	<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>58.94</b>	<b>51.03</b>	<b>59.01</b>
21.	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>60.44</b>	<b>56.66</b>	<b>40.37</b>
22.	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>62.66</b>	<b>46.74</b>	<b>27.89</b>
23.	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>41.60</b>	<b>26.85</b>	<b>35.70</b>
24.	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>57.70</b>	<b>42.21</b>	<b>27.78</b>
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>				
1.	<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	<b>73.02</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>56.62</b>
2.	<b>Chandigarh</b>	<b>77.81</b>	<b>55.44</b>	<b>0.00</b>

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1	2	3	4	5
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.71	77.64	28.21
4.	Daman & Diu	71.20	79.18	52.91
5.	Delhi	75.29	57.60	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep	81.78	0.00	80.58
7.	Pondicherry	74.74	56.26	0.00

\* Excludes figures of Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 census was not taken.

[*Translation*]

**Representation of Employees in K.V.S.**

3154. SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's Board of Governors had decided on August 22, 1990 to give representation to KVS employees and its Board of Governors in KVS;

(b) if so, the details of the decision and methodology of its implementation;

(c) whether the above decision has been withdrawn; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A decision was taken to give representation to the employees in the General Body of the KVS and its Board of Governors. In pursuance of this decision and as per the then existing Clause 3 (b)

of Memorandum of Association and Rules of KVS, Heads of six Service Associations of the Sangathan were given representation on the KVS and its BoG by the Govt. of India, MHRD vide letter No. 3 (iv)-4/91-UT.2 dated 31.12.1991. Their term as members on KVS and its BoG expired on 31.12.1994.

(c) and (d) The Board of Governors in its meeting held on 6th Sept., 1993, while considering a proposal from the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of SCs/STs on the MHRD to provide for nomination of SCs & STs on the KVS and its BoG, resolved to delete Rule 3(b) to do away with the open ended nature of the provisions for nominations so as to prevent the Sangathan from being unwieldy. Similarly, Rule 19(9) was amended to ensure that such nominations would include at least one member from SCs, STs and a women. Deletion of Rule 3(b) and amendment of Rule 19(9) of Memorandum of Association and Rules of KVS were approved by the Government of India.

[*English*]

**Selling of Supersize Flats by DDA**

3155. DR. SAROJA V.: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA is selling supersize flat under MIG, HIG, and LIG causing loss of revenue;

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

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Government in the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) DDA has reported that it is not selling supersize flats under MIG, HIG and LIG.

(b) to (e) In view of reply at (a) above, the question does not arise.

#### **Theft from Archaeological Museum**

3156. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places where Archaeological Museum are situated and categorisation thereof;

(b) the number of thefts occurred in these museum during each of the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) A list of the site museums under the Archaeological Survey of India is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) No theft case has occurred in the Archaeological Survey of India site museums during the last three years.

(c) Question does not arise.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Archaeological Site Museums*

1.	Indian War Memorial Museum	Red Fort	Delhi
2.	Red Fort Museum	Red Fort	Delhi
3.	Purana Qila Museum	New Delhi	New Delhi
4.	Sarnath Museum	Sarnath	U.P.
5.	Taj Mahal Museum	Agra	U.P.
6.	Ropar Museum	Ropar	Punjab
7.	Kalibangan Museum	Kalibangan	Rajasthan
8.	Sanchi Museum	Sanchi	M.P.
9.	Khajuraho Museum	Khajuraho	M.P.
10.	Gwalior Museum	Gwalior	M.P.
11.	Chanderi Museum	Chanderi	M.P.

12.	Nalanda Museum	Nalanda	Bihar
13.	Vaishali Museum	Vaishali	Bihar
14.	Bodhgaya Museum	Bodhgaya	Bihar
15.	Ratnagiri Museum	Ratnagiri	Orissa
16.	Konark Museum	Konark	Orissa
17.	Fort St. George Museum	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
18.	Amaravati Museum	Amaravati	A.P.
19.	Nagarjunakonda Museum	Nagarjunakonda	A.P.
20.	Chandragiri Museum	Chandragiri	A.P.
21.	Kondapur Museum	Kondapur	A.P.
22.	Mattancherry Palace Museum	Cochin	Kerala
23.	Hampi Museum	Hampi	Karnataka
24.	Bijapur Museum	Bijapur	Karnataka
25.	Aihole Museum	Aihole	Karnataka
26.	Badami Museum	Badami	Karnataka
27.	Tipu Sultan Museum	Srirangapatnam	Karnataka
28.	Helibid Museum	Helibid	Karnataka
29.	Velha Goa Museum	Goa	Goa
30.	Lothal Museum	Lothal	Gujarat
31.	Hazarduari Palace Museum	Murshidabad	West Bengal
32.	Swatantrata Sangram Sangrahalaya	Red Fort	Delhi
33.	Salimgarh Memorial Museum	Salimgarh Fort	Delhi

[Translation]

**Allocation of Funds for Rural Development**

3157. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the allocated amount for the rural development work during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the total amount earlier allocated for the financial year 1998-99;

(c) the amount utilised by the end of December, 1998 in this regard;

(d) the amount to be reduced from the total amount allocated for that year; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) to (e) Based on the performance of some of the implementing agencies and looking into the accumulation of the unspent amount with these agencies, it has been decided to reduce the allocation from Rs. 9900 crores to 9400 crores, thereby reducing the total allocation by 500 crores during the current financial year, for rural development programmes. An amount of Rs. 8285.80 crores has been spent by implementing agencies upto December, 1998.

[English]

**Anti-Poverty Programmes**

3158. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Committee to restructure various anti-poverty programmes;

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

(c) whether the Government have also formulated any plan to scrap various anti-poverty programme like TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA and GKY and merge them into a Group based IRDP scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) and (b) In February 1997, the Planning Commission set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.R. Hashim, Member, Planning Commission to review and rationalise Centrally Sponsored Schemes for poverty alleviation and employment generation. The committee had submitted its report in the month of April, 1997.

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendations of the Hashim Committee proposal, for Restructuring of Self Employment Programme are under active consideration. It is proposed to have a single self-employment programme which will seek to provide a holistic approach including aspects of training, credit, infrastructure and marketing. The programme would focus on activity clusters and will lay a greater emphasis on group activities.

**Food Corporation of India**

3159. SHRI NIKHILANANDA SAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of the existing framework, the Management of FCI is carrying out the unloading jobs in ports far away from the Eastern Region, thereby leading to excessive transportation charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a loan taken from the World Bank for construction of a Godown in the Eastern Region was spent elsewhere;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to contemplate to reduce the number of Depots and District Offices and to wind up the J.M.P.O. Regional Office in the Eastern Region;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to make the alternative arrangement in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Imports of wheat came to close by November, 98 and FCI is not handling any imported foodgrains at present. However, for the

wheat imports handled by FCI against the Contracts executed by S.T.C. during 1998-99 from Australia as per the decisions of the Government. Wheat imports (Vessels) were handled at specified ports located in Southern States apart from JM Port and Kandla Port for economy reasons. Gopalpur Port in Orissa could not be operated in 1998-99 as it was a seasonal port and officially declared closed from March to October, 98.

(c) and (d) In East Zone and North East Zone, the following godowns were constructed under retroactive Financing by the World Bank.

**Bihar Region:**

Gaya	13,340 MT
Phulwarishariff	4,590 MT
	<hr/>
	17,930 MT

**Orissa Region:**

Jaleshwar Ph. I	2,500 MT
Jaleshwar Ph. II	2,500 MT
Rupsa	2,500 MT
Dungarapalli	5,000 MT
Jharsuguda	5,000 MT
Dhankanal	2,500 MT
	<hr/>
	20,000 MT

**Assam Region:**

Tangla	5,000 MT
Narayanpur Anant	5,000 MT
Silchar	10,000 MT
	<hr/>
	20,000 MT

**NEF Reion:**

Manipur (Imphal)	5,000 MT
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(e) to (g) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. However, re-organisation of Offices in the FCI is a continuous process which is carried out on need basis and also taking into account the administrative convenience and the economic viability etc.

**Contaminated Water Supply**

3160. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:  
SHRI RAJ BANSHI MAHTO:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the deaths due to contaminated water supply in Kakrola slums in Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the persons found responsible in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have reported that they are examining the inquiry report.

**UGC Centre in Bangalore**

3161. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a UGC centre in Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether the Karnataka Government has agreed to provide land, buildings and other infrastructural facilities for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Commission has decided to set up its new South Western Regional Office at Bangalore. The Government of Karnataka has agreed to provide a temporary rent-free



accommodation for the establishment of UGC Regional Office, pending construction of a permanent building on 5 acres of land being allotted by the Bangalore University. The State Government has also agreed to consider to bear the cost of construction of the said building having carpet area of 25,000 sq.ft. The Commission has accepted the offer of the State Government and the modalities are being worked out to set up the same.

#### **Construction under National Archives in Maharashtra**

3162. SHRI KALLAPPA AWADE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether this ministry has received any proposal from the Telecommunication Department to undertake additional construction in the fort under National Archives in Kolhapur (Maharashtra) to increase the range of Telephone tower installed in the fort;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. There is no National Archives in Kolhapur (Maharashtra) and hence no proposal has been received by my Ministry.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Education Policy**

3163. SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:  
DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD:

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

(a) whether the existing education policy of the Government failed to show any desired results;

(b) if so, whether the Government have evolved any strategy to implement the education policy in some new shape to achieve better results;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of assistance proposed to be given to State Governments for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Periodical reviews of the Education Policy have been undertaken in the post-independence era from time to time. At present, the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 as updated in 1992 governs the system of Education. The Government, further building on this, has listed out educational priorities in the National Agenda for Governance for which consultations are being held with State Governments upholding the principle of consensus.

(d) The budget proposals for 1999-2000 includes a provision of about Rs. 4,700 crores for the Department of Education (Central Sector).

#### **Fighting Terrorism**

3164. SHRI RAMKRISHNA BABA PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police officials lost their lives in Jammu and Kashmir State and other Eastern States while fighting terrorism;

(b) whether the Government have paid compensation to the relatives of the victims;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) 1763 Security Forces personnel have been killed between 1990 and 28.2.99 in terrorist related violence in Jammu and Kashmir. The information in respect of Eastern States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d) Payment by respective State Governments of exgratia relief to next of kin of those killed in terrorist related violence is an ongoing process in accordance with the norms laid down by the concerned State Governments.

#### **Bungling in Gas Relief Funds**

3165. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Bungling in gas relief funds alleged" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated September 10, 1998;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has approved an outlay of Rs. 258 crore for various schemes for medical, economic, social and environmental rehabilitation of the Bhopal Gas Victims. All the schemes are being implemented by the State Government and the expenditure is to be shared between the Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. According to the reports sent by the State Government, an expenditure of approximately Rs. 204 crore has been incurred on various schemes upto January 1999. The Central Government has so far released Rs. 166.37 crore. The performance has been reviewed from time to time and the Central Government has been expressing its concern about the slow progress in the release of the State Government share of funds and in the completion of hospital projects.

#### Road Accidents

3166. SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:  
SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:  
SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT BACHDA:  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road accidents occurred alongwith the number of human lives lost due to rash and negligent driving on roads in and around Delhi during 1997, 1998 and 1999 so far;

(b) the number of persons out of those killed by vehicles which remained untraceable;

(c) the number of accused brought to book and convicted during the said period;

(d) whether any compensation has been granted by the administration to the dependents of those killed by motor vehicles whose driver and the vehicle itself remain untraceable;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any modification in the relevant laws to provide for adequate deterrence is under consideration;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to check road accidents?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) The requisite information is given as follows:—

Year	Number of accidents reported	Number of persons killed
1997	10957	2342
1998	10217	2123
1999 (Upto 28.2.99)	1679	319

(b) The number of persons killed during the period in question by vehicles which have remained untraced so far is:—

Year	Number of persons killed
1997	761
1998	623
1999 (Upto 28.2.99)	136

(c) The number of persons who were arrested/convicted in cases registered during the period in question is as follows:—

Year	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons convicted
1997	7642	277
1998	6558	73
1999 (Upto 28.2.99)	870	1

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

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. the objective is to provide stringent penalties for traffic related offences.

(h) The steps taken by Delhi Police to improve traffic management include segregation of fast moving traffic

from slow moving traffic, rigid enforcement of traffic laws; and educating the motor vehicle drivers about road safety measures.

#### Renaming of Railway Station

3167. SHRI BASWARAJ PATIL SEDAM:  
SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL:  
SHRI T. GOVINDAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for renaming of Railway Stations from the different States;

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

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c) A statement containing the requisite information is enclosed.

#### Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State	Proposal	Present position/remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	To change the name of Tinsukia Goods Railway Station to Saubananda Singha Railway Station	Clarification sought from the State Govt. is awaited.
2.	Karnataka	To change the name of Seram Railway Station to Sedam Railway Station	Clarification from the Ministry of Science & Technology is awaited.
3.	Maharashtra	To change the name of Talavade Station to Adavali	The Ministry of Railways has sought ex-pbct facto approval. Clarification sought from the Ministry of Railways is awaited.
4.	Rajasthan	To change the name of Dakaniya Talab Railway Station to Bhama Shah Mandi Railway Station	Clarification sought from the State Govt. is awaited.

1	2	3	4
5.	Uttar Pradesh	To change the name of Basdih Road Railway Station to Balkhandi Dham	Clarification sought from the State Govt. is awaited.
6.	Uttar Pradesh	To change the name of Farha Railway Station to Deen Dayal Dham Railway Station	Clarification sought from the State Govt. is awaited.
7.	Uttar Pradesh	To change the name of Naugarh Railway Station to Siddharth Nagar Railway Station	Comments of concerned Ministries/Departments are awaited.

[*Translation*]

Commissions and district Fora, State-wise, is enclosed in the Statement-I and II respectively.

#### **Cases under Consumer Courts**

3168. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:  
SHRI TATHAGAT SATPATHY:

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

(a) the number of cases filed by consumer courts/forums during 1998-99 till date, State-wise;

(b) whether a large number of cases are still pending for settlement in every court;

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

(d) the steps taken to expedite the settlement of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) The total number of cases filed, disposed of and pending since inception in the State

(d) Some of the steps taken by the Central Government for speedy disposal of pending cases by consumer courts are as follows:

(i) To strengthen the infrastructure of the Consumer Courts, Central Government has provided one-time-grant of Rupees fifty eight crores (approximate) to the states/UTs during 1995-98.

(ii) Central/State Governments and the National Commission are regularly monitoring the working of the consumer courts.

(iii) State/UT Governments have been requested to fill up the vacancies of Members/Presidents of various Consumer Courts on priority basis.

(iv) Central Government has written to State/UT Governments for ensuring the normal functioning and monitoring of these Courts on regular basis.

**Statement-I****State Commissions**

State/UTs	Filed since Inception	Disposed of since Inception	Pending cases	At the end of
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	8757	7119	1638	Sept., 98
Arunachal Pradesh	18	13	5	Jun., 98
Assam	1037	348	689	Jun., 98
Bihar	4458	1874	2584	Jun., 98
Goa	935	831	104	Dec., 98
Gujarat	6675	4424	2251	Dec., 98
Haryana	6776	4802	1974	Sept., 98
Himachal Pradesh	1887	1771	116	Sept., 98
Jammu & Kashmir	4146	2296	850	Sept., 98
Karnataka	6192	4127	2065	Feb., 98
Kerala	10686	101492	537	Sept., 98
Madhya Pradesh	6197	3463	2734	Sept., 98
Maharashtra	13242	8256	4986	Sept., 98

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	78	33	45	Feb., 98
Meghalaya	64	42	22	Dec., 97
Mizoram	10	4	6	Dec., 98
Nagaland	4	4	0	Sept., 98
Orissa	6015	3151	2864	Mar., 98
Punjab	4231	2676	1555	Sept., 98
Rajasthan	15363	4995	10368	Mar., 98
Sikkim	12	12	0	Jun., 98
Tamil Nadu	9545	7705	1840	Sept., 98
Tripura	192	135	57	Jun., 98
Uttar Pradesh	20559	4535	16025	Sept., 98
West Bengal	4287	3772	515	Sept., 98
A & N Islands	14	11	3	Feb., 98
Chandigarh Admn.	1661	1507	154	Sept., 98
D & N Haveli	0	0	0	Dec., 98
Daman & Diu	1	0	1	Sept., 98
Delhi	8658	5658	3000	Sept., 98
Lakshadweep	7	7	0	Sept., 98
Pondicherry	439	399	40	Sept., 98

**Statement-II**

NAME OF THE STATE	DISTRICT FORUMS			
	Filed since Inception	Disposed of since Inception	Pending cases	Period ending
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	98675	82178	16497	Sept., 98
Arunachal Pradesh	159	136	23	June, 98
Assam	6107	5210	897	June, 98
Bihar	36078	23330	12748	June, 98
Goa	3132	2558	574	Dec., 98
Gujarat	55634	38548	17086	Dec., 98
Haryana	58842	44259	14583	Sept., 98
Himachal Pradesh	11340	9785	1566	Sept., 98
Jammu & Kashmir	9684	7805	1879	Sept., 98
Karnataka	52005	41180	10875	Feb., 98
Kerala	90287	84552	5735	Sept., 98
Madhya Pradesh	52743	42819	9924	Sept., 98
Maharashtra	80730	62931	17799	Sept., 98
Manipur	671	647	24	Feb., 98

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	193	152	41	Dec., 97
Mizoram	238	202	36	Dec., 98
Nagaland	89	85	4	Sept., 98
Orissa	29483	25260	4223	Feb., 98
Punjab	27716	24721	2995	Sept., 98
Rajasthan	103435	89489	13946	Dec., 97
Sikkim	80	75	5	June, 98
Tamil Nadu	44920	38815	6105	Sept., 98
Tripura	792	641	151	June, 98
Uttar Pradesh	193992	139300	54692	Sept., 98
West Bengal	42652	37745	4907	Sept., 98
A & N islands	148	140	8	Feb., 98
Chandigarh	12950	8266	4684	Sept., 98
D & D Haveli	28	23	5	Dec., 98
Daman & Diu	61	30	31	Sept., 98
Delhi	57733	41473	16280	Sept. 98
Lakshadweep	31	30	1	Sept., 98
Pondicherry	1451	1371	80	Sep. 98



*[English]***Drug Price Control Order**

3169. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI PANABAKA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are studying an alternative model to the Drug Price Control Order which includes a system of dual pricing;

(b) if so, whether any liberty has been given to the industry to fix prices for these products;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether in place of existing DPCO, the proposal has mooted 1% cess on formulations sold in the market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) to (e) As announced by the Union Finance Minister in his Budget Speech while laying the budget proposals for the year 1999-2000 in the Lok Sabha on 27th February, 1999, a High Level Committee is being constituted in the Department to review the Drug Policy and the price control regime and related issues.

**Disruption in Delhi-Lahore Bus Service**

3170. SHRI K.L. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lashkar-e-Taiba, a militant outfit based in Jammu and Kashmir has threatened to disrupt the Delhi-Lahore bus service;

(b) if so, whether the outfit has planned to push foreign mercenaries across the border as bus passengers; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken to provide extra security to the passengers of bus service and to check the entry of foreign mercenaries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) Government is aware of these threats and concerned agencies have been asked to ensure that necessary preventive measures are undertaken and utmost vigilance is maintained.

*[Translation]***Implementation of Rural Development Schemes**

3171. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments are required to take certificate from local Members of Parliament and Legislators regarding proper implementation of rural development schemes sponsored by Centre;

(b) if so, whether above orders are being complied with; and

(c) the details of the schemes wherein these certificates have been taken, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

**Loss to FCI**

3172. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has been suffering huge losses every year due to non-receipt of "clear railway receipt" in respect of movement of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

The operational transit losses occur in multiple handling of foodgrains starting from Mandi stage to the distribution points for the Public Distribution System. The transportation of foodgrains is made by rail or road etc. Non-receipt of 'Clear railway receipt' by railways is also one of the factors in operational transit losses. In case the Wagons are received at the destinations with the

seals of the Booking Station intact, generally the railways do not entertain the claims of shortages as the consignments are booked without 'clear railway receipts'.

(c) In order to minimise the operational transit losses, FCI has taken a number of steps at each stage of activity. Some of the measures are as under:—

- (i) Administrative measures such as tightening of security at depots, intensifying surprise checks at the loading/unloading points, ensuring regular stock verification etc.
- (ii) Installation weighbridges in depots.
- (iii) Minimising multiple handling transshipment and movement in open wagons.
- (iv) Induction of CISF at vulnerable depots to curb theft and pilferage.
- (v) Adoption of 50 Kg. packing in a phased manner and encouraging machine stitching of bags.
- (vi) Food Corporation of India has issued a set of instructions recently to control the operational transit losses prescribing a systematic approach to achieve transparency and accountability.

[*English*]

#### **Agriculture as Compulsory Subject**

3173. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI RAM PAL SINGH:  
SHRI RAM CHANDRA BAINDA:  
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:  
DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

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

(a) whether agricultural education is being given in primary, secondary and senior secondary classes in schools;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to include agriculture as a compulsory subject in schools from class Vth onwards;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) At present there is no proposal to introduce agriculture as a separate compulsory subject in CBSE affiliated schools. However, aspects of agriculture are taught as part of subjects like Social Science, Geography and Botany etc.

[*Translation*]

#### **Purulia Incident**

3174. SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL:  
SHRI MADHAVRAO PATIL:  
SHRI SADASHIVRAO D. MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of the investigation into the Purulia incident;

(b) whether security lapses have been noticed in the preliminary investigation report;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government against the officials found responsible for such lapses; and

(d) the time by which the investigation in regard to Purulia incident is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Central Bureau of Investigation, which was entrusted with the investigation of the Purulia Arms Drop case, has intimated that the case is sub judice. Most of the prosecution witnesses have deposed in the court and during the coming months, more are likely to depose. Letters Rogatory have been sent to various countries, execution reports of which are yet to be received. The matter is being pursued through diplomatic channels and through the Interpol. All efforts are being made by the CBI to apprehend the 7 absconding accused persons through the Interpol.

(b) and (c) The Central Bureau of Investigation submitted reports highlighting certain administrative lapses on the part of different agencies that came to light during

investigation. The concerned authorities have been apprised of the reports of the CBI for appropriate action.

(d) CBI has intimated that the remaining investigation is being conducted in some other countries. Therefore, a definite time frame cannot be given regarding the completion of the investigation.

[English]

### **Import of Life Saving Drugs**

3175. SHRI RAM NARAIN MEENA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of life saving drugs imported during 1997-98 and 1998-99 till date;

(b) the names of the countries from which these drugs have been imported; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to produce these drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) to (c) There is no classification of drugs as life saving drugs either in the "Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986" (announced in Sept. 1994) or the DPCO'95 and hence no such data base is maintained.

### **Amendments in UGC Act, 1956**

3176. SHRI K. PARYMOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPEMNT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force set up to examine the proposal of amendments to the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 has submitted its report;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) With a view to examine the proposal of amendments to the UGC Act, 1956, to provide for suitable safeguards against the incidences of fake universities as also to empower the Commission to cope with the emerging challenges and to strengthen and

restructure the Commission, the Government of India had constituted a Task Force that has since submitted its report on 15th Feb., 1999.

The important recommendations of the Task force include (a) provision for whole-time members in the Commission in addition to the Chairman; (b) punishment with imprisonment for a term ranging between one year and three years and/or fine ranging between one lakh and 10 lakh rupees for contravention of the provisions of Sections 22 and 23 of the UGC Act; (c) provision for affording opportunity for establishment of private or self-financing universities in the country, subject, of course, to the observance of the prescribed rules for establishment of such universities; and (d) provision for the regulation of functioning of foreign universities/institutions in respect of any programmes in India and also recognition of universities or institutions which confer degrees/diplomas/certificates.

[Translation]

### **Hostels for Working Women**

3177. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

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

(a) the number of hostels meant for the working women particularly belonging to the backward classes and minorities at present in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of working women benefited from such hostels as on date, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding the functioning of these hostels;

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

(e) whether the Government have any scheme to construct some more hostels for these women;

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

(g) the total fund proposed to be allocated for this purpose during 1999-2000, State-wise;

(h) the time by which these hostels are likely to be set up; and

(i) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) 819 hostels for 58005 working women have been sanctioned in the country so far under Department of Women and Child Development's Scheme of Assistance for construction/Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women with Day Care Centre for Children, since inception of the Scheme in 1972-73. A statement showing State/Union Territory-wise distribution of these hostels is attached at Statement-I.

The Scheme provides that the hostel accommodation constructed under the Scheme will be open for admission to all working women eligible for admission without any distinction of religion, caste, race, place of birth, language or any of them except for reservation/preference for

working women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and disabled working women. The Scheme does not envisage hostels specifically for backward classes or minorities.

(c) and (d) A statement is attached as Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Sanction of more hostels is a continuing process without any State/Union Territory-wise earmarking of projects. Proposals recommended by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are sanctioned on the basis of need and viability.

(g) An allocation of Rs. 7.75 crore is envisaged for 1999-2000 without any State/Union Territory-wise earmarking of funds.

(h) The time by which a proposal is sanctioned depends upon the proposal meeting the norms and requirements of the Scheme.

(i) A hostel management Committee is prescribed for each hostel to ensure its proper functioning.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise Distribution of Working Women's Hostels Sanctioned Till 11.3.99*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Hostels Sanctioned	
		No. of Hostels	No. of Working Women
1	2	3	4

STATES

1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	2640
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	341
3.	Assam	11	657
4.	Bihar	8	482
5.	Goa	2	120

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1	2	3	4
6.	Gujarat	27	1268
7.	Haryana	16	1373
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13	472
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	352
10.	Karnataka	78	6548
11.	Kerala	130	11591
12.	Madhya Pradesh	67	3481
13.	Maharashtra	116	8331
14.	Manipur	11	479
15.	Meghalaya	3	214
16.	Mizoram	3	104
17.	Nagaland	8	493
18.	Orissa	27	1696
19.	Punjab	13	1410
20.	Rajasthan	37	1709

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1	2	3	4
21.	Sikkim	2	144
22.	Tamil Nadu	87	5460
23.	Tripura	1	50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	37	2761
25.	West Bengal	37	2524
	States Total:	790	54702
UNION TERRITORIES			
26.	A & N Islands	1	36
27.	Chandigarh	6	580
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—
30.	Delhi	18	2464
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	4	223
	UTs Total:	29	3303
	All India Total:	819	58005

**Statement-II**

State/Union Territory	Complaint received
1. Goa	Inmates of the working women's hostel of Gomantak Maratha Samaj in Panaji have alleged harassment by the hostel management and attempted closing down of the hostel on the pretext of renovation of the hostel building. The complaints have been referred to the State Government for necessary action.
2. Karnataka	1. The working women's hostel of H.M.S. Education Society, Tumkur has been misused as a boys' hostel. The State Government has been advised to take over the hostel building and put it to use as a working women's hostel.  2. According to a complaint received, D.B.E. Society, Bijapur has been constructing a commercial shopping complex on the land on which construction of a working women's hostel has been sanctioned. The complaint has been referred to the State Government for inquiry and report.
3. Madhya Pradesh	The Working Women's Hostel of Malav Mahila Kalyan Parishad, Ujjain has been leased to a government women college. The State Govt. has been advised to have the college vacate the hostel building and to put the hostel building to use as a Working Women's Hostel.
4. Maharashtra	An inmate of the working women's hostel of Maharashtra Academy of Engineering and Educational Research in Pune had alleged harassment by the hostel management. Her complaints have been referred to the State Government for necessary action.
5. Delhi	Inmates of two working women's hostels of New Delhi Municipal Council have petitioned the High Court of Delhi against increase in license fee/charges. The matter is sub judice.

*[English]***Industrial Units Covered by CISF**

3178. SHRI MADHAV RAO PATIL:  
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industrial units in Maharashtra and Karnataka covered by Central Industrial Security Force in the Public and Private Sectors;

(b) the charges collected per annum for providing security force during last one year;

(c) whether more units are likely to be covered by CISF; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) CISF is deployed only in Public Sector Units. Statements gives the details of deployment is enclosed.

(c) and (d) At present no proposal is pending for fresh induction of CISF in these States.

**Statement**

*I. List of Public Sector Undertakings alongwith payment details where CISF is deployed in Maharashtra and Kamataka*

## MAHARASHTRA

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Undertaking	Bills raised during 1998	Payment received during 1998
1	2	3	4
1.	Gas Authority of India Ltd., Ussar.	43,12,162	43,12,162
2.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai.	2,77,65,115	2,60,62,300
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai.	2,08,83,786	1,94,96,625
4.	Mazagon Dock Limited, Mumbai.	2,60,62,518	2,24,04,370
5.	Nhava Yard, Mumbai.	46,08,887	46,08,887
6.	Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex, Nagothane, Raigad.	3,56,96,292	3,56,44,735
7.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Mumbai.	6,39,38,739	6,39,38,739
8.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Chembur.	3,44,81,146	3,20,97,802
9.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers, Thal.	1,57,21,096	1,57,21,096
10.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Rasayani.	1,69,95,251	1,69,95,251
11.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Sheva.	2,58,46,959	2,58,46,959



1	2	3	4
12.	Hindustan Anti-Biotics Limited, Pimpri, Pune.	97,93,868	15,15,515
13.	Hindustan Insecticides Limited, Rasayani.	95,70,664	97,37,493
14.	Lubrizol India Limited, Thane.	87,20,099	87,20,099
Total		30,43,96,852	28,71,01,703

## II. KARNATAKA

1.	BHEL, Bangalore	77,56,799	67,29,807
2.	DIOM, Donamalli	87,94,670	87,94,670
3.	KOCIL, Kudremukh	3,32,44,827	3,32,44,827
4.	ISRO, Bangalore	1,92,24,081	1,86,01,117
5.	MCF, Hussan	62,25,473	54,92,028
6.	THEP, Thungbhadra	47,39,607	5,98,510
7.	NPC, Kaiga	1,12,57,533	1,08,82,133
8.	NMPT, Mangalore	1,71,73,106	1,71,73,106
9.	NNP, Mysore	95,75,816	96,75,816
Total		11,79,91,912	11,10,92,014

**Protection/Upgradation of Cultural Diversity**

3179. SHRI SADASHIVRAO D. MANDLIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are making any efforts for the advancement and propagation of cultural diversity in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the specific schemes under implementation in this regard;

- (c) the details of organisations engaged in this field;
- (d) whether talents and cultures facing extinction are being preserved;
- (e) if so, the manner in which this is being done; and
- (f) the amount spent on the protection/upgradation/propagation of cultural diversity during 1997-98 and 1998-99, State-wise and organisation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (f) the information sought for is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Complaints against Sewerage System**

3180. SHRI P. SANKARAN: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have received complaints from the residents of Lodhi Road Complex against bad sewerage/drainage system in the colony;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measure taken to improve the civic amenities therein;
- (d) whether the Government also consider to construct boundary wall in the complex;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five complaints of blockage of sewer in different pockets of the quarter were received during the last two months and the same were attended to immediately.

(c) MCD have installed four new pumps for pumping of sewerage, which has improved the position of sewage system.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Boundary wall is proposed to be constructed in phases. Works under Phase-I have already been sanctioned.

(f) No applicable in view of answer to part (e) above.

[*Translation*]

#### **Monitoring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

\*3181. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of monitoring has been set up by the Government to ensure the proper implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes; and

(b) if so, the details of the persons arrested and the action taken against them for not implementing the schemes properly during the last three years and current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Freedom Fighter Pension**

3182. SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for defining a 'freedom fighter' for making the person eligible for getting various benefits and privileges under the "Freedom Fighter Pension";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of pending cases, till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) For the purpose of grant of pension under the "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980", a freedom fighter is:—

(A) A person who had suffered a minimum imprisonment of six months in the mainland

jails before Independence. Ex-INA personnel are also eligible for pension if the imprisonment/detention suffered by them was outside India for six months or more. In case of women and SC/ST freedom fighters, the minimum period of actual imprisonment for eligibility of pension is three months.

- (B) A person who remained underground for six months or more provided he was:—
- (i) a proclaimed offender;
  - (ii) one on whom an award for arrest/head was announced; or
  - (iii) one whose detention order was issued but not served.
- (C) A person who was interned in his home or externed from his district under the orders of the competent authority for six months or more.
- (D) A person whose property was confiscated or attached and sold due to participation in the National Freedom Struggle.
- (E) A person who was permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge.
- (F) A person who lost his Government job (including job in a local body) for participation in the National Freedom Struggle.
- (G) A person who was awarded the punishment of 10 strokes of caning/flogging/whipping.

(C) Only 52 fresh cases are pending at present. State-wise details are as under:—

Andhra Pradesh	38
Uttar Pradesh	09
Bihar	05

There are also 2,819 review applications pending in respect of cases which have been rejected once or more times in the past.

#### **School in Chemical Zone**

3183. SHRI D.S. AHIRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Recognised school puts classrooms, 1200 children in Thane Chemical Zone" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated February 16,1999;

(b) if so, whether the Government have asked for the reasons from Maharashtra Government for according permission to the said school in the Chemical Zone which is threatening the lives of children;

(c) if so, the response of the State Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Government fully appreciate the concern expressed in the said news-paper. However, Central Government do not exercise control over the specific school cited in the news item. All these issues primarily fall within the jurisdiction of the State Government and the Department of Education, Government of Maharashtra has been apprised of the concern expressed in the news item and also by the Honourable Member through this Question.

[Translation]

#### **VIP Security**

3184. SHRI JANARDAN PRASAD MISRA:  
SHRI TATHAGAT SATPATHY:  
SHRI M.R. CHAUDHARI:  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to withdraw security cover from VIPs and VVIPs;

(b) if so, the norms prescribed for withdrawal of any security cover from VIPs and VVIPs;

(c) the details of review made thereon during the last three years particularly on financial implication;

(d) the annual expenditure incurred by the Government during the last three years, category-wise, year-wise; and

(e) the criteria laid down for providing the security coverage to VIPs?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The need for security and scale of security arrangements are reviewed periodically based on threat perception in each case and necessary changes in the security are made as warranted. This is a continuing process.

(c) and (d) The position about reviews undertaken during the year and expenditure incurred for the year by Delhi Police on VIPs and VVIPs security in the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Protectees		Annual Expenditure (Rs. in Crores)
	Before Review	After Review	
1996-97	534	381	Rs. 34.23
1997-98	472	355	Rs. 40.68
1998-99 (Upto 28.2.99)	386	295	Rs. 28.83

(e) Security is provided to individuals on the basis of the level of threat mainly from militants/terrorists as per the assessment of the security agencies.

#### Pending Cases in Courts

3185. SHRI DAROGA PRASAD SAROJ:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land under litigation as on February 28, 1999 which was declared surplus under the various provisions of the Land Ceiling Act, State-wise; and

(b) the guidelines issued to the States for the disposal of the cases pending with the courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI

BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) As per latest information received from the States/UTs since inception of the programme of implementation of Land Ceiling Laws, an area of 9.59 lakh acres is involved in litigation which is pending in various Courts for adjudication, State-wise information is enclosed in the Statement.

(b) The issue relating to various land reform programmes has been taken up for review at various fora including Revenue Ministers' Conferences/Chief Ministers' Conferences etc. The recently concluded Revenue Ministers' Conference held on 17th September, 1998 had reviewed various land reform programmes including implementation of Land Ceiling Laws and recommended for setting up Special Benches in their respective High Courts and Land Tribunals under Article 323-B of the Constitution for hearing and expeditious disposal of land ceiling cases pending in the respective High Courts. It was also recommended that the land already vested with the State Government and taken possession of land but subsequently got involved in litigation, be distributed among the landless persons on short term licence/lease basis, subject to automatic cancellation of such licenses/leases as soon as such lands are divested by the orders of the Court/final Appellate Court so that these are effectively utilised by the landless rural people unless the court has given any direction to the country.

The recommendations of the Conference of Revenue Ministers have been forwarded to the States/UTs for necessary action at their end.

#### Statement

(Area in Acres)

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	Total Area in Courts
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	141952
2.	Assam	38461
3.	Bihar	86487
4.	Gujarat	69831
5.	Haryana	5769

1	2	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7115
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0
8.	Karnataka	135050
9.	Kerala	27551
10.	Madhya Pradesh	51113
11.	Maharashtra	26278
12.	Manipur	54
13.	Orissa	11475
14.	Punjab	23786
15.	Rajasthan	72684
16.	Tamil Nadu	15924
17.	Tripura	59
18.	Uttar Pradesh	52596
19.	West Bengal	191995
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	149
21.	Delhi	183
22.	Pondicherry	649
Total :		958961

**Sale Deed on Internet**

3186. SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SAHU:  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transaction of immovable property is possible on internet as well;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this system has been introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) does not arise.

[English]

**National Convention on Rural Industrialisation**

3187. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any National Convention on Rural Industrialisation was organised in New Delhi in January, 1999;

(b) if so, the important decisions taken therein;

(c) whether it is proposed to identify sectors to accelerate rural industrialisation;

(d) whether the Government have accepted any decision taken by the convention; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to boost the rural industrialisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BABAGOUDA PATIL): (a) Ministry of Industry (Department of Small Scale Industries & Agro & Rural Industries) have informed that no such National Convention on Rural Industrialisation was organised at New Delhi in January, 1999.

(b) to (e) Questions do not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Promotion of Sanskrit Language**

\*3188. SHRI V.K. KHANDELWAL:  
SHRI TEJVEER SINGH:

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

(a) the number of Adarsh Sanskrit Vidyapeeths in existence in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to open new Sanskrit Vidyapeeths in the near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for promotion of Sanskrit language?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The State-wise Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya are as under:—

Bihar	5
Haryana	2
Himachal Pradesh	2
Kerala	1
Maharashtra	2
Tamil Nadu	1
West Bengal	3
Uttar Pradesh	4
Karnataka	1

(b) and (c) The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan establishes new Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya provided suitable proposals are received from Voluntary Sanskrit Organisation duly recommended by the State Government concerned satisfying the norms including land, building,

courses offered etc. as per the scheme. There is no such proposals under consideration of Sansthan at present.

(d) For promotion of Sanskrit language, the Government has a Central Plan Scheme of Development of Sanskrit Education consisting of five sub-schemes viz. (i) Financial Assistance to eminent Sanskrit Pandits, (ii) Award of Scholarship to the students of High/Higher Secondary Schools studying Sanskrit, (iii) Providing facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in Secondary Schools, (iv) Modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas and (v) Promotion of Sanskrit through State Government's own programmes. Government of India also promotes Sanskrit through various institutions namely Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati. These institutions implement various schemes including providing financial assistance to Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Shodh Sansthans and to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations, Publication and purchase of Sanskrit Books, Implementation of the scheme of Shastra Chudamani and conduct of all India Sanskrit Elocution Contest, Vedic Conferences for promotion of Sanskrit. Besides this the Ministry gives President's Award of Certificate of Honour to fifteen Sanskrit and one Pali/Prakrit scholars every year for substantial contribution in the respective fields.

**SCs/STs/OBCs Engaged in Toddy Fermentation**

\*3189. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes engaged in toddy fermentation work in the country;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any welfare scheme for these persons;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The information is not maintained centrally.

(b) to (d) No separate scheme has been formulated by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for this group of persons. However, the various schemes

being implemented by the Ministry for the welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs will be applicable in respect of these persons also.

[English]

### **Beggars Ran Away for Beggars Remand**

3190. SHRIMATI KAMAL RANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Beggars Remand Homes of Uttar Pradesh have become a halting place of criminals and the beggars are living like slaves under the miserable conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial assistance provided to the beggars homes of Delhi during each of the last three years and the heads on which it was spent;

(d) whether any complaint regarding misuse of funds have been received;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Union Government against the guilty officials and improving the living standards of the beggars in Beggar Remand Homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

### **Agreement with Trinidad and Tobago**

3191. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide know-how to Trinidad and Tobago in the housing sector;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed between both the countries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Trinidad & Tobago have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding, which provides a framework towards development of technical cooperation between the two countries in housing and human settlements.

(c) The cooperation between the two countries will be implemented through:

(i) Exchange of scientific and technical experts for study, training and consultancy;

(ii) Exchange of technology information and results of evaluation and validation;

(iii) Transfer and/or trading of Indian machines, equipment and materials or products;

(iv) Through the Shelter Support Centre the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago jointly with the Government of the Republic of India, would facilitate technology dissemination throughout the CARICOM Region.

This Memorandum of Understanding will be implemented through development of biennial action plans to be developed jointly. These will describe specific activities to be undertaken under this cooperation programme and set forth the intended contributions of each party. Exchange of visits of experts pursuant to action plan approved jointly, i.e., the sending site will meet the expenditure on international travel whereas the host country will meet the cost on board/loading and internal transport subject to any specific agreement between the counterpart agencies and the parties to this MoU. The transfer of validated and approved technology from one country to the other will be on payment of cost mutually agreed. The transfer of Indian machines and building materials based on selected technologies will be on the actual costs basis.

[English]

### **Land Occupied by Assam**

3192. SHRI K.P. NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Assam has forcibly occupied some areas of Nagaland violating interim inter-state border agreement; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to solve the inter-state dispute over occupying land?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Both Assam and Nagaland have alleged that the other side is attempting to occupy certain areas within its territories violating the agreement to maintain status quo till the border dispute is resolved. The representatives of the two State Governments have met in an attempt to resolve the issue.

#### Teen Bigha

3193. SHRI M. RAJIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Teen Bigha" in Cooch Behar has become a corridor of contention with Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken to thwart the tension of the local peoples?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Mid-Day Meal Scheme

3194. SHRI PRASAD BABURAO TANPURE:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI RAJO SINGH:

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

(a) whether his ministry in conjunction with UNICEF have commissioned the Operation Research Group (ORG) to do a survey on mid-day meal scheme in States to assess its success;

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of States where this survey was conducted;

(c) whether only 70% of the allocated foodgrains under this scheme is distributed by the FCI;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to restrict this scheme to the children below poverty line or malnourished children;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any request has been received from the State Governments to increase quota of foodgrains during the current year; and

(h) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The study has been conducted in 10 States, namely Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and west Bengal.

(c) and (d) According to information furnished by Food Corporation of India (FCI), 70.5% of the allocated foodgrains was lifted by different district agencies all over the country in 1997-98. The reasons for this include a number of enrolled children not fulfilling the attendance criterion of 80%, difficulties in transportation of foodgrains in remote and inaccessible areas as well as other operational problems.

(e) and (f) In view of the resource constraints being faced in implementation of the scheme, State Governments have been requested to comment on suggestions to restrict the beneficiaries under the scheme to the most needy children.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

#### Appointments made in TRIFED

3195. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post-wise/group-wise and cadre-wise appointment/promotion made in TRIFED during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of SC/STs appointed/promoted during the above period;

(c) who is Head of Personnel Department TRIFED;

(d) whether he is technical or a person having qualification Requirement of Personnel Department; and



(e) the reasons for appointing him from other cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Post-wise/group-wise and cadre-wise appointments/promotions made in TRIFED during each of the last three years is at Statement—I-II.

(b) Details of SC/STs appointed/promoted during the last three years is given in Statement-III enclosed.

(c) to (e) The Personnel Department of Trifed is headed by an Executive Director. He has the qualification of M.A., L.L.B. and Post Graduate Diploma in Personnel Management and Industrial Relations and Labour Law. He is from Trifed's cadre.

**Statement-I**

*(A) Posts-wise/Group-Wise and Cadre-wise Total Appointments made in TRIFED During the Last Three Years*

Category	1997	1998	1999
A		Executive Director-1 (Gen.) Dy. General Manager-1 (Gen.)	
Total		02 (Gen.)	
B	Assistant Manager (System)- 1 (OBC)		
Total	01(OBC)		
C		Accountant Grade I—1 (SC)	
Total		01-SC	

Cat-A:ED-1(Gen.)  
(1998)

Sh. T.S. Darbari from CMC Ltd. taken on Deputation on 11.6.98 in the rank and pay scale of Joint Secretary and working as Executive Director *w.e.f.* 11.6.98 at Head Office.

Cat-A:DGM-1  
(Gen.) (1998)

Sh. G.K. Dev Goswami from Neramac, Assam taken on Deputation on 3.12.98 and working as DGM/ZM Guwahati, Assam *w.e.f.* 3.12.98.

**Statement-II***(B) Posts-Wise/Group-Wise and Cadre-wise Total Promotions made in TRIFED During the Last Three Years*

Category	1997	1998	1999 (Upto 2.99)
A	Executive Director- 1 (G)		
Total	1 (Gen.)		
B			
Total			
C			Senior P.A.-1 (Gen.) Jr. Engineer-3 (2-ST, 1-G) Sr. Assistant-2 (G) Sr. Accountant-6 (4-G, 1-SC, 1-ST) Assistant GR-I-5(G) P.A. GR-I-2(1-BC, 1-G) Accountant GR-I-3 (2-ST, 1-G) Assistant Grade-II- 5 (G) Accountant GR-II-1 (G) Jr. Commercial Assistant GR-I-10 (3-G, 2-SC, 5-ST) Clerk-4 (1-G, 2-BC, 1-SC, 1-G)
Total			44 (26-Gen.), 05-SC, 10-ST, 03-OBC

**Statement-III****(C) Details of SC/ST in (A & B) Above**

Category	1997	1998	1999 (Upto 2.99)
<b>1. Appointments During Last Three Years</b>			
A	No Rectt.	SC-Nil ST-Nil	No Rectt.
B	SC-Nil St-Nil OBC-01	No Rectt.	No Rectt.
C	No Rectt.	SC-01 ST-Nil	No Rectt.
<b>2. Promotion During Last Three Years</b>			
A	SC-Nil ST-Nil	No Promotion	No Promotion
B	No Promotion	No Promotion	No Promotion
C	No Promotion	No Promotion	SC-05 ST-10 OBC-03

**Malpractices in NVs and KVs in Gujarat**

3196. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred for various heads of Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas in Gujarat during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any complaints from States have been received for corruption and mal-practices in these

vidyalayas during the above period from Gujarat and other States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The expenditure incurred for the various heads

in respect of Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas in Gujarat during the last three years is as under:

#### KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS

Head	Rupees Crores		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
(a) Pay & Allowances	8.11	9.59	13.49
b) Construction Works	1.77	0.24	1.43
c) Others	0.45	0.54	0.60
Total:	10.33	10.37	15.82

#### NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS

Operational	2.75	2.91	3.85
Construction	2.36	6.38	1.51
	5.11	9.29	5.36

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Liberalisation of Visa Rules

3197. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to liberalise the visa rules for the promotion of tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Government of India follows liberal visa policy for promotion of tourism. Indian Missions abroad have been delegated powers to grant six months' multi-entry visa to the foreigners desirous of coming to

India for tourism. In addition, foreign tourists in group of four or more arriving by air or sea, sponsored by recognised Indian Travel Agencies and with a pre-drawn itinerary, are also granted Group Tourist Visa on arrival for a specified period of time on the written request of the Travel Agencies presented to the Immigration Officer giving full personal and passport details of the group members.

#### Ban on Lotteries

3198. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have initiated to open a discussion with Chief Ministers of various States to impose ban on lotteries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which a meeting in this regard is likely to be convened?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. DVANI): (a) to (c) The matter was placed before the Conference of Chief Ministers held on the 27th November, 1998. Though the Chief Ministers from the North Eastern States expressed concern about the adverse impact that the ban would have on their revenues, the general consensus was that lotteries should be statutorily banned.

—————

**STATEMENT CORRECTING THE REPLY TO  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3971 DATED  
JULY 14, 1998 REGARDING TOURS BY  
KRIBHCO OFFICIALS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): Sir,

I invite attention of the House to the reply to the unstarred question No. 3971 in the Lok Sabha on 14th July, 1998. The total number of foreign tours mentioned were 171 in the original reply to parts (a) to (d) of the question. These are in fact 178. The revised Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) is enclosed.

2. The error which occurred inadvertently is regretted and I crave the indulgence of the House to the extent mentioned above.

3. The error has been pointed out by KRIBHCO recently while replying to questions by the Standing Committee on Petroleum & Chemicals during its examination. Therefore, the corrected Statement is being laid in the current Session.

*Revised Annexure*

Purpose of tour	No. of tours		Expenditure in US \$	
	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98
A. Project related				
(i) Joint ventures at				
-Oman	60	64	1,08,929	1,85,112
-Iran	—	4	—	2,520
(ii) Hazira Expansion and Gorakhpur Projects	—	6	—	13,469
B. Conferences/ Seminars/Symposiums/ Training etc.	15	16	45,036	51,626
C. ODA(DFID) Projects	5	8	.	.
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1,53,965</b>	<b>2,52,727</b>

\*Expenditure borne by ODA.

12.01 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Notification under Protection of Human Rights Act**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table of the House:—

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of the Section 40 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:—

- (i) The National Human Rights Commission (Group 'A' and Group 'B' Posts) Recruitment (Second Amendment) Rules, 1998, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 82 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1999.
- (ii) The National Human Rights Commission (Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1998, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 83 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1999.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2665/99]

[English]

**Annual Report, Audited Accounts and Review of the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., New Delhi etc. for the year, 1997-98**

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): 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 of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2666/99]

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Food Corporation of India for the years 1996-97 and 1997-98 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2667/99]

- (4) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs for the year 1999-2000.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2668/99]

- (5) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 1999-2000.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2669/99]

**Annual Report, Audited Accounts and Review of working of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. and Delhi Development Authority for the year 1997-98.**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): 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 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Delhi for the year 1997-98.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2670/99]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2671/99]

[Translation]

**Annual Report, Audited Accounts and Review of working of Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for All, Chennai etc. for the year 1997-98**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table of the House:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for All, Chennai, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for All, Chennai, for the year 1997-98.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2672/99]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta, for the year 1997-98.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2673/99]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Mumbai, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Mumbai, for the year 1997-98.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2674/99]

- (7) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Educational Consultants of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Educational Consultants of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2675/99]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahr, for the year 1997-98.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited,

Bulandshahr, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (8) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2676/99]

- (9) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Science and Technology for the year 1999-2000.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2677/99]

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report, Audited Accounts of the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2678/99]

- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report, Audited Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97 and 1997-98, within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2679/99]

- (12) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry for the year 1996-97, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2680/99]

- (14) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2681/99]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 1996-97.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 1996-97, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 1996-97.

- (17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2682/99]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi for the year 1996-97, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1996-97.

- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2683/99]

- (20) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Ocean Development for the year 1999-2000.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2684/99]



- (21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying Annual Report and audited Accounts of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology for the year 1997-98, within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2685/99]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the U.P. Education for all Project Board, Lucknow, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the U.P. Education for all Project Board, Lucknow, for the year 1997-98.

- (23) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2686/99]

- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andhra Pradesh Pradhamika Vidya Parishad, Hyderabad, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Andhra Pradesh Pradhamika Vidya Parishad, Hyderabad, for the year 1997-98.

- (25) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2687/99]

- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97.

- (27) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (26) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2688/99]

**Demands for Grants of Ministry of Environment and Forests for the year 1999-2000**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I on behalf of Shri Suresh Prabhu lay on the Table a copy of detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests for the year 1999-2000.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2689/99]

[*English*]

**Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the Year 1999-2000**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 1999-2000.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2690/99]

**Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tourism for the year 1999-2000**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ONAK APANG): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Tourism for the year 1999-2000.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2691/99]

12.02 hrs.

## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 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 13th March, 1999, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th March, 1999, in the Patents (Amendment) Bill, 1998:—

## ENACTING FORMULA

1. Page 1, line 1,—

for "Forty-ninth"

substitute "Fiftieth"

## CLAUSE 1

2. Page 1, line 3,—

for "1998" substitute "1999".

## CLAUSE 9

3. Page 4, for lines 31 to 39

substitute—

Repeal "9. (1) The Patents (Amendment) Ord. 3 of and Ordinance 1999, is hereby 1999. Saving repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Principal Act, as amended by the Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994, which ceased to operate, or under the Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 1999, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the Principal Act as amended by this Act. Ord. 13 of 1994. Ord. 3 of 1999.

(3) All applications made in respect of Claims for patent

of invention specified under sub-section (2) of section 5 of the principal Act, from the date of cesser of the Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 till the date on which this Act receives the assent of the President (both days inclusive) shall be deemed to have been validly made as if the provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, had been in force at all material times. Ord. 13 of 1994.

12.04 hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

## Fifteenth Report

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay the fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance on the Insurance Regulatory Authority Bill, 1998.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have important business today. If the House agrees, we can dispose of the lunch hour today.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I wanted to make an announcement. Before that all of you stood up. As the House has important business today, we can dispose of lunch if the House agrees to that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): You must hear us...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, we will dispense with the Lunch Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Chandni Chowk): Sir, one Member of Congress casted fake votes, what about that? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Did I give you the permission?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am on my legs. You are a senior Member. Please sit down. A number of items are to be taken. If the Members allow me to conduct the business in order, we will hear everybody.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Sir, what about my motion of privilege?...*(Interruptions)* Girdhari Lal Bhargavaji is Chairman of House Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mohan Rawaleji, if you would speak like that, I will not give you an opportunity to speak. ....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you the floor. You will get a chance but not like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, I have served the notice of motion of privilege....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have told you that I will listen to you. How can I conduct the House.

[English]

I will hear you.

SHRI R. MUTHIAH (Periyakulam): Sir, I wish to speak about the atrocities on women....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Muthiah, I will give you the floor. Let me conduct the House in an orderly way.

Shri Rawale, your notice regarding the Privilege Motion has not reached me. I will consider it when I receive it.

....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, I have given the notice on 5th March, three weeks have passed....*(Interruptions)* At that time you were in the Chair....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, when voting was held on Presidential Rule in Bihar ....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, I have give the notice of motion of privilege....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let it reach to me first.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When the motion of privilege would come to me then only I will consider it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, I have given....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the way. I have told you that I will consider it when I receive it. Please

resume your seat. I have given the floor to Shri Rajesh Pilot.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

....(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When your motion of privilege would come to me, then only I would give an opportunity to speak....(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, I have given the notice of motion of privilege....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have told you that I will consider your motion only when it would come to me....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Muthiah, I will give you the floor.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, you said that you will allow me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get a chance. Let there be order in the House. How can everybody talk like this?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I am not everybody....(Interruptions) I sought your permission to speak but you are now giving the floor to Shri Muthiah....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can I hear when all of you are talking? I have told Shri Muthiah that I will give him the floor.

I have called Shri Rajesh Pilot.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Madras South): Sir, if the House is allowed to discuss everything, it will set a bad precedent....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is your House. You can discuss anything. The only thing is that, it should be within the framework of the rules....(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Why is he afraid? Is he responsible for this?....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, would you give me an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If it goes like that, I will not give an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I raise this point with a very heavy heart and I am as heavy at heart as all my colleagues would be because we always keep the Defence Forces in very high esteem. Normally, we do not bring out things relating to the Defence Services. But the things have gone beyond limit. Some of my colleagues including Shri Kamal Nath and I have given a notice ten days back under Rule 184. We had been requesting the Government that let us have a discussion. I am not saying that you discuss the security aspects here. If you feel that it is a matter relating to national security—the hon. Speaker is here and all our colleagues here are responsible — we will avoid that. The Government has agreed last time that we have nothing to hide and we would like to discuss it. But the water has flown much beyond that. Admiral Bhagwat has given an affidavit in the Court on 14th. He has reflected many things which are hurting any responsible citizen.

Sir, day before yesterday, I read one of the notes and found that he has been granted pension also. The same Government has said that he has been dismissed. I had been in services and I know if anybody is dismissed by the Government or the Army, he does not get a pension. This Government has given a pension to him in February. It means, there is something in stinking the whole affair. This nation the right has to know about it....(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Madurai): What about LTTE ship that was allowed to go? It is in today's *Hindustan Times*....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: The hon'ble Speaker has convened a meeting in this regard, now he is wasting the time of the House.

\*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, the institution has been totally damaged. He has written in his affidavit that he was told by the Prime Minister and his Principal Secretary, "please do not tell this information to the Defence Minister". He has been told this. He is saying on record that when Pokhran took place, he was told not to inform the Defence Minister....(Interruptions).

Day before yesterday, Shri Guruswamy said that Shri Advani was not aware of till 15 minutes before the explosion. Is this the Government which this country deserve? The Defence Minister is told that you do not tell the Chief of Air, Army and Naval Staff about this. How can those Chiefs work under the Defence Minister? If the Prime Minister has no confidence in the Defence Minister, Shri George Fernandes should resign and come out of the Government....(Interruptions). The affidavit says that there is a needle of suspicion about some sort of corruption in the deals. That is also there in the affidavit. We had demanded a JPC. The Home Minister is here and my request to him would be to have a JPC. We do not mind JPC in-camera. You have it in-camera. But please accept the JPC so that the nation is aware of what is happening....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOYAL: Congress should not talk about corruption....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chacko, do you not want him to react?

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Subbarami Reddy, please take your seat.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am on my legs, Mr. Acharia.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kamal Nath, please sit down. He is going to reply.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jos, I have given the floor to him to react. Do you not want to hear him?

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seats. I am on my legs.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is this? do you not want to hear him?

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you please resume your seats? Order please. I cannot tolerate this.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

....(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Pilot, I had allowed you to speak but they should behave themselves. This is very unfair.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will not allow you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

....(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is this? Will you behave yourselves? I am on my legs. Mr. Jos, you were the Speaker of Kerala Assembly. When I am on my legs, you cannot stand.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

....(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you resume your seats? I would ask him whether he wants to react or not. Mr. Kawade, I would tell you that you are unbecoming of a Member.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I will not hear you.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Meena, this not the way.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chacko, please take you seat.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chacko, you are a responsible Member. This is not the way. After giving the floor to Shri Rajesh Pilot and after hearing him, the hon. Home Minister wants to react. But you do not allow him to speak even. This is unfair on your part.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record

....(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the way. This is too much.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ahamed, he wants to react on behalf of the Government. He can very well do it. There is no contention on that. He can represent the Government. He is a Minister in the Government.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I seek the cooperation of the Chief Whip of the Congress Party. This is not the way to behave.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chacko, this is very unfair on your part. I heard your Member and when the Home Minister is reacting, you are not even allowing him to speak. He is a representative of the Government. This is not the way how you have to behave.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ahamed, he is representing the Government. He can represent the Government. He is the Home Minister of India.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jos, if you are not satisfied with his response, then you can ask. But you are not allowing him to speak. This is very unfair.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will have to name you, if you continue to do like this. This is too much.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go to your seat.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I ask the Chief Whip to convey to the Members to let him speak? Why are they behaving like this?

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, your own Member has spoken.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I gave the floor to him.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister is prepared to reply. Your Members are not allowing him to reply.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your Members are not prepared to hear him.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are wasting the time of the House. ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. I have already said it.

....(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

....(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, when your Members get exhausted, please let us know. Then, I will ask the hon. Minister to speak.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you allow him now? Are you satisfied? Now, the hon. Minister.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you interrupt him in-between, I will take a serious view of it.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Virendra Singh, please sit down.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already said nothing will go on record.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Idukki): Sir, We want your protection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chacko, now, I need your protection here....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can shout but nothing is going on record.

....(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, are you sure, there will be no interruptions?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot be sure.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, you are the custodian of the House, not I....(Interruptions) Still he is unable to contain himself. Sir, if they want it, you better adjourn the House....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Over?

....(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, if they do not want it, you adjourn the House. Sir, I understand the seriousness ....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I am calling Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing has gone on record.

....(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker....(Interruptions)

SHRI A.C. JOS (Mukundapuram): Sir....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jos, do you want to learn elementary knowledge of rules? You were the Speaker of the Kerala Assembly. When the Chair is on his legs, you should sit down.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My dear friend, Shri Jos, you must understand my plight here.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Idukki): Sir, why can you not direct them?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot direct them. Shri Chacko, you are a senior Member. You know that the Chair cannot direct them.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Idukki): Sir, you have every right to do that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Guwahati): Sir....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am warning you. I will take serious action against you. Prof. Kurien, you have to control your Members.

....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not have the knowledge of the subject matter at the time when you asked Shri Rajesh Pilot to address the House so we listened peacefully. I am not supposed to reply his questions because concerned Minister i.e. Minister of Defence will reply whenever he would like but the House should be informed about it and the Speaker has constituted a Standing Committee of both the Houses to consider whether it should be discussed or not and if so how it is to be discussed, two days before and today morning also the meeting of the committee was convened. I have come in the middle of the meeting because during the Question Hour my questions were also there, therefore, I came from there. But I was told that the discussion of the meeting is going on and tomorrow at 9 O' clock the Committee will meet again. Until it is not decided whether it is appropriate has any member to stand in the House at any time and to submit his point? My question was only this. I was not supplied to reply the questions of Shri Rajesh Pilot because Minister of Defence has the right to reply and whenever any discussion takes place he will give appropriate reply. I rise only to ask whether it has been decided that this subject should be raised in the House? If it has been decided I have nothing to say I am to submit it only....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Decision has not been taken. Discussion is going on. It was Zero Hour, he has moved the motion in it.

SHRI R. MUTHIAH.

....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI R. MUTHIAH (Periyakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, atrocities on women and harassment are increasing day by day in the State of Tamil Nadu. Why all such things are happening. The simple reason is....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you go back to your seat first?

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you please resume your seats? I want to say something.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please ask your Members to go back to their seats.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rajo Singh, please go back to your seat.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats, I am on my legs.

....(Interruptions)

12.40 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Shakeel Ahmad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

....(Interruptions)



MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will hear you. Please go back to your seats.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This matter is still in the discussion stage. There are other Members who want to raise their matters. You are doing harm to the parliamentary democracy. Do not do like this. This is not fair on your part.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request the Chief Whip of the Congress Party, Prof. P.J. Kurien, to ask his Members to go back to their seats.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.43 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at one minute  
past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Idukki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had raised a very serious issue in the morning. We want a ruling from you.

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention. Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I call the attention of the Minister....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not 'Zero Hour'. You can raise it tomorrow, not now.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI R. MUTHIAH (Periyakulam): I have been called, I was speaking.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Muthiah, I will hear you. Please take your seat.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: This morning an issue was raised. It is not an ordinary issue. We want to cooperate with the Chair and so whatever you say, we will go by that. This matter concerns the defence of this country, a very serious matter where the Prime Minister should come to the House and reply to the matter raised. In spite of the fact that there was a notice neither the Minister of Defence nor the Prime Minister was present in the House. A casual reply from a Minister will not solve the problem. Whatever happens in this Parliament if we sideline the issue it will be an unfortunate reflection on this Parliament.  
....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chacko, you are also aware of this. In the morning also we had a meeting with all the leaders. Tomorrow morning also there is a meeting when the hon. leaders are going to decide the matter.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: This issue is being raised for the last four days. There are only two days and the House is going to adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER: Please cooperate. You can raise the matter tomorrow. Tomorrow it will be finalised.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard your submission also. Please sit down.

[Translation]

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD (Madhubani) In meeting they are deferring the subject. The meeting was adjourned today, tomorrow also the meeting will be held. You have to decide about it. ....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI R. MUTHIAH (Periyakulam): At the time of the adjournment I was speaking. I was allowed to speak on a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your submission?

SHRI R. MUTHIAH: In the State of Tamil Nadu atrocities on women are increasing day by day.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not 'Zero Hour'. Please understand. I will not allow it. This will not go on record.

....(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: You have been one of the Presiding Officers previously. This cannot be admitted in the House. Please understand.

....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

....(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not good. Please take your seat.

....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

Dr. Subramanian Swamy, you are a senior Member. How can we allow like this?

....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Basu Deb Acharia says.

....(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri V. Sathiamoorthy, please take your seat. Please understand that this is not the proper way to represent a matter in the House. What is this? First, you must know the procedure. You cannot raise everything in the House.

....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Basu Deb Acharia says.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Madurai): Hon. Minister of Home Affairs should make a statement....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not come to the podium. Please take your seat. Shri Gopal, first you please resume your seat. Shri Sathiamoorthy, you please talk properly.

....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

....(Interruptions)\*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, it is a matter pertaining to a State. But I will find out because the Members have raised the matter. I will find out what are the facts.

14.09 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Situation arising out of the Government's decision to close down eight Public Sector Undertakings of the country**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of the Government's decision to close down eight Public Sector Undertakings of the country and the action taken by the Government in regard thereto".

MR. SPEAKER: I am also exhausting my energies. Now, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): Sir, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) at one stage or the other, came

[Shri Sikander Bakht]

to the conclusion that it would be just and equitable to wind up seven PSUs under the Department of Heavy Industry namely, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited (MAMC), National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd. (NBCIL), Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL), Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. (BOGL), National Instruments Ltd. (NIL), Weighbird India Ltd. (WIL) and Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. (TAFCO). In the case of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. (RIC), the Disinvestment Commission has recommended discontinuance of operations and announcing a package for employees. As a result, eight PSUs are facing prospect of being wound up.

BIFR appoints an operating agency (OA) for preparation of a revival scheme and sanctions a revival scheme in case a viable and acceptable scheme emerges. However, if a viable and acceptable revival plan does not emerge, BIFR comes to a conclusion that it would be just and equitable to wind up a company. BIFR's proceedings are quasi-judicial.

In the eventuality of winding up, compensation under the Industrial Disputes Act, equal to 15 days of wages for each completed year of service, would be too meagre to provide sustenance to the workers. With a view to mitigating the hardship of employees and to obviate the need for payment of idle wages, the Government took a decision to extend the benefits of VRS to the employees in these PSUs. The scheme was introduced in December, 1998 for three months. A similar decision was taken by the Government earlier in September, 1997 in respect of the Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd. (BPMEL) where BIFR had given its final recommendation for winding up. Benefits of VRS are substantially higher, ex-gratia being equal to 45 days of pay for each complete year of service and would be available immediately whereas compensation under winding up would take a long time to get settled. In addition, the Government have also decided to pay along with a VRS benefits, all their entitlement towards statutory dues. The amount approved by the Government for these PSUs is Rs. 517 crore.

The annual wage bill of these PSUs in the year 1997-98 was about Rs. 73 crore, whereas the turnover was just Rs. 27 crore. They incurred a loss of Rs. 148 crore after excluding Government interest in 1997-98 and their accumulated loss upto 31.3.1997 was a staggering Rs. 2065 crore. The Government has already provided Rs. 708 crore upto 31.3.1997 to these PSUs, primarily as non-plan assistance to enable them to meet their wage and salary liabilities.

The Government's decision to extend VRS benefits to the employees of sick PSUs provides more humane and practical solution to the problems of sick PSUs facing

the prospect of winding up. It may be mentioned that there had been demand for extension of VRS in these units. The scheme has evoked a good response from the employees.

However, this initiative of extending VRS need not give the impression that the Government is unwilling to revive potentially viable sick PSUs. The Government would support revival of PSUs where a credible and acceptable plan could be prepared. Accordingly, the Government is actively considering revival proposals of National Instruments Ltd. (NIL) and Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL) although these two sick units are included in the list of sick PSUs where VRS has been extended.

As the hon. Members would be aware, with a view to re-examine the possibility of revival of these units, the Government has decided to set up an Expert Group and the date for availing VRS has been further extended by three months.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you can seek only clarification.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I will seek only clarification.

It is a very important matter. Last time, a discussion was allowed under Rule 193 on the same subject, but it could not take place. This time you have allowed it under Calling Attention. That is why I request you to be liberal and give a little more time.

As regards these seven PSUs are concerned, the Government of India took an abrupt and sudden decision on 30th October, 1998 to close them down. As stated in the statement, the Minister has justified it saying that at one stage or the other, the BIFR came to the conclusion that it would be just and equitable to wind up the seven PSUs. This is not the fact. The BIFR did not come to the conclusion that all the seven PSUs could not be revived. When the Government took a decision to close down these PSUs, I received the Action Taken Report of the Ministry of Industry where it was stated that the matter was raised in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Industry and it was said that one of the seven PSUs, that is BOGL, was under consideration of BIFR. Hence BIFR had not taken a final decision with regard to BOGL. Similarly, in the case of instrumentation Limited also, BIFR circulated a revival package. It also had called a meeting on 17th April. Similarly, out of the seven undertakings with regard to one PSU, BIFR had not taken a final decision to close it down.

MAMC is a vital and an important engineering industry located at Durgapur, in the State of West Bengal, employing about 4,500 workers. This industry is engaged in the manufacture of machinery for the coal industry. It became sick and was referred to BIFR, IFCI was

appointed as its operating agency. IFCI prepared a package according to which they required an investment of Rs. 140 crore to make it work. That scheme was submitted to BIFR and was circulated to the Government of India. The Government of India was to be the promoter or the owner of the company. When that scheme was circulated to the Government of India, it failed to be its promoter. Had the Government taken a positive decision with regard to the revival of MAMC some 15 years back when the scheme was submitted to it, it would have required only Rs. 140 crore to be invested. Now the amount has increased to Rs. 400 crore. This is because of the indecision of the Government. If this company is to close down, where from will the machinery for coal or mining industry come? I think, either the machinery is to be imported or a new company has to be set up. Will that be a viable proposition?

Sir, there is a possibility of making its revival and the entire amount which is now required is not needed in one go. In one year, you can spend Rs. 100 crore and gradually it can be revived. There is a demand for the machinery which it is manufacturing. But why the Government is dilly-dallying? Why is it not taking a definite decision in this regard? Why are they not taking a decision to close it down?

Sir, the Ophthalmic Glass Limited is only one industry in our country which is manufacturing ophthalmic glass. This is required by the Defence. We are importing flint buttons from China and Russia because customs duty has been reduced. Five years back it was 80 per cent and now it has come down to only 20 per cent. If you cannot revive OGL, you will have to import this item from foreign countries. Why are we not able to produce such a vital component in our country? Why can we not unite all their unions? Your union is also there and INTUC union is also there. But the Government has taken a decision not to revive this company in spite of the fact that the OGL is the only indigenous industry in our country. They have adopted a policy of *swadeshi* and they are closing down our *swadeshi* industry and our indigenous industry. They are importing flint buttons from Russia and China.

Sir, the Rehabilitation Industry Corporation (RIC) was set up after Independence. The main purpose of this industry was to provide rehabilitation to the refugees of erstwhile East Bengal. There are a number of small industries. This was not referred to BIFR. I am at a loss to understand how the Disinvestment Commission took a decision to disinvest all the shares of RIC. Can this industry not be revived? I have received two letters from Shri Sikander Bakht within a span of one week. In one

letter he has suggested that let the Government of West Bengal take over this. It further says:

"The Government of West Bengal has also been requested to consider taking over RIC with its present manpower and with hand over of assets of the different units of RIC to cooperatives of workers in these units to be run by them."

Another letter which was sent to me is addressed to the Prime Minister because I took the delegation to the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister referred this to the Minister of Industry. He has stated:

"I am directed to refer to your letter dated 18.12.1998 addressed to the hon. Prime Minister on the subject cited above and to state that revival package submitted by RIC Revival Committee had already been considered by both Department of Heavy Industry and Disinvestment Commission and the same has been found unrealistic."

Sir, we saw in the newspapers that the Cabinet has stalled its decision. I have with me a copy of the letter from the Prime Minister to Kumari Mamata Banerjee, a Member of this House.

It says:

"Dear Mamataji,

Thank you for your letter dated 17 February, 1999 in which you have referred to the need for the revival of the following PSU units."

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, how did you get a copy of this letter?

....(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, in some cases we have unanimity.

The letter further says:

"I wish to inform you that Cabinet, in its meeting on 20th February, 1999, has decided to stall the closure of ailing PSUs and appoint a high power committee of experts to explore all possibilities for their revival."

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

Sir, I also have with me a copy of the reply given by the Minister of Industry to a question in the Rajya Sabha yesterday. The question was:

"(a) whether the Government's attention was drawn to the news-item captioned "Cabinet stalls move to close 8 PSUs which appeared in *the Statesman* dated 24th February, 1999;"

Sir, here it is Voluntary Separation Scheme, but the Minister has written about voluntary Retirement Scheme in his letter. I do not know what is the difference between the two. I would like to quote the question again. It says:

"(b) if so, whether the Voluntary Separation Scheme is being reviewed to ensure necessary man power and expertise to run the revived units;

(c) whether adequate provision has been made for Non-Plan support till a final decision of the revival of these units; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?"

The reply was:

"(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have decided to extend by another three months the initial offer of Voluntary Separation Scheme. Government have also decided to set up a Group of Experts to review the possibility of revival of at least some of these units. Non-Plan support is being provided to these units within budgetary constraints for meeting their financial requirements at least. Accordingly, the Government is actively considering revival proposal of National Instrumentation Limited and Cycle Corporation of India Limited."

Sir, the Government will have nothing to do with the National Instrumentation Limited, because already BIFR has circulated a draft revival package and in the case of Cycle Corporation of India, a joint venture is now being considered. So, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that the Cabinet has stalled the earlier decision of the Cabinet. The Minister of Industry will have to clarify whether the earlier decision to close down 7 PSUs stalled.

Then, I would like to know whether the Expert Committee, which has been set up, will go into the cases of all the 7 PSUs or will select only 2 PSUs and will try to revive them.

Sir, the Minister has stated that the Government has extended the benefit of Voluntary Separation Scheme for another three months, because the Scheme has evoked a good response from the employees. What is the intention of the Government? Why has the Government extended the date for availing the VSS for another three months? Yesterday, the Prime Minister has also stated in a general way that the Government intends to revive the sick public sector undertakings. So, if the Government's intention is to revive the sick units, why has the Government extended the date for availing the VSS?

Fourthly, will the Government consider to order the stoppage of VSS? He is nodding his head. Forty per cent of the workers have already left. Mr. Minister, for whom or with whom will you revive the company?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please take your seat.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): May I know from the Minister whether an adequate provision of working capital has been made in the Budget so that the production could be started immediately in these seven PSUs? Has an expert committee been constituted already? If so, what are its terms of reference?

I also want to know the difference between 'VRS' and 'VSS' mentioned here. It is not VRS but it is VSS, that is, Voluntary Retirement Scheme and Voluntary Separation Scheme. I want a clarification and a categorical reply from the Minister about that.

I demand that the decision, which was taken on 30th October, 1998, should be withdrawn. The Government must try to revive all these seven PSUs. Out of these, six are located in West Bengal and one unit, namely, TAFCO, is located in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North-West): Sir, a letter has been written by the Prime Minister to Kumari Mamata Banerjee. It is absolutely genuine and I quote it:

"Dear Mamata ji, Thank you for your letter, dated February 17, 1999, in which you have referred the need for revival of the following sick PSU units."

Shri Acharia has already mentioned about it. I agree with him. There are seven PSUs. The letter further says:

"I wish to inform you that the Cabinet, in its meeting on 23rd February, 1999, has decided to stall the closure of these ailing PSUs and appoint a high-

powered committee of experts to explore all the possibilities for their revival."

The Prime Minister has taken full responsibility. The letter has been communicated to the Minister of Industry. *...(Interruptions)* These people have exploited the labourers. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Sir, this is a serious matter. He has read out a letter from the Prime Minister. *...(Interruptions)* They are misleading the House and the workers have totally dissociated themselves. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: We have full confidence in the Prime Minister. He will look into the matter. He has given assurance. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I am on a point of order. The hon. Member has read out something which is now the property of the House. In that letter, it has been said that the Prime Minister has assured that there would be no closure. The earlier decision has been stalled and the revival of these units has been assured.

MR. SPEAKER: there is no point of order. Now, the Minister will speak.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The Minister of Industry is saying something else. Who are we to believe? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sunil Khan, how are you behaving? Please take your seat.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What sort of behaviour is this?

*...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): Sir, most of the speech of the hon. Member confined to giving me information or about the opinion that he had already formed in his mind. The question that he has raised is this. If he had been attentive to the

original statement that I had made—I will repeat that—then he might not have raised quite a few of his questions at all. I had said, as the hon. Members would be aware, that with a view to re-examine the possibility of revival of these Units, the Government has decided to set up an Experts Group and the date for availing VRS has been extended by three months.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why have you extended it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): Just a minute. I have been listening to you quietly, you also kindly give me two minutes or else if you want to continue with your speech, you go ahead.

*[Translation]*

I would like to say that the decisions taken in respect of extension should be reconsidered.

*[English]*

Do you understand my Hindi? then what was your question? You said something about the decision taken earlier, in October, 1998. In that connection it has been said that this Experts Group is going to review the entire set. Then, what is the purpose of your asking a question? Somebody had asked about the VSS. *...(Interruptions)* He asked the difference between the VSS and the VRS. I would like to say that the benefits that are given in VRS is given in the VSS also. The benefits under VRS had been extended to VSS too.

The hon. Member asked as to what the Experts Group is going to do. The Experts Group will be reviewing all the cases of unviable PSUs where VSS has been extended except the two, namely the NIL and CCIL, the revival of which is already under consideration.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Then, why did you take the decision to close them down?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): What has been closed down?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Instrumentation Limited.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not interrupt when the hon. Minister is speaking.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): We have been talking about the seven PSUs. I have said that they are under review.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am not satisfied with your reply. Why did you extend the VSS?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The hon. Minister himself is creating more confusion. *..(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The hon. Minister has not said whether the industry will be revived. It is unfortunate. I am not satisfied with his reply. As a protest we are walking out.

14.39 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: They are walking out because they have no other way. They will be walking out from West Bengal very soon. They panic when they hear the name of Ms. Mamata Banerjee.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you aware that the Budget (General) has to be passed and to be sent to the other House. If the House agrees, Matters under Rule 377 may be treated as laid on the Table of the House. The discussion under Rule 193 may also be taken at a later time, that is, after the Budget is passed. I hope the House agrees.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: We have only two days and the Budget has to go to the other House also. So, let us pass the Budget and then we will take up discussion under Rule 193.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, after the discussion, the Budget can be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: But this has to be sent to the other House also.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: But the speakers who want to participate in the Budget are preparing for that.

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that we have to send the Budget to the other House tomorrow.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Sir, we can continue after the discussion under Rule 193...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: After passing the Budget, we can take up that discussion.

*..(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: No Sir, please take up discussion under Rule 193 first..*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice to speak during Zero Hour..*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please speak tomorrow, not today.

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday also there was no Zero Hour and it is not today..*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: today you have disturbed the Zero Hour, therefore, you raise it tomorrow.

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD (Madhubani): I had said that Prime Minister should be present here.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please Cooperate with the Chair.

14.41 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 — Laid**

- (1) **Need to extend long distance trains terminating at Ahmedabad/Rajkot upto Okha—Porbander in Gujarat**

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL (Jamnagar): Sir, I, other Members of Parliament, public and various institutions have demanded time and again to extend the trains like Bhopal, Trivandrum, Koyambtoor to Okha-Dwarka Porbander which terminate at Ahmedabad and Hapa (Jamnagar) Rajkot in Western Railway Bhavnagar and Rajkot division in Gujarat, so as to provide benefit to all because there are all facilities on other railway lines.

Lakhs of passengers from Jamnagar city visit to Okha every year because there is Dwarka Jagatguru

Shankracharya Peeth in Dwarka. This is the place where lord Krishna ruled and where friend of Krishna, Sudamaji met him. There is airforce, military force and navy in Jamnagar where Hindu Passengers and Families of military men come and there are big industrial groups also lakhs of people visit that place. But passengers have to face great difficulties as the trains are not running beyond Rajkot-Hapa-Ahmedabad. It does not incur more expenditure to extend these trains to Okha and Porbander because all facilities are available and these can be extended easily.

Therefore, I am to request the honourable Minister of Railways to extend these long distance trains to Okha-Porbander.

**(ii) Need to absorb all employees already working in Indian Fertilizers Corporation Ltd., Gorakhpur in KRIBHCO and provide new pay scales to them**

SHRI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Sir, the Gorakhpur Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited was set up in 1969. This fertilizer factory was a boon for the farmers of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. But it was closed down due to a general accident on 10th June 1990. The employees along with the farmers of this area are frustrated due to closure of this factory set up in industrially backward Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

The present Government have taken a historical decision to revive the said closed factory by Krishak Bhartiya Cooperative Limited in the larger public interest.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we welcome that KRIBHCO has installed new plant with the utilisation of infrastructure and other facilities available in the said fertilizer plant. While seeking to implement this historical decision at the earliest, I would like to attract the attention of the Government towards the following points:—

1. The pay scales of the employees working in this fertilizer plant were not revised since its closure. Therefore, new pay scales should be provided to all employees like other public undertakings.
2. The employees already working in the fertilizer plant should be absorbed in KRIBHCO.

**(iii) Need to accord Central University status to Guru Ghasidas University in Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Mr. Speaker Sir, it was found after conducting survey there are Central Universities in all tribal belts of the country like Sitam, Guwahati, Arunachalam.

Similarly, Madhya Pradesh—Bilaspur division falls under tribal area. Therefore, a Central University should be set up in this area (Bilaspur) also. At present, Guru Ghasidas University has been set up in the name of Satnami Sant Shiromani. It has 1000 acre land and operates various departments (24 departments). While utilizing this land and other facilities properly, Guru Ghasidas University should be accorded the status of Central University so as to develop this tribal belt and scheduled dominated area through higher education.

Therefore, Central Government is requested to accord the Guru Ghasidas University the status of Central University.

**(iv) Need to review the decision to set up Ordnance Factory at Rajgeer in Place of Kodarma, Bihar**

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma): I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Prime Minister for cancellation of shifting of an Ordnance factory approved in view of national security and secrecy of productions from the site selected in Markacho block of backward area Kodarma in Vananchal.

The Kodarma has been the centre for trade and export of mica. Presently, this trade is deadlike and lakhs of people are unemployed. A survey of all the districts was made during the period 1984-87 under 'site selection search' of Central Government and Government of Bihar. Everywhere the availability of soil, humidity, water, road, rail and raw material was examined.

At last, Ordnance factory Board's officers and experts found the 7500 acre cost free public land best and most appropriate site which was surrounded by mountain range of Bariadeeh. Markacho block. While bringing out the blue print of land measurement the Government of Bihar separated it and Minister of Industry, Government of Bihar gave letter of clearance. The State Minister of Defence also accorded his approval in 1987. After selection of the site, the people of this area have been struggling till date for setting up this ordinance factory at the earliest.

Now it was announced to shift the site to terrorism prone Rajgeer which is betrayal to the scheduled and educated unemployed whose number is increasing for last 14 years. The secrecy of defence productions can



[Shri R.L.P. Verma]

not be maintained. The international tourists pay visits here frequently.

You will have to acquire 7500 acre land after raining green belt. You will have to pay crores of rupees to farmers as compensation whereas you will get land free of cost in Bariadech and it will be automatically a natural safer place.

Therefore, Hon'ble Prime Minister is requested to avoid this extra vagance of crores of rupees and accord this approval to set up the ordinance factory in the most backward area Kodarma.

[English]

**(v) Need to ensure payment of salaries to the employees of Accountant General's Office in Karnataka**

SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH (Bellary): The Government has amicably settled the issues relating to posting Kannada-knowing persons to Accountant General's Office in Karnataka as all Government Orders, Pension papers etc., are in Kannada. The employees were on strike for more than 40 days and as part of settlement, their salaries will have to be paid as they have started clearing the arrears of work. I, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to ensure that salaries are paid to these employees.

**(vi) Need for early completion of doubling work of Railway line between Mangalore and Shornur, Kerala, Southern Railway**

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): The Railway line from Mangalore to Shomur in Palaghat division of Southern Railway is the most congested Railway line in South India. According to Railway Administration, this single line has reached saturation point as far back as early 90s. The diversion of the North-bound trains from Kerala along the Konkan have resulted in increasing number of passenger and goods trains on this route. The along with the slow pace at which the doubling of this line is progressing is causing undue delay of all trains including the prestigious Trivandrum-New Delhi Rajdhani Express. Time and again it has been brought to the notice of the authorities. However, no action whatsoever has been taken by the Railways to ensure punctuality of trains. The people of Kerala are deeply agitated over the attitude of the authorities. Unless the doubling work on the sector is completed on a war footing, there will be no end to the hardship caused to the passengers. Although the hon.

Minister of Railways has assured last December that the Southern Railways have been instructed to depute officials on the section to specially monitor punctuality of trains, the position remains the same. Under the circumstances, I once again appeal to the hon. Railway minister to immediately intervene and ensure punctuality of trains on this sector.

**(vii) Need to ensure adequate allocation of liquid fuel to the State of Maharashtra**

SHRI ABHAYSINH S. BHONSLE (Satara): Sir, the Ministry of Power have communicated the allocation of liquid fuel of 950 MW capacity for the State of Maharashtra. This is the result of long correspondence on this matter between Ministry of Power, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and State Government. Maharashtra being a large State having broad industrial base and ever growing demand for power, the allocated capacity of liquid fuel is much lower than the capacity allocated to other States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. The allocated fuel given to this State is already linked for projects proposed by the private sectors for captive generation facilities, leaving nothing for promoting new projects either of Integrated Power Projects type or Maharashtra State Electricity Board's own.

The peak demand of Maharashtra as projected by 15th EPS is 13,147 MW at the end of Ninth Five-Year Plan. With the projects which are planned, the expected capacity is going to be 18,103 MW. Looking at the present industrial growth and rise in demand in the last two years, demand at the end of Ninth Five Year Plan is going to be more than what was projected in the year, 1994-95.

Keeping above in mind, the State Government has proposed seven IPPs to add to the Power generating capacity of the State. The State Government has already sent the details of seven medium size projects based on liquid fuel and pursued the matter. But the Government of India has so far not considered the request to grant liquid fuel based power projects beyond the allocated capacity of 950 MW.

As the global tenders have been invited for setting up medium sized liquid fuel based power plant at seven locations in MIDC area which is already developed by MIDC and water supply to these projects has also been assured, it is essential to consider an additional allocation of liquid fuel amounting to 1,200 MW to the State of Maharashtra.

- (viii) **Need to take steps for a befitting celebration of birth centenary of Satish Samanta, an eminent freedom fighter**

SHRI LAKSHMAN CHANDRA SETH (Tamluk): In the wake of Quit India Movement, "Tamralipta Jatia Sarkar", a parallel Government surfaced under the leadership of Satish Samanta eminent freedom fighter and former M.P. (Lok Sabha). This parallel Government lasted for 21 months commencing from 17.12.1942. Satish Samanta was Rashtrapati of that Government, and commonly known as "Sarbhadhi Nayak". He played a vital role in the establishment of Haldia Port. In the month of December, 1999 he will complete 100 years of his birth. Tamralipta Jatia Sarkar Smarak Committee has decided to celebrate his birth centenary in a dignified manner.

On the occasion of birth centenary of Satish Samanta, great hero of our country, I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps for (a) release a commemorative postage stamp; (b) celebration of birth anniversary by Central Government in dignified manner; (c) sufficient financial assistance to Tamralipta Jatia Sarkar Smarak Committee for celebration of birth centenary, and (d) undertake welfare programmes to commemorate him in Tamluk and Haldia area of West Bengal.

- (ix) **Need to run a direct train between Ayodhya and Delhi and also provide more facilities at Ayodhya Railway Station, U.P.**

[*Translation*]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Sir, Ayodhya (Faizabad) in Uttar Pradesh is holy pilgrim place of the country and it is central point of all religions. Every year, many great festivals are organized here in which lacks of people from every nook and corner of the country take baths, perform rituals and give donations. In addition, this is the birth-place and place of devotions to public service of great socialist thinker Acharya Narendra Dev and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia ji, but there is acute shortage of transport facilities. The Ayodhya has been linked neither with the capital of the country nor with other religious places of the country with the direct rail service so far. The Ayodhya railway station is country's old, very dilapidated and without any facilities.

Therefore, we demand from you that (1) all public facilities should be made available by upgrading such on important railway station of Ayodhya (2) Ayodhya railway station should be linked with other religious places by direct rail service.

- (x) **Need to take steps to set up effluent treatment plants in the dyeing factories in Pallipalayam town panchayat and Komarapalayam Municipality in Tamil Nadu**

[*English*]

SHRI K. PALANISWAMI (Tiruchengode): Pallipalayam Town Panchayat and Komarapalayam Municipality are situated in Tiruchengode Parliamentary Constituency. There were many dyeing factories, and the waste from those factories were drained into the Cauvery river. Chennai High Court had ordered for closure of the above dyeing factories in order to save the Cauvery river water. More than 30,000 labourers, employed in the above factories were unemployed due to closure of these factories.

Then the Government of India intervened in the matter and sanctioned Rs. 5.75 crore and Rs. 6 crore for Pallipalayam Town Panchayat and Komarapalayam Municipality through National River Action Plan to enable the above said dyeing factories to have their effluent plants. The Tamil Nadu Government is implementing this scheme. The owners of the dyeing factories, the public of Komarapalayam and Pallipalayam and the unemployed labourers of those factories, had one day fast in protest against the delay to set up effluent treatment plants: More than 30,000 labourers of the above said closed factories are starving due to unemployment. The powerloom industries of that area which are depending on the dyeing factories are also severely affected.

Therefore, I request the Government of India to intervene in the matter to help set up effluent treatment plants in the dyeing factories so that more than 30,000 labourers of that area who are unemployed will get employed.

- (xi) **Need to provide adequate funds to State Government of Bihar to check severe erosion caused by the Ganges at Kotwandiar in Chhapra district**

[*Translation*]

SHRI HIRA LAL ROY (Chhapra) : Sir, I would like to attract the attention of the Government towards the erosion caused in Kotwandiar in the Chhapra District of Bihar State. This fertile land adjacent to the river and three dozens villages in the tract of land are being submerged in river due to erosion caused by the Ganges.

[Shri Hira Lal Roy]

Therefore, I would like to request the Central Government to provide required funds to Government of Bihar to save the villages of this area.

- (xii) **Need to withdraw order reducing the reservation percentage for fertilizer (Urea) in jute bags from 50 to 20 per cent with a view to protecting the interests of raw jute growers**

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Coochbehar): The Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 was enacted by the Parliament to protect the interest of the survival of raw jute growers, jute production and the jute industries. The Act was enacted for compulsory use of Jute Bags for packing cement, foodgrains, sugar and urea. In spite of the enactment of this Act, the implementation of the Jute Reservation Order has been far from satisfaction, although jute as a natural agro-based fibre does not contribute to hazards of poly wastes like soil pollution and sewerage problem in the country. But an order No. S.O.1076 (E) of 15.12.1998 published in Gazette of India has reduced the reservation percentage for fertilizer (urea) in Jute Bags from 50 per cent to 20 per cent.

The estimated loss of Jute Bags due to fertilizer (urea) alone will be of the order of 72,000 metric tonnes per year and with the provision made for dilution of sugar to the extent of 20 per cent, the eventual loss will be of the order of 2,00,000 metric tonnes of jute bags every year. This order of dilution has given invitation to the closure of more jute industries and caused to deteriorate the condition of jute growers of the country. The entire economy of Eastern region will be paralysed.

I, therefore, request the Government to withdraw the above mentioned S.O. No. 1076 (E) of 15.12.1998 at once to save the raw jute growers of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Orissa and Bihar—the jute industries and its workers.

14.42 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION  
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT—  
GENERAL DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY  
GRANTS—GENERAL DEMANDS FOR  
EXCESS GRANTS—GENERAL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up item Nos. 13 to 16 together.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2000 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 27, 29, 30, 32 to 59, 61 to 93, 95, 96, 98 to 103."

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I express my thanks for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on General Budget. We are witnessing over the years that every year expenditure and income of the Government is presented in the Parliament. The supporters of the Government back this budget while opposition finds shortcomings and mistakes in it. This time also such things are going to happen. I, being in opposition would say that no step has been taken to solve the problems of poor people of the country. It is aimless and only presentation of formal economic account of the year.

The hon'ble Minister has presented the economic survey of the country before presenting the budget in the House. It has presented a picture that our economical progress has also been impeded due to recession in poor countries of South East Asia. It is mentioned that economic progress of the world will increase at the rate of 2 percent and economic progress of the India is increasing at the rate of 5.6 percent in proportionate to it. So, the Finance Minister has pat on his back himself for his policy but where India stands today? World organisations present picture of progress. If we see it then we will find that India has 14 percent of the world's population and 28 percent of poors of the world. India has 2/3 illiterate people out of the total illiterates of the world and even today 10 crore children are victims of malnutrition. According to per capita income Japan is the most prosperous country of the world having population less than one province of our country.

It has per capita annual income of about \$40 thousand. Singapore stands second where per capita annual income is \$30 thousand and USA is third where per capita annual income is \$28 thousand. But per capita annual income in India is \$350. Pakistan is our neighbouring country where per capita income is more than us whereas it can not be said economically and industrially sound and their entire economy depends on

foreign assistance. The Bangladesh is certainly lagging behind us in this regard.

With regard to provide subsidy in such a country I am to submit that Government of India should discontinue subsidy to meet their expenditure as all the educated class of India also emphasis for its discontinuation. But this situation can only come when poverty and imbalance is removed from India or this country is ruled by any Dictator. As far as this country has a democratic Government and there is poverty and imbalance in India, you can not past with this principle of subsidy, it is your compulsion. But you will have to restrain it.

According to data regarding distribution of foodgrains, the foodgrains are supplied to poor people at cheaper rates under Public Distribution System. If we see it from this angle, the State of Uttar Pradesh covers 18% of total poverty in India whereas the share of PDS for the state is only 8%. Similarly, the Bihar, wherefrom you hail and as you said that it has been the capital of Chanakya and which is my birth place, also covers the 16% of poverty in India whereas the share of PDS for the Bihar is only 5%. Similarly in the southern States, the percentage of poverty is very low, particularly in Kerala which covers only 3% of poverty in India and the share of PDS for the state is 10%. The State of Andhra Pradesh covers only 5% of poverty and its share of PDS is 13%. The Government of India should think over this issue, whether the subsidy being given by it on foodgrains is actually reaching the poor people of the country properly and uniformly or it is becoming an excessive burden on the Government of India.

I would like to submit an another point that internal as well as foreign debt of the Government is increasing. As per the budget presented by you, this year the Government is going to pay Rs. 88,000 crores as interest on principal. You are paying only interest and the principal is increasing. As per statistics of Government, there is loan of more than Rs. 8 lakh crores as on today. Likewise, foreign loan is also increasing. If no restriction was imposed against it and the Government of India was not stopped from receiving foreign loans by making a law, then the economy of this country would come under the trap of debt. The Government has no way out to overcome it. You have devised a way out in your budget and said that last year, our balance of payments in import export has declined but our export has not increased in comparison to import. Now we are facing the problem of balance of payments. We have incurred loss in world trade also. There is period of economical recession and we are propagating that since there is recession in the South-East countries, hence, there is recession in India also. The population of India is about one hundred million

and about 30 crores of population are able to purchase every type of consumers goods. How the situation is there in America? If the Government of that country weep and wail that there is recession in their country, then I understand that the economic activities in that country has been impeded in right earnest. The persons, who possess money, are not able to spend it in this country. We are required to consider in this regard.

Last year, you had estimated that such and such amount will be added to our Exchequer through excise duty but we failed to add required amount and despite that, this time you have shown the figures of income through excise duty more than that of last year. Last year, the collection from excise duty as well as custom duty has been less than the targets fixed by you. In spite of this they accept that recession is there. You kept in mind a good sense for more collection through excise duty and you have presented the figures before us. To serve this purpose, you have devised a method that you have imposed 10% surcharge on excise duty. How much you will earn thesefrom? Because last year MODVAT was 95% which was increased to 100% by you this year. In such circumstances, you have assessed that you would have such and such income from excise duty. But I think that this income is contrary to the expectations. No income is likely to be earned on this account.

10 percent surcharge has been imposed on income tax. Last year income was enhanced due to income tax. Income earned was more than the expectations but this time 10 percent surcharge has been imposed on it. Now what will be its advantages and disadvantages. The amount will be added to the Government exchequer which the imposition of surcharge but it will increase the problems of people also. In your manifesto you had promised that when you will come to power, you would increase the income tax limit to Rs. 1 lakh for the people having fixed income. You have not increased the limit and last year's income tax limit is going on. You have imposed 10 percent surcharge. The group of people having fixed income especially employees of Central and State Governments are going to suffer as their income tax is deducted regularly from their salaries.

14.52 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

The Minister of Finance has evolved a new method in this budget to take the money from employees of the country by imposing surcharge on the amount which they got through Pay Commission. I am to submit that

[Shri Mohan Singh]

when income tax increases, income through it also increases and its one part goes to States but when you have not increased the limit of income tax and rather imposed surcharge to deny sharing this income with the states. Therefore, I would like to say that the Government of India have evolved a new method through surcharge to deny sharing this income with the States. To mobilise resources all the Public Undertakings of Government of India have planned to raise Rs. 10,000 crores in India through disinvestment. You went for disinvestment on the basis of some data of last year then very limited amount was mobilised by the Government instead of Rs. 4000 crores. This year you have planned to raise Rs. 10,000 crores, but how? The Government of India should disclose its plan before the House. If there is recession in India, nobody is ready for private investment, Capital investment is being obstructed, in flow of capital from abroad has been stopped and direct investment from foreign countries is gradually declining and only portfolio investment is increasing. As per the data published in bulletin of Reserve Bank, the Foreign capital was invested during the year 1995-97 but during the last two years, the investors not only stopped coming over here but they withdraw the capital invested by them. I feel that it is like a dream for Government of India to raise Rs. 10,000 crores through disinvestment in such circumstances. The Government of India should make efforts to strengthen and flourish public sector enterprises as they have made an important contribution in the progress of India. The poor people of India have invested more than Rs. 2 lakh crores in them. About 20 lakh employees are working in it. They depend on them and so much not public sector is contributing a lot by exporting goods, by paying income tax and excise tax. The Government of India itself should chalk out a programme to strengthen them keeping in view its broad interests.

Thirdly, I would like to say that if the Government of India are determined to enhance the income through income tax, it can do so. I had asked a question on the floor of the House whose reply has been furnished by the Hon'ble Minister. I would like to name the biggest defaulters of income tax alongwith amount due against them from whom Government are unable to recover the tax. If any unemployed youth takes loan under Prime Minister Employment Scheme and does not get electricity, raw material and in case his shop catches fire, even then Government of India recover the money forcibly but there are 10 such persons from whom Government are not able to recover the amount. Government have to recover Rs. 5428 crores from one person...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): You tell the names.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): His name is Harshad Mehta. To name him is to humiliate ourselves. Rs. 1404 crores are due against second person, Rs. 1189 crores against third person, Rs. 744 crores against fourth person, Rs. 627 crores against fifth and Rs. 558 crores, Rs. 343 crores and Rs. 316 crores respectively are due against rest of the persons. There are 14,444 persons against whom Rs. more than 10 lakh are due. I would like to know from the Government of India as to which procedure it propose to adopt for recovering the arrears from these big influential persons. There is a loan of one lakh and 96 thousand crore rupees on the Government of India. Our annual income is less than this loan. Income tax Department has given a notice to Maruti Limited for recovery of tax of Rs. 50 crores. I have written so many letters to Department of Company Law regarding ACC Cement. They are evading trade tax, customs and excise duty and many other taxes. They only reply that we are investigating that. Government of India should think something about big industrial houses which are looting the public funds. By urging this I would like to make a special request to honourable Minister.

15.00 hrs.

Request is that you have increased one rupee surcharge on diesel. It has been said that particularly the business of petroleum products would not become a part of Government of India and its rate would be fixed on the basis of international price. In international market there is a heavy fall in petroleum products. Its prices could be increased. Rs. 17,500 crores have been collected in oil pool of the companies to meet the loss. What action is being taken by these companies to strengthen the structure of India? They have collected a big amount. You have increased one rupee surcharge. It will affect the general people particularly poor people of India. It will affect the people who drive two wheeler vehicles and who use diesel for farming. Diesel is used in railway. The freight are likely to be increased by this. Therefore withdraw one rupee surcharge on diesel.

A big fraud is going on in the name of small industries in this country. There is a need to think about it. Today you are baffled that from where the money would be got as excise duty? I do not say that heavy burden of excise duty should be put on them. This should be brought under the purview of income tax, their accounts should be placed before the Government, it is necessary for this purpose to bring them under the purview of income tax so that Government can check their account. They should be brought under this purview

so that the tax evasion, which is being committed in their name, should be stopped, tax structure could be increased and tax recovery could be fastered.

When Prime Minister was sitting on this side and it was said from that side that it is injustice to levy tax on the employees who installs telephone and to bring them under the purview of income-tax but after going to that side efforts are being made to bring them under its purview. You kindly reconsider it. Government of India should not discontinue its possible efforts for the progress and upliftment of the poor farmers and the weaker sections by taking this plea back that our country will bear the burden of subsidy. By preparing an atmosphere of simplicity, by reducing administrative expense Finance Minister said that we have surrendered our Secretary's post. What is the use of surrendering it? Has that Secretary loaded so much burden on you that it is difficult to unland it. There is no use of such things.

Various Commissions were constituted regarding administrative reforms in India but their recommendations were not implemented. There is a need to think about it. According to you we have cordial relations with our neighbouring countries. In such state the extensive effect which should be there in our economy, where it is showing? Defence budget has become Rs. 45 thousand crores from Rs. 41 thousand crores. Defence budget has become almost 1 thousand crore rupees more. If disturbances are seen on borders then how our relations are cordial with neighbouring countries? What does it mean? If there are cordial relations with neighbouring countries then budget money should be spent on development work instead of spending on such types of work. It will be possible only when there would be an atmosphere of simplicity and administrative expenditure would reduce. Government should try to ban on dissipation, extravagant on luxury of Ministers of Government, people who are at high post and officers with there suggestions by criticizing this budget I thank you and request the honourable Finance Minister to specially implement my suggestion. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, hon'ble Member Shri Mohan Singh ji has emotionally used the words "extravagant and dissipated" for the minister and officers in the last sentence of his speech. I request that the word "dissipated" besides extravagant should either be expunged from the record or he should be asked to withdraw these words.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can raise it when your chance comes.

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for the opportunity given to me. At the very outset, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the commendable job he has done in bringing this Budget for the year 1999-2000. I would congratulate him for his bold decision to do away with the long standing practice of presenting the Budget, at the fall of dusk, by 5 p.m. It took 50 long years, nearly five decades, to discard the long tradition and practice, to discard the colonial hang over. Therefor, I congratulate him.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Mumbai South): What about the language?

SHRI VAIKO: We are for the English to be the official language. The language unites the country. It unifies the people. Let us not forget that fact. You have forgotten the assurance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. That is the pity...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may have a lots of points to speak on. Do not answer such questions. Otherwise, you may not get enough time.

SHRI VAIKO: Hon. Finance Minister has terribly disappointed our friends from the Opposition benches. Everybody was forecasting a very hoarse and a bad Budget so that they could criticise the Government. On the other hand, the Budget has been applauded by various quarters. Not only that, last year some of my friends were apprehending that Shri Yashwant Sinha would not be able to present the Budget for the year 1999-2000. He has withstood the odds. Now he has presented the Budget at the threshold of the third millennium and with all confidence at my command, I can say that the Finance Minister, Shri Sinha, will present the Budget next year also.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: What about the remaining years?

SHRI VAIKO: You will have to wait for another four years...(Interruptions) Mr. Chairman, Sir, he had to face formidable challenges. He had to face the global economic crisis. The whole world had to face the economic crisis. East Asia is in economic crisis which resulted in the collapse of the economy of a number of countries. Pakistan is on the verge of collapse. Even in China the

[Shri Vaiko]

value of currency has gone down. Japan, which was challenging the world market, the big power, is facing a big crisis. Under these circumstances, coupled with the sanctions imposed due to Pokhran nuclear test, people were saying that we are facing a catastrophe. But, what has happened? The Minister has faced the challenges with courage and foresight. That is why I would like to congratulate and applaud Shri Sinha. He has proved his mettle. He has risen to the occasion and I could compare him to Mr. Romano Prudi, the great economist who was chosen in Italy to wriggle out the country from the economic crisis. So, there are coalition Governments in Italy and this particular man, Mr. Romano Prudi, proved his mettle when the whole country was facing an economic crisis. Therefore, I congratulate Shri Yashwant Sinha for his commendable budget.

Sir, after the first World War when the great Soviet Socialist Republic was there and their great leader Mr. Lenin was there, they took some innovative steps after the failure of war communism which was called new economic policy. It is an analogy and I compare this innovative step with that new economic policy. So, innovative steps have been taken which is contrary to the forecast of so many people.

Our GDP growth in 1998-99 has accelerated to 5.8 per cent as compared to 5 per cent last year. The credit goes to the farmers. They have shown the way with 5.3 per cent growth in agriculture. Of course, we are not happy about the industrial growth which is only 3.5 per cent. That is a sad aspect. The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget has increased allocation for agriculture. This is a rural oriented budget and this is a pro-farmer budget. There is increased allocation for agriculture and allied sectors by 34 per cent. The proposal for national movement for watershed development is a commendable step. It is mainly focussed on water management subsidy and fuller credit facilities for the farmers. The institutional credit flow to agriculture will increase by 20 per cent. It is a very commendable job. Already 6000 Kisan Credit Cards have been issued and two million more farmers will be benefited during the current fiscal year.

Our hon. Finance Minister has taken a bold step by giving priority to the human development initiatives. The budget is concerned with the national human development initiatives inspired by the Nobel laureate, Dr. Amartya Sen. The hon. Minister has earmarked five areas where social needs have to be urgently fulfilled. They are food, health care, employment, education and shelter. Sir, eradication of ignorance is the primary objective of giving primary education. For that purpose, the aim is to provide an elementary school in every habitation which does not have one within a radius of one kilometre initially. The

local community would provide the premises and will select a local person as a part time teacher. Teaching material and other assistance will be provided by the Centre and the State Governments while the Gram Panchayats will mobilize contribution from the local community. Sir, for the first time the Gram Panchayats have been given a pivotal role. The thrust is on decentralisation and giving importance to the Gram Panchayats. It was, a long pending demand in India. The dreams of Mahatma Gandhi are being fulfilled by this.

Sir, again when you come to food, it would be made available through Annapurna Scheme which will provide ten kilograms of grain free of cost to senior citizens in villages. Regarding health care, it has been proposed that Gram Panchayats will be directly involved in setting up and maintaining health centre. So, in every sphere the Gram Panchayats are being given importance and the task to fulfil the needs of the people.

Sir, as far as employment — which is another core sector—is concerned, the existing scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana will be modified to ensure that all funds are placed at the disposal of Gram Panchayats for creation of rural infrastructure.

They have got the sole authority for preparation of the Annual Action Plan and their implementation including the power to execute works with the approval of the Gram Sabha. This is an innovative step. Again, in this sphere also, the Gram Panchayats and the Gram Sabhas have been given the pivotal role to play. The Gram Panchayats will maintain a live employment register which will be available to the Gram Sabha and the public for scrutiny. A plethora of employment programmes for the rural poor will be merged into a single programme called the "Swamajayanti Gram Rozgar Yojana." The procedure, the system, the channel and the option as to who should be selected as beneficiaries all these are there...*(Interruptions)* You have to read the Budget properly. It is a leap in the third millennium.

Another important innovation of the Budget is the simplification of excise and customs rate structure. The existing level of eleven *ad valorem* rates have been reduced to three; the Central Rate, the Merit Rate and the Demerit Rate. Of course, the rationalisation of excise structure would make the collection target easier to achieve.

There are some areas where resentment has been caused. People have come here. They are making their own complaints. I would like to draw the attention of the

hon. Finance Minister to certain areas. Because of the restructuring, certain areas have been affected. But without any bias, without any prejudice, he has applied his mind. He has gone a little bit high and then brought it down. But at the same time it has affected people. For example take the case of the textile industry. It is in a terrible crisis. Most of the mills are being closed. Lakhs and lakhs of workers are left in the lurch. They are on the street. We came to know that under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, Rs. 25,000 crore was allocated. When we came to know that the spinning mills were excluded and they are not included, that came as a bolt from the blue. We were terribly shocked. When I took up the matter with the hon. Prime Minister and also with the hon. Finance Minister, I expressed my views and our concern, particularly the concern of our State. Our State has been terribly affected. 50 per cent of the spinning mills in India form part of Tamil Nadu. Particularly they are in Coimbatore and other areas. If we are left out, then there will be definitely a feeling of discrimination. When the hon. Finance Minister realised that it is a terrible mistake, that has been corrected. At the same time, I would like to appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that the crisis is not yet over. The duty on imported cotton is causing concern to the textile industry...*(Interruptions)* There are two different lobbies. I am speaking for the State of Tamil Nadu. The duty on imported cotton and the excise duty on cotton yarn are two areas of concern. The whole textile industry was jubilant and happy when the spinning mills were included in the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme. But when the Budget was announced, it has caused concern.

I would like to appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that he could definitely find a way out and a solution to this problem of textile industry. He has found out so many solutions to so many problems. He is particularly concerned about protecting the small and cottage industries. I come from such an area. I represent the Sivakasi constituency. In that constituency, the great leader the late Shri Kamaraj was born. That was the headquarters of my district. So, seven lakh employees are depending upon the cottage match industry...*(Interruptions)* Please do not disturb me.

Coming to my point, seven lakh employees, particularly women, depend upon the small and hand-made cottage industry. Because of the excise duty structure, they are terribly affected. Unless the duty which was proposed in the year 1977 and continued up to 1980 is restored, the cottage industry, particularly the hand-made cottage industry will be destroyed. They have no other livelihood. They fully depend upon the match industry. Our friends from the Marxist Party are always for the poor.

They are always for the labour; they are always for the downtrodden and suffering masses. I agree with them. But I was totally surprised; I was taken aback when they were pleading for multinational companies, and for the mechanized companies because when mechanization enters into the cottage industry, the whole industry, particularly the cottage and the hand-made industry, will be totally destroyed. I was shocked to know that the Chief Minister of West Bengal, for whom I have the admiration and respect, was pleading and has been pleading for WIMCO, the multinational, which has usurped more than 50 per cent of the match industry. The whole industry was terribly affected. When I came to know that our Marxist friends were making agitations in the State for the cottage and hand-made industry and they are making the demand to the Finance Minister to protect the WIMCO and to reduce the duty, I wanted to expose them on the floor of this House. If I am wrong, let them correct me. Otherwise, they should come out openly because they are making agitations in the State of Tamil Nadu to protect the industry and on the other hand, they are making a plea to the Finance Ministry to protect or to reduce the duty of WIMCO, the multinational company.

I will fail in my duty if I do not express our deep gratitude on behalf of the people of Tamil Nad for fulfilling the dream of *Arrigner Anna*, messiah of Tamil masses for ages because he advocated and demanded it when he became the Chief Minister of the State in 1967. Immediately when he assumed power, he gave an "Awakening Day Call" to demand the Central Government to fulfil the *Sethu Samudram* Canal Project. This project has been pending for more than 138 years. But, Sir, for the first time, a Finance Minister of this country pronounced in his Budget speech that the *Sethu Samudram* Canal Project will be implemented. But there are Doubting Thomases. Always they will raise doubts. These Doubting Thomases talk about the Technology Feasibility Report. But I came to know when I spoke to the hon. Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and the Finance Minister that the Government is very seriously taking all possible steps to bring under one umbrella, not only the Finance Ministry and the Surface Transport Ministry, but the Ministries connected with this Project. All the States which will get the benefit from this scheme will be brought under one umbrella, and an autonomous agency is going to be constituted.

I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to go in for international funds. He can get funds from the World Bank because this Canal will draw more attention of the whole world than the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal. It will be the most important Canal. We will be having navigational Canal in our own territorial waters. This Indian Peninsula, till this date, do not have a



[Shri Vaiko]

navigational Canal for our naval ships. Throughout the world, the ships will come through our own territorial waters. There is no need to go through Colombo. Therefore, we will get less fuel; transport time and everything will be saved. That means, not only the economy of Tamil Nadu but the economy of the whole country will be benefited.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to allay the doubts and suspicions of the Doubting Thomases that the Government seriously want to implement the scheme, allot more funds and the State of Tamil Nadu is eagerly awaiting to see the Project is implemented. Therefore, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for bringing this commendable Budget to boost the image of the Government and also to give a boost to the rural economy.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman Sir, while speaking on the debate on Budget, Mohan Singhji, after making assessment of present situations in the country and abroad has stated that the economic condition of our country is alarming and the situations in our country are worse in comparison to other countries of the world and the members of other side term it as a good budget. They are briefed to say in the House that the budget is commendable. Therefore Members of the Treasury Benches will definitely say that the budget is commendable.

But not even a single impartial or learned person or an economist has said that this is a good and meaningful budget and it will solve the problems of the country. After going through the budget it seems that poverty, unemployment and inequality will increase rather than decreasing and economic condition of the country will become worst. We would like to say about their bad governance that whether the Reserve Bank of India has any command on non-banking companies or not. The J.V.G., Kuber and Hillius have made the money by cheating. The poor people of the villages somehow earn and accumulate money and these companies had got deposited their money with the temptations to make it double or triple or to pay more interest thereon. We do not know whether the Reserve Bank of India has any command on these bogus contractors who have been assigned the work of making money by cheating or not. Non-banking companies have embezzled not only hundreds of crores but thousands of crores rupees of poor people. J.V.G. has fled away. We know the name of three or four companies and they would be aware of names of the rest of the companies..(Interruptions) They

have fled away with the money of poor people. There is none to enquire about it. Nobody is there for their rescue. They are prevaricating and people are restless. A lady came to me. Her husband had died. She had deposited the money in that company meant for the marriage of her daughter. What to do about it? We want a reply from the Minister as to why such bogus companies have been opened? Why do you not check them? Do they make money by cheating the poor people?..(Interruptions) I have mentioned the name of three or four companies. They should see the names of rest of the companies in their record, to which permission is granted for recovery. You have enacted a law with several loopholes, due to which non-banking companies are taking away the money of poor people. An amount of Rs. 10,000 crores has been looted in Bihar. We are speaking only after going through the details..(Interruptions) They can't do it, because they have no courage because influential persons are involved in it..(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mohan Singhji was saying that about Rs. 5400 crores from influential persons are yet to be recovered. Rs. 45 thousand crores in non-performing account has become bad debt..(Interruptions) What a banking they have when Rs. 54 thousand crores were written off by the Bank and Rs. 45 thousand crores has gone into bad debt account is it not corruption? I would like to say to the hon'ble Minister of Finance that whether N.P.A., written off is corruption or fair. That so much money of a poor country has written off or gone to bad debt. I would like to ask from the Minister as to whether the poor people has also been benefited from it or not? The Minister is from Bihar that's why I am asking more about it. Had the Minister be from other State, I would have not asked much but he knows equally about it. If the entire economic indicator is seen, the situation has arisen to keep the Bihar in special category because the economic condition has been deteriorated too much. There is need to know the reasons of its deterioration. The three ministers in their cabinet belong to our region. There is no agenda. The population of Bihar is ten crores. Out of which 54 percent people are living below the poverty line. They have no agenda for these people. The Government have only one agenda that is to dismiss the Government of Bihar by invoking article 356. The second agenda is to divide Bihar into two parts. They don't have any agenda to eradicate poverty and remove economic disparity in Bihar. Three ministers from Bihar are in Cabinet but they used to say about invoking of article 356, dismissal of the Government and division of Bihar.

This House is the Supreme Panchayat of the Country. The 73rd amendment was made in the Constitution for Panchayati Raj during the regime of late Rajiv Gandhi.

The State Government enacted the law accordingly. The 73rd Constitution amendment provided for reservation to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in Panchayats. But the Government of Bihar made the provision for reservation of backward classes, they enacted the law that now reservation will be provided to backward classes for the posts of Sarpanch and head in Panchayats. Some people took this issue to High Court and the Court repealed it. Now they have appealed in Supreme Court in this regard. Due to the judgement of High court this law was repealed in Bihar. All process for Panchayat's elections had been fixed at that time. An amount of Rs. 38 crores was spent, ballot boxes were sought from Election Commission and when they did not get it, Government of Bihar got it prepared itself. Ballot papers were also printed but the law was repealed, a provision was made to provide reservation to backward classes due to which elections were obstructed. Now they say as elections were not conducted by the Government of Bihar so the amount recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission will not be released and they have withheld it. I would like to appeal that your displeasure could be with Government of Bihar, that I understand, but why are you angry with ten crores of public of Bihar.

15.34 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY *in the Chair*]

You get it enquired, if State Government is guilty of not conducting election, even otherwise you had once dismissed the State Government but it was reinstated on the demand of public. The funds which was supposed to be granted to Bihar according to the Report of Tenth Finance Commission, should be given to Bihar.

It has been mentioned in the budget that they would either give power or money to Panchayats then why they are not granting money to Bihar, I allege that they are not releasing funds to Bihar under conspiracy on pretext of not conducting elections. I would like to say if it is proved that elections for Panchayati Raj were not conducted due to fault of the Government of Bihar, then release no money but how could elections be conducted in Bihar as there is no law for it and case is pending in the Supreme Court. They say that Supreme Court has not reserved the decision but it has also not given decision to conduct elections. It was appealed in Supreme Court following its rejection in High Court. If Supreme Court orders stay on judgement of High Court, then elections would have been conducted under that law but case was under consideration of Supreme Court, High Court has repealed the law, therefore it is injustice with

the public of Bihar for not releasing funds to them on pretext of not conducting the elections. I would like to appeal the hon'ble Minister that if he has sympathy with the people of Bihar and justice is to be meted out to any one of 4-5 points raised by me, then we will consider that you are not enemy of Bihar and you have no enmity with the people of Bihar.

In Bihar 16 lakh tonnes of urea is consumed every year. There is a unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India in Sindiri.

Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had gone there in 1951 for its inauguration. He said that this is a temple of our country. 3,30,000 tonne of manure used to be produced there but its condition deteriorated. Till 1971 its production was good and this factory was making profit but it become sick later on. It was referred to BIFR, EIFR and ICICI. All government institutions and Committee recommended that its revival is necessary. If 296 crore rupees are spent on it then 4,16,00,000 tonnes of urea can be produced. Though this factory is not yet closed but it is almost dead. It is in a very bad condition, therefore, its revival is necessary. Namroop which is situated in North-East was also referred with it. These two were referred simultaneously to the Cabinet but Namroop got the clearance. All government companies said that it should be revived but the package of Namroop was implemented and the package of Bihar was not implemented. Department of Finance is creating hurdles in this regard and it is not releasing money. Queries are arising continuously and they are withholding it. They are not giving fund to Bihar. Bihar is being subjected to this discrimination, inequality and injustice.

Sir, I want to draw Mr. Yashwant babu's attention towards this. Where is Bihar at fault? If you are not happy with Bihar Government, mention any work...(*Interruptions*) Hindustan Urvarak Ltd., Barauni's operation has been stopped. BIFR has recommended for it also, they are not giving any thought to it, it is closed. Yesterday Vashisht Narayan Singh was mentioning in his speech that a conspiracy and manipulation is going on to close the fertilizer factory located in his area. The same situation is in PDIL Sindiri. Project and Development India Ltd., Sindiri is one of the reputed consultancy agency in the field of fertilizer in Asia. The headquarter of PDIL was in Sindiri. They have shifted it to Noida, People demand that it should be opened in their area. It was already there, they had not opened it. They shifted it to Noida and now they are trying to shift it from there. They want that Bihar should be devastated and become a poor State. It should be made more backward. They plan to make its condition worse than the special category States of India. The similar situation prevails in IDPL,

[Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

Muzaffarpur, RDHL Jute Mill, Katihar, Mokawa Spinning and Weaving Mill and Gaya Cotton Mill, Kanpur and Sugar Works, Marhora Sugar Mill, Dhanbad unit of World Standard Mill, Saran Engineering Ltd., Chappra, Kumar Bhumi Cycle and Silika Ltd. are also there. All these institutes of Government of India are in ruins and closed. You start even one of these or consider it. ....(Interruptions) I don't ask to give major share of the Country to Bihar. But tell us whether Bihar has any share in Government of India or not. Whereas Bihar comprises tenth portion of India. He has been a Minister for one year. How much time he has devoted for Bihar? Has he seen the condition prevailing there?...(Interruptions) Is Bihar outside India? John Hilton, ICS was a British Officer. He wrote--Bihar is pearl of India..(Interruptions)

Progress of India depends on Bihar. If Bihar does not progress, India will also not progress. Bihar Government has been given stepmotherly treatment by Govt. of India. Due to this reason Bihar has become backward and dipped below the poverty line...(Interruptions) Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a plan of Rs. 900 crore regarding water discharge. Clogging of water is a big problem there. The international rivers on the Indo-Nepal border are cause of destruction in Bihar every year.

Floods, drought create havoc in Bihar every year. So, there should be a flood control agreement between India and Nepal and about nine lakh hectare or around ten and a half lakh hectare land is affected with water clogging in North Bihar. Nothing grows there and even then the farmer has to pay land revenue. Water discharge scheme is pending there..(Interruptions) That plan is worth Rs. 900 crore. REC is Rural electrification corporation. 85 percent villages have been electrified in the country but in Bihar it is only fifty per cent. REC is providing money to each State of the Country..(Interruptions)

DR. MADAN PRASAD JAISWAL (Bettiah): Hon. M.P. was the Power Minister of Bihar but he could not do anything..(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): I was Minister of Power. Therefore, I am telling the factual position. R.E.C. is providing money to all States of the country but it has stopped to release the amount for Bihar. Why it has imposed restriction? Bihar received an amount of Rs. 79 crores for electrification. It has accumulated to Rs. 300 crores including 12% interest thereon and 5% penalty interest and compound interest. Prior to this the amount was due against the Electricity Board which was deducted from central assistance. An amount of Rs. 1200 crores of Bihar was deducted from central assistance as a result of which the rural

electrification of Bihar has been impeded. These people have imposed restriction on release of funds from R.E.C. The Central and State Ministers held a meeting to the effect that outstanding amount will be divided but it should be continued to provide loans. A Scheme of R.E.C. costing Rs. 40 crores was sanctioned in 1996-97 but State Government was asked to give guarantee. The State Government gave the guarantee also on 31st March, 1997 but the said amount has not been released so far and the work of rural electrification in Bihar has been impeded. I am telling all these things. Bihar is backward because such step-motherly treatment is being meted out to Bihar. So far as the interest and penalty interest and the principal amount due to Bihar State is concerned, it should be deducted in instalments from the central assistance and imposing the penalty of the interest should be stopped and should not be increased and the work of rural electrification should be undertaken by R.E.C. in Bihar in those villages where there is no electricity. There is electricity in a very few villages.

Jaswant Babu might have remembered about Coal-karo project. He has also written something in files. I was Minister of State. We were making all out efforts that we will not hand over it to Central Government or NHPC.

We ourselves will prepare it. At that time an expenditure of Rs. 197 crores was to be incurred. There is no hydro-power project of 732 Megawatt throughout the country. It was submitted to Government of India in 1978. But there had been correspondence only on this project in Government of Bihar. It was submitted to even Cabinet Committee, Sub-Committee, Economic Committee, Central Electricity Committee. All of them recommended to implement it. We would like to know as to why it has been withheld? the Central Government asked to accept the conditions. The conditions were also accepted. It was told that Rs. 10 crores will be released to undertake the work but not even a single paisa has been received so far. They are stopping its regularly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude and cooperate. Now Chandumajraji will speak.

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am concluding. The Panchayati Raj Institutions are yet to be given their annual allocation of Rs. 126.80 crores. An amount of Rs. 4.50 crores and Rs. 16.77 crores for the year 1996-97 and 1997-98 have not been released to these institutions and local bodies respectively. Similarly, Rs. 1722.95 crores have not been given to Central Undertakings..(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please tell the Minister about it.

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The share of State Government in Central Tax has been increased from 26% to 29%. An amount of Rs. 450 crores for the year 1996-97 and 1997-98 is yet to be given. The Government of Bihar is yet to be given the 15% additional amount i.e. Rs. 223.36 crores of formula based central assistance for the year 1998-99 the Central Undertakings have also not been given. The pending amount of Rs. 1722.95 crores..(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please cooperate. I am calling Chandumajraji to speak.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I would like to bring one point in his notice because he has spoken much about Bihar. Why the Government of Bihar has not been spending the amount of more than Rs. 1500 crores deposited in Reserve Bank?

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : he knows about it. I do not know about it ..(Interruptions). The price based royalty on coal should be fixed. Its outstanding amount has increased very much in 1997. The coal producing States have said that *ad valorem* should be given but they are not giving. They have not taken any action for the last one year. Due to this, poor State would have got an amount of Rs. 2200 crores. As a result of giving the Central pay scales to the State Government employees we have to bear the burden of 50% additional expenditure. An amount of Rs. 3650 crores of Bihar is due to them. Similarly, Central Financial assistance is due to the schemes relating to agriculture, water resources and energy. An amount of Rs. 718 crores for agricultural schemes, Rs. 4924.71 crores for water resources development and Rs. 6000 crores for energy projects are yet to be released. The people say that Bihar is becoming poor day by day..(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN (DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY): You are also Chairman. You know all the rules. Now conclude.

..(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Chandumajraji may start his speech...(Interruptions)\* (Not recorded)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take your seat. Nothing is going in record.

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Patiala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the budget presented by the hon'ble Minister of Finance. This budget has been appreciated so much throughout the country that it has ever been appreciated before. In this budget relief has been provided to all. I think that in the budget much is given and less is taken. Earlier it used to happen that if Rs. 800 were given Rs. one thousand were taken but this time more funds are allocated than recovery, therefore, we appreciate this budget. In this budget Kisan Credit Cards and cold storage schemes for agriculture are main schemes. Agricultural sector has been promoted by implementing crop Insurance Scheme. Special attention has been paid towards rural people. Therefore, this budget has been called agriculture oriented and rural oriented. In this budget the scheme to build houses is a good policy to provide employment. Though all these schemes are good, but there is a need to do something more so that others may be benefited. The promises made by the Government in national agenda could be fulfilled. In this regard I think there is a need to give special attention towards employment sector. Today, unemployment is a major issue in the country. Today parents are worried about the employment of their children. Today, people are not getting employment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the unemployment is increasing due to entry of multinational companies and privatisation system. Arrangements should be made to provide employment in view of the circumstances of the country. I understand that changes should be made in the industrial policy of the country. I think that Industrial sector should be divided into two parts i.e. labour oriented and capital oriented. We should be capital oriented where there are multinational companies and where labourers are required, we should be labour oriented so that they may get employment. There are no heavy Industries in Punjab but there are small scale industries. Banks are harassing them. You may be agree with it that in Punjab small scale industries are passing through crisis. These units are being closed down because banks are harassing them. I would like to bring it to the notice of the Minister of Finance that each and every employee of bank in Punjab has to deal a transaction of Rs. 35 lakh. This is the report of R.B.I. Today Punjab is giving double business to the country then why small industries there are not being given loans? My request is that banks are required to be reprimanded. When excise duties are levied on furnace units then multi furnace units are closed. As a result of it all industries are closed. There are 800 units in Punjab where labour employees are engaged and these units are closed. Therefore, I request that furnace industry should be exempted under the new excise duty Act.

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Prof. Prem Singh Chandumajra]

Mr. Chairman Sir, due to raising the retirement age of Government employees from 58 to 60 years, unemployment has increased in the country. My request is that it should be again reduced to 58 years so that employment opportunities may be made available. It can be done that reservation of job should be made available for only one person from one family and it should not be provided to all members of a family. This can solve the unemployment problem.

Mr. Chairman Sir, like the last year honourable Finance Minister has this year also paid the attention towards agriculture sector. It has been observed that water level of the ground is going down. Rainwater is wasted and in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana flood water damages the crops. Therefore, small dams should be built in hills. I had given a proposal to Punjab Government in this regard and Punjab Government has sent it to the centre. We want that a barrage be constructed on Ghaggar river so that floods could be avoided. In this way, many big rivers can be amalgamated in smaller rivers. If the country is made flood proof then our country can advance in the field of agriculture. Farmers can progress. By holding flood water in the hills it can be used for irrigation purposes, electricity can be generated from these small dams and it can fulfil the storage of power. Therefore, there is a need to pay attention to this sector. The share of agriculture in G.D.P. was 60 percent in 1950 which has been reduced to 24 percent. The reason for this is that very meagre amount is spent on agricultural research. Only 0.81 percent is spent on this head. When we compare with the world the cost is very less there and our products are costlier because the cost of inputs is very high in our country. Therefore, yield rate will have to be increased. Only by increasing yield rate we can compete with the world otherwise we only exploit the domestic consumers. If we have to compete with the world then how will you reduce prices? Therefore in agriculture sector the increase in the price of diesel will affect the poor. I understand that the maximum consumption is in Punjab. Already the farmers are making suicides. When the price of diesel is falling in the international market what was the need to raise its price in our country? I would request that price hike in diesel should be withdrawn in the same way as the price hike in urea was withdrawn last year. That had elated the farmers. The price hike in diesel should also be withdrawn. The price-hike in urea should also be withdrawn because the cost of production in agriculture is already increasing. If it continues the same way the agriculture sector will not remain profitable. Therefore, the price hike of urea and diesel should be withdrawn.

The price-hike in the PDS should also be withdrawn so that the poor may get relief. There is a need to pay

good attention in the agriculture sector. Our Minister of Agriculture had told in the other House that we would ban the import of terminator seed. But there 40 odd places in our country, the field trial is going on near Bangalore in Karnataka. If field trial is going on like this then how can we stop it? The farmers are very anxious. If the seeds of Terminator gene is not stopped then it will ruin the agriculture sector. There is a need to check this trend.

There is a need to talk on two or three issues. The honourable Prime Minister has also assured about the crop insurance scheme. Every year assurance is given. I think that it should be given real shape. There should also be provision in the budget for making shades in the market as crops of the farmers are rotten in the market. During this year, the crop of paddy was badly damaged in the market. It was also discussed to give 300 crores of rupees as compensation but that was not given to Punjab. That also should be given as early as possible. The cold storage have been constructed but for the extension of godowns there should be some support from the side of the Central Government so that crops can be saved.

The second thing is the decentralisation of power. Today, panchayats have been given to many rights which is a good thing. Since long Shiromani Akali Dal had demanded that power should be decentralised. Panchayats have been given powers. I think that states should be given greater share in tax collection.

If states are stronger then the country will also be stronger. If our states become real federal states then only our country can be stronger. I am happy that as promised national agenda by our Government, to decentralise the power according to the report of Sarkaria Commission in the country, given the more rights to panchayats is indicative of it but I would certainly say that the elections which are held in Punjab, there should be a reconsideration on their rights and to reform the election of panchayat which is on the line of bureaucracy and Central-State relation should also be reviewed.

16.00 hrs.

Like interstate disputes, there is a dispute between Punjab and Haryana for water. This Repatriate Law can be solved according to tradition and law, it should be solved according to law. Chandigarh has the same matter which should also be solved according to rules. Every State has its own capital but Punjab has no capital. Such disputes should be settled.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a need to spend more money for basic structure of education. Today extra money is being spent on public schools. What is the use of giving computers in primary schools even when black boards are not available there. Therefore, there is a need to improve basic structure of education.

I think, surcharge which has been imposed on income-tax, can increase inflation, therefore, there is a need to reduce surcharge tax. Likewise there is a need to reduce administrative expenditure. Unproductive expenses load burden on the country and brings down the economy of the country. Likewise, there is a need to review Scientist Sponsor Scheme once again which is not being used properly. Our children are not getting primary education, funds allocated for adult education are being misused. In the same way there are non-performance assets. There is a need to recover income tax and other taxes to boost the economy of the country. These are my suggestions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the end I would say that the Budget presented by our Finance Minister will altogether boost our economy and it will increase employment, our economy will also be boosted by the incentives given by them and the scheme they have brought to use black money in investment. With these words, I thank you and support this budget. *..(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just now a discussion has been held with leaders, as per the information from the Speaker, it has been decided that discussion under Rule 193 will be taken after calling three-four names..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT JOGI (Raigarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion on budget is an important discussion and it is as per schedule. I would request you not to change it and to pass the Budget..*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is as per the information from the Speaker.

*..(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I said that there are only three or four names.

*..(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI AJIT JOGI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we will help you in passing the budget and we will get it pass soon, please continue the discussion.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): What will be about bogus voting?

SHRI AJIT JOGI: Get it done also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have said what has been decided in the meeting held with the Leader of the Opposition. Discussion under Rule 193 will be taken after calling three-four names.

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Bagusarai): What is the need to change it?

*[English]*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, it is listed in the Revised List of Business. It says, "To be taken up at 4 p.m. or as soon as the preceding items of Business are disposed of, whichever is earlier." This has been listed and circulated. Now, if the Government wants to change it, then the sense of the House should be taken. That is the point. The Members are not agreeing to that. That is the problem. This is an important matter. We can continue the Budget discussion tomorrow.

16.04 hrs.

*[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]*

MR. SPEAKER: I do agree with you. But we have to send the Budget to the other House tomorrow. I would take the sense of the House also. We will pass the Budget today. We can take up the discussion under Rule 193 at 5.30 p.m.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): for us, this is an important subject.

MR. SPEAKER: I do agree with you. There is no problem. We can take up the discussion under Rule 193 at 17.30 hours.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Guwahati): Sir, the List of Business which has been circulated to us has its own sanctity. If we go on postponing the items like this, it will lose its sanctity.



Rule 193 from 4 o'clock to 6 o'clock. But then the condition is that we should finish the Budget today.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. We will have Discussion under Rule 193 upto 6.15 p.m. After that we will take up Budget discussion and finish it today itself.

16.14 hrs.

#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

##### Allegations Levelled by Former Adviser to Finance Minister against the Government

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, before calling Shri P. Shiv Shanker, I may inform you that a discussion under Rule 193 on the allegations levelled by the former Adviser to the Finance Minister against the Government has been admitted in the names of Prof. P.J. Kurien and Shri Sharad Pawar. They have now requested me to allow Shri P. Shiv Shanker to raise the discussion on their behalf. I have allowed Shri P. Shiv Shanker to raise the discussion.

Now, Shri P. Shiv Shanker.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH VISHWANATH PARANJPE (Thane): Sir, how many speakers are there?

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you in hurry? You should have some patience.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH VISHWANATH PARANJPE: Sir, we are representing poor people in the House but we are more concerned about the Guruswamys  
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Hon. Member, this is too much. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER (Tenali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the person named Guruswamy had been a member of the Bharatiya Janata Party...(Interruptions) Why this Member is going on talking like this? Let the House be in order so that I can speak...(Interruptions) If they go on making running commentaries, I will not be able to start

my speech. It is very unfair on the part of the gentleman to interrupt me like this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the person by name Shri Guruswamy had been the member of the Bharatiya Janata Party and he claims to have worked on developing that Party's agenda which, he says, has been spelt out in the manifesto of the Party. He also claims that he was the original author of the programme. He was appointed by this Government as the Advisor...(Interruptions)

16.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

I beseech the Whip and the Ministers to control their Members. This is not the way the Treasury Benches should behave. They cannot go on interrupting like this...(Interruptions) If they would like to gag our voice, then they will not be able to continue in the Treasury Benches. I do not interrupt the Members.

Sir, he was appointed as the Advisor or the Consultant, whatever nomenclature be given by the Finance Minister. This gentleman is said to have been sacked on 3rd February, 1999 whereas he has claimed that he has resigned on January 27, 1999. My submission is that since the case of the Government is that he has been sacked, there must have necessarily been certain circumstances under which this gentleman is said to have been sacked. All these circumstances are shrouded in mystery. Since then, he had been raising serious issues which smack of corruption in the Government at the highest level. Be it in the shape of the Prime Minister whose son-in-law is said to be involved as an extra constitutional authority in taking decision in various matters or, equally the other Ministers like the Ministers of Commerce, Steel, Home and Information and Broadcasting and so on and so forth All are said to be involved.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY (Buxar): When he has not get married then from where son-in-law to come.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Confirm it from the Prime Minister.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Lal Muni Chaubey, are you on a point of order?

...(Interruptions)



MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: This gentleman had been raising all types of issues by way of allegations, a lot of dust has been raised. But no legal action whatsoever has been taken against him so far. There is no specific contradiction of what this gentleman had been trying to say all this time. The issues raised and the reasons furnished, as I said earlier, opened a can of worms. It raised questions about the integrity of the Government, its Ministers, as I said including the Prime Minister, and everyone else.

Now, the issues that have been raised and the allegations that have been brought out by this gentleman are severe in nature. Sir, because of the imminent danger of steel units, defaulting on their considerable loans, there was a threat to the banking system with a large burden of additional Non-Performing Assets (NPA). With a view to examining as to how the steel industry and the banking system could be bailed out, the Minister of Finance convened in or around October, 1998, a trilateral meeting of: (a) representatives of both public and private sector; (b) three Ministers concerned—Finance, Commerce and Steel; and (c) the respective senior civil servants and other experts.

The option agreed was to fix a referral price. The option of the floor price was not even proposed in that meeting, as fixing of the floor price would have been against the grain of liberalisation. In consequence of policy decision to fix the referral price, a Working Group of representatives of Ministries was set up to determine the referral price. The key parameters that were taken into consideration were the domestic cost of production base primarily on SAIL's cost—because the cost of steel production by SAIL was bound to be higher in view of the old technology, and the massive labour force—screening the invoices of actual imports effected during the period showed a range of 180 to 220 dollars per tonnes.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): This is a debate under Rule 193 on allegations raised by Shri Mohan Guruswamy. Now, I would only make one request to Shri Shiv Shanker and other hon. Members who participate in the debate, if they refer to whatever Shri Mohan Guruswamy has said in the various articles that he has written and the interviews that he has given, that would be perfectly in order. If they are referring to any other issue which is beyond the ambit of

what he has said then, I would suggest that please confirm it with documents and evidence that they might have.

If it is also in the nature of an allegation, then, under the rules, we need fresh notice.

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): The rules are very clear. A fresh notice has to be given.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: You may be knowing more rules Shri Vaiko, whereas I also know the rules.

SHRI VAIKO: You are well aware of that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Please do not disturb me.

Sir, based on the allegations made by Shri Guruswamy, if there are certain peripheral fact or facts that go to support the allegation, I am entitled to make the submission and under the rules there is no question of my being stopped on that.

Sir, as I submitted, taking into consideration all these parameters, the Working Group has recommended \$247 per tonne with an effective duty on the referral price. But when the notification was issued, it contained a floor price of \$302 per tonne. The consequence was an unearned bonanza of \$55 per tonne which is above the cost of production and the reasonable level of profit.

Sir, I was trying to read the newspapers this morning and was trying to see as to what exactly has been said by the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister of Steel, who intervened yesterday in the Rajya Sabha, has gone on record to say that while the Inter-Ministerial Group has recommended not the referral price, but the floor price of \$247 per tonne. But the notification that was issued was for \$302 per tonne.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NAVEEN PATNAIK): Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I want to clarify very clearly. I said nothing of the kind. The Inter-Ministerial Group did not recommend a price, but as a suggestion for the steel problems, they said that we could have a floor price. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we would like to know whether the allegations that Shri Shiv Shanker is making are actually made by Shri Mohan Guruswamy or by the hon. Member himself. The House should know that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: All these allegations are made by Shri Mohan Guruswamy.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, we would like to know whether these allegations are made by the former Advisor to the hon. Minister or by the hon. Member. If they are made by the hon. Member, then he should place all the documents which he has in his possession on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, the Minister also interrupts and he is also interrupting. What is this? do they want that this debate should not go on?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever allegations he is making, he will make them with documents.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Then, he should place all those documents on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt him. We do not have time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not interrupt like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH VISHWANATH PARANJPE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they have appeared in the newspapers. Everybody knows the allegations. What is the point in reading out them again? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Can any Member stand up and speak like this without the permission of the Chair? What is this? He is quoting from a newspaper. How can I stop him?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, they have a competent Finance Minister to look after it. Why should he need these assistants? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: may I request the hon. Members to be serious? We are discussing a serious matter. Every now and then, you are getting up and interrupting him. Please do not do that.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (South Delhi): Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 354. It says:

"No speech made in the Council shall be quoted in the House unless it is a definite statement of policy by a Minister."

*[Translation]*

I do not understand that there is any need for Shri P. Shiv Shanker to quote rule anywhere. Here as you have quoted that yesterday Shri Naveen Patnaik had said in Rajya Sabha...*(Interruptions)* Until and unless the statement of policy is not by Minister, you can not refer his anything here mentioned in Council...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: So far, I have not quoted anything...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I need a ruling from you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Have you referred to a speech?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me hear what he has said

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahabubnagar): I am referring to Rule 354. Shri Shiv Shanker did not quote. He has referred. ...*(Interruptions)* 'Reference' is different from 'quotation'. What is forbidden is quotation and not reference.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He did not quote from a speech.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I am amused at the objection. ...*(Interruptions)* What is this? ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, I have also got a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: It further says:

"Provided that the Speaker may, on a request being made to him in advance, give permission to a Member to quote a speech or make reference to the proceedings..."

So, Shri Jaipal Reddy please read the Rule. It does not speak about the quotation only. I repeat it:

"...to quote a speech or make reference to the proceedings in the Council..."

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: A reference to a reported speech in the newspaper is different from a reference to the proceedings in the House.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I do not know.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I request the Minister of Finance to give some work to my niece. *...(Interruptions)* She has a lot of time—now reading the Rule Book and nothing else to do. *...(Interruptions)* Why do you not take that at least graceful, charming advisor in your Ministry? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am only assisting the hon. Deputy Speaker. Comrade, I am not advising the Minister of Finance. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, you have not quoted it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I just said what was contained in it. I only referred to the newspaper report.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

*...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There should be no *...(Interruptions)*. Today we have to pass General Budget also.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us have a serious debate.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I only said what was contained in *The Indian Express*. It has appeared this morning. It has been mentioned there that the Minister of Steel, while intervening in the debate yesterday in the Rajya Sabha, has said that the Inter-Ministerial Committee has recommended '247'. But the DGFD has fixed the price at '302'. This is what has appeared in the newspaper. That is what I have referred to.

What I am submitting is whether it is a referral price or a floor price, I would not like to go into that controversy because they now seem to be taking the view that it is not a referral price but it is a floor price. Granting that it is a floor price, if the Inter-Ministerial Committee has recommended '247' and if the DGFT has fixed the price at \$302 per tonne, that means there is a bonanza of \$55. What Shri Guruswamy himself meant was "...Rs. 5,000 crore every year enabling the industrialists to make the unlawful money".

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Where does he say that?

SHRI VAIKO: He never said so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Vaiko, you are the next speaker, you can say whatever you want to say at that time. Hon. Minister, when you reply to the debate, you can say what you want to say; not now. We do not have time.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: It would be very difficult to locate that portion. He also said it yesterday. My friend is locating it. If I start locating it, it will take a little time for me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chiplot, he is not yielding.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Without wasting the time of this House, I will immediately quote. I have asked my friend to take it out because I have marked those portions. I will proceed further.

What I am submitting is the speech of the Finance Minister made in the Rajya Sabha is not available—I have been trying since morning, it is not available—because it is in the supplementary document. But I understand that he seems to have said—if I am wrong, he may correct me—that there was no question of fixing it at \$247, it had been fixed at \$ 302. This is what he must have said. I do not know.

Sir, I would like to bring to your kind attention at this stage itself what had happened on 5th March in this House. On 5th March, when I raised this issue—I am quoting from page 3718 of the proceedings of this House—Shri Yashwant Sinha got up and said:

"I am ready to respond."

Nobody asked him to respond. He himself got up and said he wants to respond. Now, I am quoting from page 3724. Shri Devegowda while trying to make some observations stated:

"According to him, the DGFT fixed the floor price at Rs. 245. At that time, in the market, the HR coil steel was available at Rs. 190 per metric tonne. Then, it was reversed to \$302 per metric tonne to help certain companies."

This was the allegation which he made. Now, I will quote from page 3726. The Minister of Finance stated:

"As far as this issue raised by Shri Devegowda is concerned, the price was not fixed by the Minister, as Shri Mohan Guruswamy makes out. There was a meeting between the Minister of Steel and Mines and myself. We did not discuss this floor price. It was subsequently the Minister of Steel who took up the matter with the Ministry of Commerce, with the Director General of Foreign Trade within whose jurisdiction this matter lies and they have fixed the price."

It means, he does not say at that time that \$247 or \$245 were never suggested. Whatever Shri Devegowda has said that might have existed. What he says is that he does not know anything. It is a matter between the Steel Ministry and the Commerce Ministry and the Steel Ministry recommended to the Directorate General of Foreign Trade. Both of them have gone into it and the Ministry of Commerce had issued the notification.

Therefore, Sir, what the hon. Finance Minister says today, 'that the recommendation for 247 dollars does not exist' is purely an afterthought. It is purely an afterthought because he wants to suppress the facts. It is a case of *suppresio variet suggestio falsi*. This is a case where he does not want to tell the truth to the House and the nation. He wants to suppress the facts.

If this was the situation which equally existed on the 5th of March, when he spoke in this House—nobody asked him to speak—he himself got up to speak, he himself volunteered, he could have at that time said that there was no question of 247 dollars ever recommended by any ministerial committee. On the contrary, he could have straightaway said that 302 dollars were fixed.

Sir, that shows that the Minister of Finance is hiding the facts. He is not bringing the real truth to the notice of the House. If you kindly read the newspapers again, now the Minister of Finance has said and quoted London Metal Bulletin prices and even the Steel Minister says that in America the spiralling price was 310 dollars. We are not concerned with that. What we are concerned with is, at what rate the steel coils were being imported in this country? The fact of the matter is that the invoices reveal that the coils were imported in this country at the rate of 180 to 220 dollars per tonne. He has to reckon it from that point of view. What prevails in America or what prevails in London is not our concern. At what rate the CIS countries, particularly, Khazakistan was exporting the coils to this country? The invoices reveal that they were at the rate of 180 to 220 dollars per tonne. The inter-ministerial committee went into the whole question. After going into it, they recommended 247 dollars per tonne. Then how suddenly this 302 dollars fixed is a matter which is shrouded in the mystery. One has to go into it. How does one go into it? If they withhold certain facts, if they withhold certain documents, if they withhold certain files and then suggest to us, 'what we said you please accept', that will not be acceptable.

Sir, here is a person who was with them. Here is a person who is now trying to spill the beans. He knows the facts. He is their party man. He has come forth with certain details. Those details have to be necessarily gone into. How do you go into whether the nation should know these facts or not? Whether this Parliament should be taken into confidence or not? If this Parliament has to be taken into confidence, if the nation has to be taken into confidence, they will have to place all the papers on record. How do we do that? What is the way out? Except JPC, where we will have the opportunity to scrutinise every file, where we will have the opportunity to scrutinise every paper that will be produced, it will not be possible for us to come to the truth.

Sir, one very interesting thing I have been trying to follow in this morning papers and for some time when I was sitting there in Rajya Sabha Gallery is to find out what was being said. Question was raised as to What is the proof? How do they expect us to provide the proof? He expects us to provide the proof. Is it a court of law where a person who makes an allegation has to prove it under the Evidence Act? Sir, I am surprised, documents are in their possession. They want to withhold the documents, they do not want to come out with the truth and they want to prevaricate from time to time. In such circumstances. What is the way out? If the Parliament has to know the truth, the only way to find out the truth is that they must place all the documents before the

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

JPC. It is only then we will be able to know the truth. They must come clean. It is their duty to come clean.

You cannot just say, 'you prove'. Here is your own man who is making the allegation. It is all the more serious because a man who has worked within the inner circle, a man who knows the working of the Government, a man who claims that he has drafted the programme of the party, a man who says that he was trying to implement the programme of the party and it is such a man who is making the allegation. Therefore, it is all the more necessary that you should not rely on some extraneous circumstances. You want us to go to London Metal Bulletin or the Steel Minister wants us to go to New York. We are not here to go to New York or anywhere else. We are concerned with the invoices that we have in this country based on the exports that are coming from the CIS countries, particularly from Khazakistan.

Therefore, I would submit and the fact remains that there is something fishy in the whole affair. This matter has to come to light. The only way it can come to light is that a JPC should be constituted. There is no other go. How do you otherwise expect that the nation will know the truth? I ask this question squarely, how do you expect that the nation will know the truth. The nation will know the truth in this manner and in no other manner.

Sir, having said this, the next issue that I am taking is this. A Committee headed by the Special Secretary (Banking) had concluded that the financial institutions which have invested heavily in the steel industry would be in serious trouble if steps were not taken to bail out the industry. The Committee further decided that the bail out should be worked out on group by group basis and not for industry as such. Sir, I would just like to bring to your notice that I am not disputing the bail out of the steel industry group by group.

In my submission, it has to be necessarily done in that manner alone because the problems of each industry would be different; the amounts that have to be paid by each industry are totally different. It is surprising that the Finance Minister says that it was not for a particular industry but it was only for the purposes of the entire industry that the meeting was called.

I would submit that on the 4th January afternoon, the financial institutions and the Bank Chiefs met at the IDBI office to have a rescue package exclusively for one industry. That was ESSAR. That was the correct

approach, in my view. As I said, the Finance Minister is wholly wrong; he could not have decided the package for the entire industry at one stretch as each industry has its own problems; each group will present its problems in a diversified way. Of course, he is trying to think that if he says that it is one group, then it will be alleged that they have favoured that one group. But whatever it may be, Sir. On that day, a package was placed before the Finance Minister when he met them later on that day. Unfortunately, those concerned with that industry, the top brass were present both at the IDBI office and at the office of the Finance Minister.

So far as this particular industry is concerned, the package was worked out to help this industry because of its peculiar problem of flotation rate note, meaning thereby they owe 250 million dollars to the foreign concern.

That was due in July.

As I said, firstly, the contention of the Minister of Finance that the package was for the entire industry is wholly wrong. I would request the Minister of Finance, if he is true to his word, then he should place on record that for the entire industry the package has been worked out and that the package can be scutinised by Parliament itself. I am challenging the Minister of Finance that no package has been worked out for the entire industry. If there is any record, he should place it. And I am contending that it was only for one group that they worked out and after 4.1.1999, has no group, package was worked out and that was purely to favour that one group. This is the misfortune. ...(*Interruptions*)

I mentioned 'Essar' group.

It is alleged that the Prime Minister's Office and the I&B Minister's role in trying to work out the packages is significant. The other day, when this issue was raised in the Rajya Sabha, it was surprising because the allegation of Shri Guruswamy was that the I&B Minister brought one industrialist to him and when this was made out in the other House the Minister got up to explain his conduct! And he stood up and said. I was in the Gallery, that is why I am giving a first hand account. The Finance Minister also was there at that time. That gentleman got up and said that "It is not true that I took that man."

SHRI VAIKC: We cannot know what happened in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: what he said was, "I came out of the Prime Minister's Office, somebody came to me and said that the Advisor wants him in his room." And

more surprisingly a Cabinet Minister obliged an Advisor to go to his room! And he says that that particular industrialist sitting in his office at that time. That is what he says. What happened? Did he plead for his cause etc.? He never said a word in the other House.

This is the misfortune of the situation. That means the allegations of Shri Guruswamy have some truth. There is some truth in what he is saying. Therefore, why is the hon. Minister going out of the way? Why is it that the Prime Minister's Office is so much interested in getting this done? Why is it that the I&B Minister's interest is involved in these affairs?

SHRI VAIKO: Shri Shiv Shanker is a senior Member and he knows the rules pretty well. He cannot make a reference to what happened in the other House, the Rajya Sabha or what discussion took place there. He cannot make a reference.

SHRI SHAKUNI CHOUDHARY (Khagaria): It is reported in the papers also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shakuni Choudhary, a running commentary is not permitted.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: How is it that we very well know that this favour has been done? Unless a JPC is appointed and that JPC goes into the documents that they have, unless those things happen, how do we know the facts? How could one come to the conclusion whether you have subjected yourself to favouritism or not at the instance of somebody, at the instance of either PMO or at the instance of some Minister. All these facts have come to light.

You have been speaking of transparency all these years. You have been speaking that the Official Secrets Act should be repealed. It is you who had been alleging all these things. It is in your interest that you should come forth truthfully before the nation about what exactly is the truth. And when the allegations are made by your own man, it is all the more necessary that you must wash out yourself and for that purpose you must bring out all those documents before the House. The only way is that a JPC should be constituted.

The third aspect of it is that there are certain fast track power projects of Bhadravati and Vizag. ... (Interruptions). The Hinduja contract with respect to Vizag provides a penalty, if the power suppliers fail to provide the stipulated quantity of power. Hinduja

contended that they cannot be held culpable, if failure to meet the quantity specifications arise out of any failure on the part of the Railways to deliver the required quantity of coal. Railways can indemnify only to the extent of double the amount and they cannot go beyond that. That is under the Railways Act. This amount being much smaller to cover for the non-performance of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, the Ministry of Finance at the instance of Hinduja suggested to the coal supplier, the Mahanadi Coal, that they accept their liability. The coal concern objected to it on the ground of their poor financial condition.

Secondly, why should they carry CAN for the Railways? That was their contention. In such a situation, the Government gave a letter of comfort.

16.57 hrs.

[SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

Now, the point that is most important is what is the guarantee that has to be given under the contract. The guarantee that has to be given under the contract is, if the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board does not pay the cost of the power to the power plant, then the State Government will pay. That is all. Wherefrom this letter of comfort comes in? The argument that has been built up and which has come earlier in the newspapers is that fast track approach has been decided by the Congress Government. It is all right so it has been decided. But when it came to the question of suggesting that Mahanadi Coal Company should pay the money, it was during the time of the United Front Government. It is all right. There is nothing wrong in it. They have said it. Mahanadi Coal Company did not accept it. But what made you to give the letter of comfort? That is most important. Why did you give it? What makes you to give that letter of comfort to this concern particularly when from 1992 to 1998, 40 per cent of the price of the machinery of power plants has come down in the level of price? If it was necessary, you should have renegotiated the whole contract. What is the reason? There is no basis. It is merely because they are asking, you have given them the letter of comfort. You cannot take the umbrage under the United Front Government; what it has done or the fast track plant that has been determined by the Congress Government. It is perfectly all right. If they have done something wrong, then they are liable. That is a different story. But you who call yourselves to be a paragon of virtue. In what circumstances, have you given the letter of comfort? Why did you give it? There is no obligation on you. You should have asked them to rediscuss or renegotiate the entire agreement.

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

17.00 hrs.

Why did you do it, particularly when the prices of the plant and machinery were falling to the extent of 40 per cent? This shows that there is something fishy there. It smacks of corruption. Nothing else. Therefore, you must come out clean. How will you come out clean unless the JPC is constituted and unless the JPC goes into all those documents and comes to the conclusion that whatever has been done is correct?

The other aspect is Enron. In the case of Enron foreign companies are encouraged to come to our country and invest foreign money. There was the decision of the Cabinet that such companies should bring at least 60 per cent of their investment from abroad. When the first stage of Enron to the tune of 650 megawatts was being put up, the then Congress Government agreed for the counter guarantee, that is if the Maharashtra State Electricity Board did not pay the rates to Enron, then the Government will ensure that that price will be paid to this power plant. At that time when Shri N.K.P. Salve was the Power Minister, you insisted that a JPC should be constituted to see as to how the counter guarantee was granted. Shri Sinha and other responsible friends of the BJP are aware of it. ...*(Interruptions)*

I concede that inconsistency seems to be the order of the day with them. Now, the 650 Dhabol plant's second stage has gone up to 2650 megawatts. What has happened is that, according to Shri Mohan Guruswamy, financial institutions were so instructed to see that even more than forty per cent of the money that should be paid in this country should be arranged for this particular concern. That means this particular concern, that is the Enron is absolved of the responsibility of bringing in at least 60 per cent of the foreign money here. Enron has a very unsavoury reputation of spending millions and millions of rupees on educating the Indians. Their balance sheet shows that \$20 million have been spent for educating the Indians. When this factor came to light in this House that \$20 million have been spent for educating the Indians, it is worth to recall what the present Home Minister observed at that time. 'Is there an Enron University from which you can graduate? This was the question that was asked at that time. What I am submitting is that there is already a contract. In spite of the contract, if the Government have gone for the purpose of advising this concern to raise the money from the financial institutions more than forty per cent, then this is contrary to the agreement that exists. That is point number one.

The next point is no other power company in this country has ever had this benefit at all. This is the solitary

company which it has come to take the advantage. My friends on the other side might recall that at that time these friends only were saying that if they come to power they will throw Enron into the Arabian Sea. Far from throwing it into the Arabian Sea, they have embraced Enron and are giving all sorts of concessions, which concessions are not borne out from the contract that has been entered into with that company.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have forgotten the 13 days' Ministry.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Yes. The surprising factor is that the present Prime Minister, who was then the Prime Minister for 13 days, gave a fast track clearance to this Enron company. They advised the Maharashtra Government to immediately give the clearance and saw to it that the company goes ahead with its construction work.

Therefore, what I am trying to submit is, this is favouritism. Corruption could take different forms. It could be a case of a *mala fide* decision. It could be a case where favouritism is shown. It could be a case where you are accused. It is not necessary that one should show that you are taking money. Your improper actions could lead to an inference of corruption. Corruption takes different facets. You cannot say that it is in a straight jacket formula. You cannot put it in that form. Therefore, the submission that I am making is, here is a case where these people have tried to show favour to this company, which is unusual. It is for them to make out a case that they have not shown any favour. For that purpose, JPC is necessary so that all the documents are placed on the Table of this House.

Equally, the UTI shares in the ITC and the BAT is something which is interesting. It is a common knowledge that BAT had been interested in the ITC even from the Congress regime. The Board room records the former ITC Chairman, Mr. Chug, saying that BAT was attempting to take over the management of ITC which is a common knowledge to all of us. Ever since UTI fell into liquidity crunch, one solution was suggested that it could off load their shares in the ITC. The people who are working for BAT, there are certain lobbies and those lobbies have been working for quite some time for the purposes of BAT, taking over these shares. Because of the liquidity in cash crunch and the suggestion that the ITC should off load its shares, BAT started sending the feelers. This pushed up the share price of ITC from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 over the last six months of the last year. In that context, when there was already a lobbyist by the name Shri Talwar...*(Interruptions)* These things have come in the newspapers and that is why I am saying it. He is

said to be involved with the foster son-in-law of the Prime Minister. In collusion with him, this has been going on from the time...(Interruptions) He has said all these things. Shri Guruswamy prepared a note...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO: He has referred to Shri Talwar...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: All this is there in the newspaper. I will not say anything off the record. I will quote everything, if you want.

SHRI VAIKO: You may then kindly quote it. ...(Interruptions) Since you have made a reference, you may quote it. Please do not get angry, do not get agitated. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER (Tenali): Yesterday at 10.30 in Zee TV also this has been said...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): You have made a reference. Then you quote it. It is a discussion about the charges levelled by Shri Guruswamy against the Government. When he is giving a reference then he should quote it. He has to quote the name of the newspaper.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you speak, you can reply.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, I will quote everything. You need not bother about that.

Sir, Shri Guruswamy prepared a note for the Finance Minister which has been published facsimile in the press. It says:

"Arguing as this was the management take over bid that should be made to pay premium of at least three times and should purchase quite a large number of shares so that they could take it in control. In other words, Shri Guruswamy's proposal would have up the price of BAT's take over bid to around nine times from Rs. 1,000 crore to Rs. 9,000 crore."

Sir, although according to Shri Guruswamy, the Chairman, UTI had agreed with him but when he prepared the note on 21st of January, 1999 that note was sent to the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister said that the Adviser should speak. Then it so transpired that the UTI Chairman, Shri Subramaniam came and he discussed with him. He says that after discussion, Shri Subramaniam agreed and after he had agreed he put down again on

the note and sent it to the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister said that he would like to discuss the matter. On that evening the Finance Minister is said to have told Shri Guruswamy that you keep aside the note. In the evening this man receives a call from getting his price for keeping quiet on the issue. Shri Guruswamy says that he had sent this proposal to the Finance Minister so that it would be a part of the official record. This is what he says.

My friend, the Finance Minister says that there is no proposal in the Finance Ministry. Let that be not there. I am not disputing your point. What I am trying to say is that you will have to come out clear whether Shri Guruswamy has sent this note to you or not. His note will reveal everything. Then he wrote on that that he should discuss with you on two occasions. If you just deny and say that no paper exists only to plead that you are not involved. Bold statement. Nobody does these things overtly. There are certain covert actions. The only way by which these covert actions can come to light in the JPC. What else is there? They expect us to provide the proof. It is surprising. As I said, you think that this is a court of law where a person who makes the allegations has also to prove. What we say is, if you appoint a JPC we will summon Shri Guruswamy himself and we will question him and find out what is truth. We will also call for the documents with you so that these documents reveal the truth. You expect us to prove. How do you expect us to prove except through JPC? If there is any way out, you tell us. Is this the court where you are trying to ague a case?

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salempur): Who will prove it?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: It will be proved only when the whole matter would come before the J.P.C. call him before J.P.C. You also present yourself before J.P.C., we will ask you questions...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Chandni Chowk): You are admitting that you have no proof. We have to collect proofs against ourselves, you do not have a single proof. If you have the proof with you, you submit it...(Interruptions) Whether we have to collect proof ourselves? If you have any evidence, lay it on the table. ...(Interruptions) You don't have any proof...(Interruptions)



[English]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, I will take ten minutes. I would like to say one thing...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : there is no proof at all. There is no evidence at all. No document is available...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAKUNI CHAUDHARY: I am on the point of order. There is time of two hours and from the 1 hour and 20 minutes Shri Shiv Shanker is speaking, when will others speak? This one hour and 20 minutes has been wasted completely. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: They should recall, and I repeat it, that on a mere radio announcement in respect of Bofors, they raised the issue. Where was the proof? On a radio report from a foreign country, they raised it...(Interruptions) They talk of proof to be produced by us now!

My friends are asking me to quote one thing. I was interrupted by one of my very illustrious friends by name Shri Vaiko. He put a question to me. I read it out for him. I quote:

"The main lobbies for Rothman BAT have also rumoured to be close to the close relation of the Prime Minister in addition to a close relative of the Industries Minister."

This is from Guruswamy. All Swamys are not equal...(Interruptions)

Apart from this, there are other issues regarding the Tatas etc.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two hours have been fixed and one hour has passed.

[English]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I will take ten minutes. Ultimately, what is the scope of this debate? This debate

is to find out the truth on the basis of various allegations that have been made by Shri Guruswamy. How do you get at the truth? If they can show us a better way, it is all right. Instead of the JPC, if they are prepared to consider it through some reliable route let them do it. The truth must come out. Unless truth comes out, how do you assess the situation? Therefore, if they say that the JPC is not the proper forum, they must come out with something. The question is whether they would like truth to be revealed or they want to cover it up. If they are interested in truth, they must find a way out. We thought that the JPC is the only way out. The integrity of the Prime Minister and some other Ministers is in question. There are omissions and commissions which are obvious. The whole thing smacks of favouritism, *mala fide* decisions and it is a case where the needle of suspicion is pointing to the corruption of the Prime Minister and his Ministers.

I suppose the *Hindutva* culture that they plead and profess survives on the concept of truth...(Interruptions) I am assuming it. Please allow me to assume it. I would not like to take much time of the House. But I would like to invite your attention to what one of their valued friends Shri Jaswant Singh had said in the Rajya Sabha in 1987.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Can you quote it?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I am quoting it. These are the proceedings of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please paraphrase it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: What he has said is this. At the time when the debate on Bofors was there. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You should not quote. I told you the Rule...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO: It is an established convention. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you should give your ruling on this point. When the rule restricts it, you have to give your ruling on this point...(Interruptions) You are presiding officer. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

Your Foreign Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

You cannot quote it. The Rule is so clear, so lucid and unambiguous. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I am referring to the debate of the Rajya Sabha...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on the point of order. I want your ruling ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Please sit down, Shri Vaikō.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: They have stressed that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (South Delhi): Are you quoting?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I am speaking orally.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (South Delhi): You cannot even refer to that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I must get a ruling from the Chair. Do not ask me to sit...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT JOGI (Raigarh): He did not quote.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: He cannot make reference to that.

[Translation]

Sir, before you, I had told honourable Deputy Speaker after showing the rule that the heading of it is this.

[English]

"Restriction on quoting speeches made in Council."

[Translation]

Under it, it is written.

[English]

"provided that the Speaker may, on a request being made to him in advance, give permission to a member to quote a speech or make reference to the proceedings..."

That means there is a restriction to make reference.

[Translation]

You give your ruling on it...*(Interruptions)* I want your ruling. Rule is very clear. There is no ambiguity in it. It has been mentioned therein that the speech of council can neither be referred nor quoted...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): It is right.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: So far as question of permission is concerned.

[English]

Permission is to be sought in advance in writing. Not just now.

[Translation]

I have asked and they have given the permission...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Permission has to be sought in advance.

[Translation]

ONE HONOURABLE MEMBER: He has given the permission.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Where he has given the permission?

[English]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: It was debated on 11th August, 1987 that Shri Jaswant Singh...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHI (Rewa): What is your ruling on it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: My ruling is that under Rule 354 there is a restriction to quote the speech given in Rajya Sabha...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, still he is quoting...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: It was reported in the newspapers also. But I am only saying. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO: Now, you are jumping to newspapers.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: It was on the 11th of August, 1987 that the present Foreign Minister had at that time insisted that they have no proof.

[English]

There is nothing of that type. Some foreign agency has spread the news. Therefore, truth has to come out. If the truth has to come out, JPC alone is the way out. That is what was said.

Sir, in recent times, they had been trying to quote Mahatma Gandhi off and on. That great soul lived on the concept of truth and non-violence. They are trying to quote him off and on and they are trying to project that they want to make his dreams into reality. Therefore, that great soul has left his imprints on the sands of time based on truth and non-violence. If they are really interested in the truth, if truth has any relevance for them, who had been trying to pose before the nation that they stand by principles, it is in their interest that a JPC should be constituted and truth alone should come out.

SHRI VAIKO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not holding a brief for BJP. but I am holding a brief for transparency

and honesty in public life. Shri Shiv Shanker, for whom I have got the greatest regard—I was listening to him with rapt attention except for a few minutes—is a very good advocate. he has played the role of a judge as well as that of an advocate. But today he has miserably failed in the role that he has played as an advocate, because it is a weak case. He has failed to substantiate his demand for a JPC probe.

Sir, on the basis of the allegations levelled by Shri Mohan Guruswamy in the articles in *The Asian Age* and also in an interview to *The Indian Express*, today my hon. friends from the Opposition Benches are demanding that there should be a JPC probe. I would like to express with emphatic force that I am for transparency in public life, I am for honesty and credibility in public life. But at the same time, the whole country is watching us and Shri Shiv Shanker has spoken for nearly one-and-a-half hours.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I was interrupted for 40 minutes.

SHRI VAIKO: All right. He spoke for 50 minutes then. If there is a genuine case, it can be substantiated within five minutes or even two minutes. He has taken 90 minutes, but he has failed to substantiate the allegations levelled by Shri Mohan Guruswamy, because Shri Mohan Guruswamy himself has failed in his attempt. He has not made any allegations of corruption. I would like to quote from the article which appeared in *The Asian Age* dated the 11th March, 1999. It says:

"I have never levelled any charge of corruption."

This is said by Shri Mohan Guruswamy.

We are debating the so-called allegations.

Again on 23rd February in an interview to *The Indian Express*, Shri Sunil Jain put a question. It is very very relevant for this discussion. He asked:

"Are you saying, Sinha was on the take regarding ITC, UTI in that?"

He made a reference about that. When Shri Sunil Jain asked a categorical question that "are you saying, Sinha was on the take?", Shri Mohan Guruswamy gave a reply. Here is the reply:

"Someone else may have been. I am not charging him with anything. But this was the turning point in our relationship."

In an interview on 14th March to *The Hindustan Times*, a question was put by Shri Sunil Lal. This is very relevant because Shri Shiv Shanker, in his concluding remarks, made a scathing attack against the Government headed by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Therefore, this question by Shri Sunil Lal is very very relevant. I quote it:

"Are you saying there is corruption at the highest level?"

This is the question put by Shri Sunil Lal in *The Hindustan Times*. But he ducks again. He evaded the question. This is a specific question. This is a categorical question:

"Shri Mohan Guruswamy evades the question. He skips away. He ducks. He is not giving a direct reply to that.

I am saying that this was billed as a party with a difference but this Government is no different. The style, the process, the method is the same as before."

..(Interruptions) I am reading not for the Communists but only for the Congress Benches:

"The players on whose behalf they are acting are the same. They operate in the same manner."

Then, he says:

"There is no corruption charge."

I straightaway come to the point raised by Shri Shiv Shanker about the UTI's relationship with ITC and British American Tobacco Company. What was said about that? Shri Mohan Guruswamy had stated that there was an offer of price from the other side. For what?

"I received an offer for my silence. That night. I received an offer from the other side for my silence."

This is on 22nd February, 1999. That day, he did not say anything. But yesterday, Shri Mohan Guruswamy, in an interview to a private TV channel has said it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have brought in the Zee TV.

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): Yes, I am reading it. In his interview to the private TV channel, he says about the price of the offer. Then, he said:

"I received an offer for my silence."

He did not say anything. Now, he says:

"I had an offer from Deepak Talwar to the tune of 10-12 crores."

This is something shocking. All right.

SHRI AJIT JOGI: That is why 'JPC'.

SHRI VAIKO: I am coming to the point. Do not jump to JPC. I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Finance. He says: on 21st January, he received a call—an offer—for his silence, an offer from Deepak Talwar of 10 to 12 crore.

What was Shri Mohan Guruswamy doing from 21st to 27th January? Why did he spell out those things? Did he take up the issue with the Finance Minister? Did he inform the Finance Minister? I want to have the answers for all these allegations from the Finance Minister. ... (Interruptions) I am very fair in my approach. He should have been honest in his accusation. I want to know whether this issue was taken up with him. Did he inform the Finance Minister about the offer? After the reply given in the other House by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Guruswamy has no case at all. All of a sudden, he went to a private TV channel yesterday, and said that there was an offer of Rs. 10 crore or Rs. 12 crore. If any charge is substantiated with proof and testimonial evidence, we are for a trial. This is a democracy. But there it is just a case of witch-hunting and chasing of wild goose. He is not able to substantiate any of these allegations on corruption. The hon. Members, on the other side, are asking for a JPC. In that case, the JPC will become a laughing stock. There should be a substantial evidence or proof on the question of corruption. Why did Shri Mohan Guruswamy resign? He says:

"The major point that I had made in my resignation letter was that I felt that there was a little difference between a BJP-led Government and a Congress Government in the manner they conducted themselves..."

Then he went on illustrating about Enron, and all other cases which the hon. Member Shri Sonkar has referred.

On January 27, in his resignation letter to the Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinha, he said:

"Our responses have been slow."

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Guwahati): Is he quoting from his resignation letter or is he quoting from the newspaper? We want to know the source of his information.

SHRI VAIKO: It is a copy of the letter. He said:

"Our responses have been slow, and much too late in coming to any consequence. This has made our Government appear as not being very different than all the previous ones and this is my great disappointment."

So, he is a disappointed man. He is not only disappointed but he is also frustrated. A frustrated man is a dangerous man. He himself said because in desperation and frustration. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Just like the Ministerial aspirants!

SHRI VAIKO: So, Shri Mohan Guruswamy has made a confession about his stature. He has made a confession about himself. He quotes Chapter 2 of Bhagwad Gita as an appropriate message for him only. That is why I said, it is nothing but a confession from his side. It is said: "From anger arises infatuation, from infatuation, confusion of memory; from confusion of memory, loss of vision; and from loss of vision goes to complete ruin. So, from fear, anger and frustration comes infatuation. It is because of this infatuation, he is contradicting himself in the articles that he had written.

Sir, then he makes a reference about Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Shri N.K. Singh. He is making a reference about Shri N.K. Singh. He says, 'because of the state of his mind, the desperation and frustration...' That is why I bring to the notice of this august House, to the notice of hon. Members of different political parties, '...the state of his mind, this approach...' That is why I am quoting it. To Shri N.K. Singh, he gives kudos. He appreciates and then he says, in fairness to him, it must be said that he is the only truly competent senior advisor the PM has. All right.

Then in the very next sentence, he is contradicting himself. One could argue that his competence is by far outright by his failings and weaknesses. So, he is contradicting himself because of his confused mind, of the anger and frustration and infatuation is found in his mind. Therefore, again when he speaks about the recommendation from the hon. Home Minister to have

him as a Chief Executive Officer of Prasar Bharati. He says, I quote:

"The PM quite accurately guessed that I would begin to assert myself...."

Then the P.M. should be happy. But he says,

"I would begin to assert myself for once in office and so could not be trusted"

What is the argument in this? He could put some argument and then he could say that because of the then Prime Minister could not trust him. Here he says, 'I would begin to assert myself, then the Prime Minister could not trust me.' What is this argument? That is why, I would like to say that he was in frustration and anger.

Regarding his accusations about ITC and UTI's holding shares in ITC and an attempt to be sought by the British American Tobacco Company, BAT. Mr. Chairman, Sir the Managing Director of the BAT himself has very categorically denied this accusation. He had said that there was no communication with the Finance Ministry, neither formal nor informal. What more do they want?.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Does he want a certificate?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO: What more do they want? There was no communication. Then they should not jump on me if I make a reference about the Members of Parliament. Then, there is a reference about 40 Members of Parliament who made a representation. There may be some fake attempt like the bogus voting here. I do not know, because 40 Members have signed it. When somebody dares to cast a bogus vote even in the Parliament, for the first time in the history of Parliament...*(Interruptions)* I did not say that you did the bogus voting even then you...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, when there is a reference about 40 MPs making representation on behalf of this BAT company...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT JOGI: It does not mention BAT at all. He can read the letter...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: He should not mislead the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO: That is their job, I do not mislead the House...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (Chandigarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask from the hon'ble members of the Opposition that as to whether it is acceptable to them to constitute a Joint Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the bogus voting done by the Congress party. Congress in Madhya Pradesh...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: If you agree on this, we will agree on that.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Shri Jain, it is not right to interrupt. It is against rules. Kindly take your seat.

[English]

SHRI VAIKO: I have come to know that there was a representation from some 40 MPs—Shri Guruswamy is writing his own thesis about the price to be offered.

My hon. colleague, Shri P. Shiv Shanker made a reference about the referral prices to protect the steel industry...(Interruptions)

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY (Bapatla): Shri Vaiko, the letter of Members of Parliament can also be referred to the JPC. We do not mind...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO: Please listen my concluding part with patience...(Interruptions)

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: I am only telling this. Do not teach patience. From you we heard everything. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): Let him speak. He is making a very good speech. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT JOGI (Raigarh): We must thank him. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO: You have lost your case in Bihar in this House and all these days you are trying to corner the Government. ...(Interruptions)

There was a question put by Mr. Sunil Jain. This was an interview published in *Indian Express* dated 23rd February by Mr. Mohan Guruswamy again to Mr. Sunil Jain. The question says:

"There is also the issue of excessively high 'referral' prices to protect the steel industry from cheaper imports. Briefly, while global prices for HR coils are around 190 dollars a tonne, the Government has said that if imports are made at below price of 302 dollars, the imports will not be allowed freely. This allowed local mills to boost prices of their products and according to users, amounts to a total give away of close to Rs. 5,000 crore."

This was the question put by Mr. Sunil Jain. Mr. Mohan Guruswamy did not say this. This was a reference in his question, 'close to Rs. 5,000 crore'. What was the answer given by Mr. Mohan Guruswamy? He does not answer this question. He again ducked away. That is my point. When there is a reference about Rs. 5,000 crore, Mr. Mohan Guruswamy does not give a reply and he ducked away. So, for any disappointed, frustrated soul, when he is making all sorts of stories, he is fit to be a writer of fiction. Is there any need for the JPC?

Shri P. Shiv Shanker, while he was pleading for the JPC, referred about the JPC on Bofors. This is an important part of his speech. I did not want to make a reference to Bofors. He himself was landing in trouble. What should I do? He made a reference about Bofors. I would like to know from my Congress friends, did they come forward for the JPC immediately. No. They came forward after we substantiated proof after proof came from Geneva from Ms. Chitra Subramaniam, document after document for days, weeks and months together. The then Prime Minister told the Parliament on the floor of both Houses that there was no commission money; there was no deal; nothing. But, then there was a concrete evidence of proof that money was deposited in the five accounts of Swiss bank. Even today it is...(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT JOGI: So far you have not proved anything in regard to Bofors. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, on the purchase of 155 mm Howitzer Bofors gun deal, when the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation broadcast on 16th April, 1987 and immediately when the Opposition parties at that time raised the then Government said at that time that there was no truth in it; there was no middlemen; there was no deal; there was no talk of commission money.

[Shri Vaiko]

But, Mr. Chairman, Sir, now the whole world knows the truth that money had been looted in the name of Bofors and deposited in foreign banks, in the five accounts of Swiss bank. Who is the looter? Who has looted the country? Who has looted the people's money? the country wants to know till date...*(Interruptions)* I raise my accusing finger against them; it is their party which was governing. It is they who looted the money and the living testimony is nobody else than Mr. Quattrocchi.

So, Rs. 200 crore of money was swallowed and looted in the name of purchase of the guns. Therefore, the JPC was there. After the evidence was given, it was proved and then they had no other go. After the revelations from the diary of Martin Ardbo came to light, they could not do anything. They had a majority in Parliament, a brutal majority. They had a majority not only in this House but in the other House also when the proof was very much there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Is this a responsible statement?

SHRI VAIKO: they are obsessed with a JPC because of their disastrous experience of Bofors. ...*(Interruptions)* It was I, who demanded a JPC all the time on Bofors.

I would like to request this Government of Shri Vajpayee to bring out all the facts. Nobody should be spared, whatever be the position occupied by them, however, mighty they may be. Whichever position they occupy, they should be brought out.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Please conclude.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: We are ready to have a JPC whatever be the decision in the political party.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa): We take up the challenge. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): Bofors had paid the money. The administrators of Bofors were not idiot to pay the money for every Tom, Dick and Harry. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, that JPC was brought a result because evidence become — unshakable evidence — was given. Here they are not able to raise an accusing finger against the honesty of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. That is why they are worrying. There is no allegation about corruption. He has not mentioned it. Therefore, they have lost all

their ground. They have lost all their ground in politics recently. Therefore, one after one, one day they would raise this. Tomorrow they will shout about Admiral Bhagwat. They have no case. But the country is watching and we are spending our time on trivial matters. We should not give an impression that we are just making some accusations or level allegations without any proof. Is the Parliament for JPC? Shri Shiv Shanker spoke for 90 minutes. He is a very great advocate. But he could not prove or make out anything. He has been selected as their star speaker. He could not prove or substantiate any of the allegations.

Are we meant to discuss what is happening in a political party? Shri Mohan Guruswamy is writing about the rapport between the Minister of Home Affairs and the Prime Minister. He is writing so many things.

The newspapers report today say that the Madam has got no confidence in Shri Sharad Pawar and so he is not included in the core Committee and that is why he has not spoken on this subject, I do not believe it. Can we give credence to that?

Therefore, there is no case for a JPC and this discussion is enough, this debate is enough. It has been proved beyond doubt that this Parliament is for transparency and honesty.

Till this minute, nobody has been able to raise an accusing finger against the honesty of the hon. Prime Minister, the top man of the country.

Therefore, I am praying hard that they will miserably fail. My sympathies are for them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to congratulate Shri Vaiko for a very vibrant speech. I hope the hon. Prime Minister will have the courage to reshuffle his Government and induct some new Ministers.

SHRI VAIKO: I am not for that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No, such a 'sterling performance' should be recognised.

I do not wish to cover the grounds which has been elaborately done by Shri P. Shiv Shanker. The question is about the allegations levelled by the former Advisor to the Minister of Finance against the Government. Therefore, the subject matter of the discussion is known and nowhere it said allegations of corruption against the Minister of Finance. My hon. friend, Shri Vaiko, has said that Shri Mohan Guruswamy has said that he is not alleging corruption against the Minister of Finance. That is not the subject matter alone, that is included within this, but not the sole subject matter. The subject matter is

allegations against the Government, misuse of authority by the Government or its Ministers will come within this. Shri Mohan Guruswamy is whose man? I do not know, Shri Vaiko has not said how Shri Guruswamy came to be selected to such an important position.

SHRI VAIKO: One of the mistakes committed by the Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Thank you very much...*(Interruptions)*. You do not need many enemies after this. I personally feel, after going through this, that Shri Yashwant Sinha is a very small actor in the whole drama. Therefore, I need not allege corruption against him personally. He is very keen and he has to manoeuvre everyday to save his position in the Government. He is under attack from right and left, right Shri Advani and left, Shri Vajpayee, supposedly. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Both are supporting him. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Therefore, the hon. Minister of Finance, I have no manner of doubt with the concurrence of the hon. Prime Minister. And in the context of their tussle for supremacy that is going on also, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs must have selected him. Obviously, it is such an important position in the country when the economy is in doldrums. We have got serious economic situation. It is a rolled back Government. The hon. Minister of Finance has been promising from August that we shall have better time. Then, it became September; then it became October; then November; then January and then February. The country is facing such a critical situation. Obviously, the choice of the Advisor cannot be just a matter of ipse dixit, it is your choice with the concurrence or without the concurrence of your seniors.

18.00 hrs.

He was saying we are responsible for this. With the permission of Shri Vaiko, I would like to quote what he has stated in his resignation letter. This is a very serious matter and I would like to deal with it very seriously. "My notes to you on a range of issues like Enron, Capital Market Reform, Maruti Suzuki, BAT, ITC, PSU divestment and our many discussions on the problems of core sectors such as steel, cement, agriculture, communication, power and the declining trends of public spending on education, health, irrigation and agriculture, are record of my concerns." Therefore, he has been regularly sending notes to him. Time and again he has expressed similar views

on most of them. He has expressed concern. He was also from the same University to which Dr. Subramaniam Swamy belongs to, that is the Harvard. India Today says that the BJP is scared of Harvard because of Subramaniam Swamy and Guruswamy. Swamys are capable of doing anything, from Chandraswamy downwards. I do not know what is upward I congratulate Shri Vaiko for giving up the name of Gopalswamy. Shri Mohan Guruswamy is a very learned, educated and articulate person. He is an MBA.

While individually we may be responsible for only a fraction of inertia that has gripped this Government, nevertheless I feel that he cannot escape culpability. I do not know whether this gentleman has resigned or was sacked. This has also become very peculiar. He says that he has resigned and the Government says, 'No he was sacked'. They take great pleasure in sacking a person selected by them.

Most of these matters are concerned with the nation today. In every sphere there is either inertia or trouble or declining trend. Everybody knows that unemployment has reached menacing proportions. See the attacks on women. What is happening to this country? People are being killed in the name of religion. This is what is happening in this country. This gentleman, I find, has expressed grave concern on important matters. If there is any misuse of authority, then the Government owes an explanation to this country. This person has been selected after a great deal of deliberations. There is no doubt about that. Obviously, he has been found to be experienced politically also. He has been in other political parties also. Therefore, he has got the experience of other political parties also. With all this political experience, he has gone to BJP. They said, 'You are welcome; come here, come here'. He was made the Advisor and member of the National Executive. He was given quick promotion. He was given a status. There is a controversy regarding this. The hon. Finance Minister has stated elsewhere that he was a mere consultant and not an advisor. What is the intention of making the statement? He may be a consultant and maybe because of his friendship he was described as an advisor. But he was operating inside his Ministry. In that Ministry he was dealing with many matters. He was there for nearly seven months. He dealt with vital issues concerning this nation. He was not just a busybody there; and he was not a self-appointed busybody there. He is supposed to have resigned on 27th January if he was such a bad person. Why did you not accept the resignation forthwith? Why did you go through the ceremony of sacking him? There was a pressure from the seniors. His resignation apparently was not accepted...*(Interruptions)*



SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was decided to take up the Budget at six O'clock...(Interruptions) It is already six O' clock.

MR. SPEAKER: We had agreed to take it up at 18.15 hours.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, we are here concerned with certain charges, allegations, comments, information given by their own person. Most of them have been referred to. The question that has been raised is, there is no charge or proof, so there is no case for a JPC. It is an amazing thing. The Parliament is not sitting here as a judiciary, it is not a Court of law that you have a prosecutor. Here, Shri Jethmalani operates as a Minister, not as an outstanding criminal lawyer of this country. We all admire, appreciate him. He is one of the persons for whom I have high respect. Although, I do not know whether his great ability is being utilized as an Urban Affairs Minister. For obvious reasons, he could not get a portfolio of his choice. We know that reason.

Therefore, there are serious allegations made by their own person. He has referred to the document. What is necessary more than a *prima facie* case? Shri Jethmalani can tell us. At least Shri Jethmalani understands what is a *prima facie* case. It is a case which calls for an answer. How will it be decided here? None else than by a method which this House, the Parliament of India, has evolved. It is mostly successful, sometimes not so successful. We have the experience of our good friend, Shri Shankranand. What a miserable thing it was! For good reasons we had not participated. We had resigned from the House also. Nobody accepted that Report of the JPC. There are good JPCs also. We expected them to have set standards here. I would have expected Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who is representing the pristine glory and transparency in every matter, to have come here and said, 'that these charges have been made against me by Shri Guruswamy, who is my own man; so, let there be a JPC. I have nothing to hide.' He would have done this. It is a very simple thing and does not require much deliberations. Who wants to hide things — only those, who have things to hide. Why was it not done? It was a matter of two-three days within which the JPC would have submitted its report. If everything was so crystal clear, Shri Vaiko, what was the difficulty? You yourself are not so sure because you were going from one document to other. It is very interesting. He has relied on an interview given to Shri Sunil Jain. I would like to quote:

"Are you saying, Sinha was on the take?"

The word 'take', I think was used to denote money. The question is:

"Are you sure, Sinha was on the take?"

No. Someone else may have been."

So, he is totally exonerated.

"I am not charging him with anything but this was the turning point in our relationship."

Therefore, he is a good man. Maybe, due to the pressure of the Government or the Swadeshi Jagran Manch, Shri Guruswamy or Shri Guruswamy, he was in trouble and could not operate on his own. But according to Shri Guruswamy, he has not taken money. That does not mean that nobody has anything to do. I will only deal with two matters very briefly.

Now, I come to British American Tobacco Company (BAT). There was a note prepared by Shri Guruswamy. Again and again I am stressing that it is their document. It is not ours. This is a Government of India's document that has been published in *the Asian Age* of 23 February, 1999. Here it is a photocopy or fax or whatever it is called. It says:

"A note was prepared by Shri Guruswamy for the hon. Finance Minister regarding the sale of UTI holdings in ITC to BAT."

Here I believe it has been said somewhere else that there was no basis for it. Then this note had no basis at all and it is a product of an insane person? Or it is totally a useless and irrelevant thing. Now on that, there is an endorsement. It is very important. I am not going into the details as Shri Shiv Shanker has done. It says:

"Shri Subramaniam of UTI was here. We discussed this. He agrees with the contents of the note...and meeting tomorrow."

Then there is an endorsement by the hon. Finance Minister which says: "Let us discuss."

Why should you make an endorsement—"discuss"? What would you discuss if there is nothing to do or if the UTI had nothing to do with the sale of ITC shares? If the BAT does not come into the picture at all, you should have asked him what he is talking. You could have asked him to throw it into the waster paper basket. I am told that there are two endorsements saying "discuss". Why are you discussing something imaginary? Has he got so much spare time that he will discuss matters which have no relevance and are imaginary. Therefore, there was

something. What was it? We want to know the truth. Shri Vajpayee have not dealt with it. You have not dealt with it. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister what was that. How could something be placed on the Government of India or the Ministry of Finance if they have nothing to do with that? You would not have done it. If it was a matter of Urban Affairs, you would have said that you send it to Shri Jethmalani. But he solemnly signs it and sends it again back to his Adviser. Sir, I cannot understand this. After this, it is being alleged that it has nothing to do and it is all imaginary and that there was no proposal at all. What he is supposed to have said somewhere else—I cannot mention where it has been said—is that there was no proposal for sale of shares to BAT. Sir, it requires a deep probe.

Sir, there was a reference to many papers and letters from Members of Parliament. I have been able to get a copy of that which is dated 12th of January, 1999 and I heard something on TV last night. I need not say from whom because I will be hauled up by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. On the television I heard that the date was corrected to 5th March. But in January it was in the papers. In January there were news items coming out on this. Critical comments were being made. The Government of India is wholly unaware of this and everything is done on the basis of a letter to the Prime Minister. There is no dearth of staff of the Prime Minister. He is not like me. I have to open the letters, read them and put them into envelopes.

He has got a tremendous staff. They would have told him that it is appearing in the newspapers; there is a letter written by forty Members of Parliament to the hon. Prime Minister which is the subject matter of discussion in the country. The Prime Minister's Secretariat does not bother about it. The Finance Minister does not bother about it. What has happened? What is the complaint? Why are they so upset? Why have forty Members of Parliament written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister? It appears that some of the letters and some of the signature may not be genuine...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Coochbehar): Sir, in this connection I would like to say one thing since my name has been referred to in the other House, the Rajya Sabha, by the hon. Finance Minister in connection with the selling of the UTI shares, along with the 39 other Members who applied to the Prime Minister. I never signed any such document. It is just to put a black spot to my long parliamentary career. I am not a new Member. I am a Lok Sabha Member for seven times. I was a Member of the West Bengal Assembly for three times. The signature is not at all mine. I do not belong to the RSP but I belong to the All India Forward Bloc...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, on this alone a JPC is necessary...*(Interruptions)* On this alone a JPC is required. The names of Members of Parliament have been mentioned here. This letter is being used by the hon. Finance Minister of the Republic of India to belittle the Members of Parliament, to criticise the Members of Parliament. This alone is sufficient for the purpose of setting up a JPC.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee, you can continue tomorrow because at 18.15 hours we have to take up the Budget.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I will take a maximum of another ten minutes. I am not covering the entire thing.

Sir, this is of great importance. It is supposedly dated 5th March. Who changed the date? When did it actually reach the Prime Minister's Secretariat? What is the record of incoming letters? Who attempted this interpolation? If the letter was ultimately not sent until the 5th March, do you think that Members of Parliament are so irresponsible that they will give the letter to the Press six weeks before without sending it to the Prime Minister. This is a matter of great importance.

They have very very temporary and tenuous majority. They may try to put things under the carpet. It will soil the carpet but their reputation will not be clear. Therefore, this is a very very serious matter. I am not going into the details of it.

AN HON. MEMBER: We do not require your certificate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not waste my time in giving certificate to you. I do not do that.

The other very important issue is the question of fixation of the steel price. I know here also the hon. Finance Minister played a very very minor role. Probably, he has got nothing to do with it. But the Government of India is involved in it—I mean the Members of the Cabinet. The steel price recommendation goes from the Ministry concerned, that is the Steel Ministry, and who publishes it? Shri Madan Lal Khurana, you know everything. Why are you keeping silent? In matters of torture of minorities, you are keeping quiet. In matters of corruption, you are keeping quiet although you are a victim of their internal fight.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

The question is how was the price fixed when the prevailing market price or the international price, whatever it was, was quite different. How was this price fixed at \$302? The simple question is this. There is supposed to be an Inter-Ministerial Meeting. Shri Mohan Guruswamy says that. Was there a meeting? What was the decision made there? When was it held? It cannot be such a secrecy like the defence secrecy.

It cannot be of such a secrecy of national interest that the minutes of the Inter-Ministerial Meeting cannot be disclosed even to the Leader of the Opposition, what to talk of Shri Shiv Shanker. If we are not entitled being the Leftists, you show it to the Rightists. Show it to Dr. Subramanian Swamy or show it to Shri Vaiko also. I do not know how long this temporary law will continue? The House, and the country are entitled to know as to whether there was any Inter-Ministerial Meeting; as to whether any suggestion has been given to industry of price at 247 dollars, 245 dollars or 250 dollars. I do not know. How was this 302 dollars arrived at? I do not mind the Government taking a decision to help our indigenous steel industry, if that was the intention. But the allegation is fixation of an adhoc price with an intent to help somebody, the steel dealers and the steel producers here. Whether it is laudable or not laudable is not the question. The question is about the manner of fixing the rates. Mr. Steel Minister, you have come here. You are a new entrant, not so much polluted as others are. Why are you keeping such a company which puts you into trouble?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NAVEEN PATNAIK): It puts me in no trouble at all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Good At least, there is no trouble at all. Therefore, Sir, the Steel Minister should welcome the JPC. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Mr. Speaker, if he yields, I will take one minutes, please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: All right.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Sir, I have tried to reconstruct what has happened. I have great sympathy for my friend, Shri Yashwant Sinha—I entirely share Shri Somnath Chatterjee's views—that perhaps he

is being used as a cat's paw in this game. To the best of my ability, I would reconstruct the events.

The Working Group submitted its Report on the 29th of October, 1998. The Steel Minister had discussed the matter with the Finance Minister and followed this with a letter to the Commerce Minister, dated 12th November, 1998. In that letter, the Steel Minister recommended like this. We shall place the letter. But, I do not think anybody is denying it. I quote:

"I urge you to kindly take steps to remove imports of seconds and defectives below a certain floor price from OGL."

Mark these words 'second and defectives'. The price of seconds and defectives is given in the last column of this letter. The recommendations of the Steel Minister was only to fix the floor price for the seconds and defectives. This follows a discussion with the Finance Minister. Eight days later, the Secretary to the Steel Ministry writes a letter to the Secretary to the Commerce Ministry where he says, and I quote:

"Not only fix the floor price for second and defectives, fix a floor price for prime steel also."

And he adds —

"This issues with the approval of the Steel Minister."

This is followed by another letter from the Steel Secretary to the Commerce Secretary where he says, and I quote:

"Floor prices must be fixed for prime material also, Add 20 dollars to what we think is the FOB price, which is quoted as 282 dollars."

So, 282 dollars plus 20 dollars becomes 302 dollars. The question is: Where did the Steel Minister get the 282 dollars? The finding of the Anti-Dumping authority is, during that period average import prices were far lower at 195 to 215 dollars. The question is whether the Finance Minister has been made a cat's paw in a game between the Steel Minister and the Commerce Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): This is the advantage of being the ex-Minister.

MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI, AVSM (GARHWAL): Mr. Minister, all these letter have to be authenticated and placed on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHETAN CHAUHAN (Amroha): Let the documents be placed on the Table of the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If the Steel Minister denies the letters. I will place it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is the advantage of being an ex-Finance Minister. I am not an ex-Minister. Therefore, he knows how hands are operating there. He has got the correct document and has referred to it. Everything is now exposed.

Sir, the hon. Steel Minister is a democrat, he is a transparent person, he carries a great tradition, a great legacy. Therefore, of all persons, he should not shy away or run away from this. He should not get too much polluted. So, at least, he should agree to this demand. As has been asked for, where did he get this \$282? Where did he get this? How did he come to the figure of \$302? As I said, some material has been given and let us have it.

Sir, these are questions, as I said earlier, which are contained in the several allegations which have been made by their own man. We would like to know whether they call for an answer. If they call for an answer, how is that answer to be given? We are saying: let us form a Committee. The inquiry will be over in two or three days, because not many serious matters are there. Let them bring the facts before the Committee and let the Committee decide and place a report on the Table of the House. It will be an all party Committee, not a Committee comprising of two or three persons.

Sir, there are serious allegations made by their own person, who belonged to their own National Executive, about what is happening in the PMO, what is happening in the 'PMH'—you know 'PMH', it is Prime Minister's Household—what is the coterie and what are the charges against 'A', 'B' or 'C'. There are so many names like Dabhol, Hinduja, Mittal etc. We would like to know whether they have anything to do with this PMH or the PMO. I do not know even that in-law. Fortunately or unfortunately I do not know and I do not make any allegations myself. But Shri Mohan Guruswamy has done it. That is the point. Today, because he does not suit your purpose, you would throw him as a red-hot brick.

Sir, I cannot forget the fight that was put up by my friends who are now in the BJP when allegations of corruption were discussed on the floor of the House. What a great fight that was put up by the then Opposition! Members have resigned from this House also. Shri Kumaramangalam was on the wrong side then: now also he is on the wrong side. What a gallant fight was put up for the purpose of transparency, for the purpose of probity in national life, public life!

Sir, even *Rashtrapatiji* has made comments about corruption in his speech. The Prime Minister is talking about corruption, political corruption in this country and it has become such that all politicians today, including myself, has to prove that they are honest. The country is now becoming disgusted with politicians and when there is an opportunity which is coming in the way of this outfit today, this motley combination masquerading as the Government, they should catch it with both hands. It is an opportunity for providing their honesty, their sincerity, their probity; merely saying that Shri Vajpayee is an emblem will not do. I am not saying that personally he is guilty. But why does he not take this opportunity? Why does he say that he shall tolerate no allegation of corruption? Nothing is a closed book. Here are the Member, who are his peers; let them decide into this question and if there is nothing to get hold of them, then they will be totally exonerated.

Therefore, I strongly support that there is a fit case for appointing a Joint Parliamentary Committee and any opposition on this score is a clear admission of guilt and a guilty conscience.

18.31 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION  
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT—  
GENERAL DEMANDS FOR  
SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS— GENERAL  
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS—  
GENERAL—*Contd.*

SHRI NADENDLA BHASKARA RAO (Khammam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Budget moved by the Minister of Finance, Shri Yashwant Sinha. First of all, I submit that the Budget is anti-people, directionless and without any substance. I will only mention the points instead of going to the political speech so that I am able to utilise the time fully that is allotted to me for my prepared speech.

The Minister of Finance boasted as if the presentation of Budget at 11 o'clock was a great achievement. Eleven o'clock time in London is equivalent to five o'clock in Delhi. Right from Shri John Mathai to Shri Yashwant Sinha, the Budgets were presented only at five o'clock. Why was it so? The Britishers at that time thought that 11 o'clock time in London was suitable to them and five o'clock was fixed in India to present this Budget. So, it is not a great achievement just to present the Budget at 11 o'clock. What is the achievement that he has made by presenting this Budget at 11 o'clock?

[Shri Nadendra Bhaskara Rao]

There is not much substance in it. That is not a big achievement. The time of presenting a Budget is not such a big thing. After all, it is your exercise that matters. There is no study and thoughtful management of the economy in the country by the BJP Government. The Government was formed by the BJP. The country needs better administration and better governance and also better leadership which is lacking.

As a matter of fact, nothing new has been found in this Budget. The Prime Minister-to-DM programme was given by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is not a new thing that panchayats should be given full powers. Money should flow to panchayats and panchayats should be given powers. The panchayats alone can bring back the country to great glory. That was expected at that time. That is not a new thing that has been brought here.

As a matter of fact, the Minister of Agriculture is also present here. Last year, when the Budget was presented, I requested the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Finance to make the insurance credit card system available to the rural folk, that is, the agricultural folk. Nothing has been done. You have come only halfway. The credit card system has been introduced. In what way is it beneficial? Anybody can go to a bank. If the bank facility is available, let them take it. But that is not what we wanted. What we wanted was Insurance Credit Card system, not mere Credit Card system. I do not know whether ryots or *kisans* will be benefited. But you have given only half the way, you have not given the full way to help the agricultural sector or the rural people. As a matter of fact, the Finance Minister had been telling that in the Budgetary provisions, they had made an increase of 33 per cent. In this paper it is said:

"The Minister of State for Agriculture, Shri Sompal, in his Address, on 13th March joined issue with the Finance Minister with regard to the real increase in allocations of funds to agriculture and the cooperative credit sector even though the allocation had been increased by 33 per cent in the year 1999-2000 Budget in real terms, the investment was low, as compared to that of 1998-99."

This is what Shri Sompal, Minister of State for Agriculture had stated the other day, that is, on 13th March. How can you say that you have increased it by 33 per cent for the agriculturists? Our hon. Members are thinking that you had done so much for the agriculturists, but your own Minister, your own colleague admits that nothing had been done. It is not in real terms. As a

matter of fact, I will read, with your permission the following:

"Further, as compared to this year, the hike for the agricultural sector was 51 per cent in the last Budget. There was a virtual decline in the allocation for agriculture."

These are not the words of the Opposition Benches, these are the words of your own Minister, your own colleague. So, there was a virtual decline in the allocation for agriculture.

"If inflation of the order of 3 per cent or 5 per cent was taken into account, Shri Sompal added, as compared to this year, the hike for the agricultural sector was 51 per cent in the last Budget. He said, even though one could make political capital out of the stepped up allocation, the decline in allocation could worsen the situation and also create agrarian tensions."

This is what Shri Sompal—I have all respect for his ability; I know him personally; he is a good administrator—had mentioned in one of the meetings. In other words, Shri Sompal was speaking at a meeting between NABARD and the Ministry of Agriculture. The Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinha, who was to inaugurate the event could not do so because of his preoccupation in the Parliament. Shri Sompal said:

"While every one from the RBI, NABARD to the State Governments, and the Planning Commission agreed that the revival of the Cooperative Credit Sector was important, the Finance Ministry was making the technical point that the shareholders alone should undertake rehabilitation measures."

How are you going to help the rural credit? What is the new measure that you have brought for the rural people? What are the things that you have brought for the rural sector? The hon. Members also, perhaps, following the entire text of the Finance Minister's Speech, have been telling that the rural people have been helped, rural sector have been helped, and so on. How? Your own Minister, your own colleague said, nothing was done in real terms. Further it says:

"In other words, the Finance Minister was saying that the farming community would undertake gigantic nation-wide task."

How could it be done? What is the help that he had rendered? Nothing of that sort had been done. I am

sure, you will agree with me that the Central Government's approach could be merely to see that the cooperative as a subject stays and leaves the destiny of the cooperative movement to the States. For over a century now, the conception, the nurturing, the promotion and development of the cooperative system had been actively and aggressively handled further by major initiatives taken by the Central Government earlier. He said:

"NABARD and the National Dairy Development Board would not have been there but for the Central Government's avowed policy to start and assist the cooperative philosophy."

That is a different matter altogether. What I wanted to say, through you, Sir, is this. The allocation has been increased to 33 per cent, which is a myth. It is nothing but a bogus thing. It will not increase in real terms. That is what I want to urge before you.

The infrastructure in this country is ignored, industrial growth is sluggish and the exports are nil and only happy development is hi-tech media computensation. In this field, our boys are doing well. Excepting the changing of old schemes by new ones, no new schemes have been brought by him through this Budget.

Due to good performance of the agricultural sector, we were able to have GDP growth of 5.8 per cent but in the industrial sector, the Government failed miserably. There is no growth in export and thus the international trade gap continued to remain as it was before.

It is quite clear in the Economic Survey presented in the Parliament that the present economic and financial structure is not healthy. The Economic Survey suggested checking the Governmental expenses. But on both fronts the Government failed miserably.

The Finance Minister did not show any solutions to the economic problems and reconstructing the economic structure. Of course, an attempt was made for the rural development. That is also proved to be a myth by his own learned colleague, the Minister of Agriculture. He also sympathised the aged but he has not shown how he wants to achieve the economic reforms.

The Finance Minister proposed to collect Rs. 9,000 crore through direct and indirect taxes. The Finance Minister should know that when he enhanced the diesel price, the prices of all the essential commodities will be increased but that was not noted by the hon. Finance Minister. It will lead to deficit economy also.

Reducing the posts of four Government Secretaries is nothing but a gimmick. Will it bring the economy to control the situation? It is a gimmick.

There should be a firm decision or understanding about the loan taken by different States. The State Governments are left and right taking loans. the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken a loan of Rs. 38,000 crore from the World Bank. There must be some check on this, otherwise it will lead to a different situation.

No doubt the share market has interestingly responded to the Budget but without beaming strong in economic and financial position it is not possible to resurrect the market.

Poor governance is damaging the country's economy. The duty hike in import of sugar by 20 per cent from five per cent does not help the sugar industry. The sugar industry is actually sinking today. About 1,10,000 tonnes of sugar is piling up. Nobody is there to lift it. Yet we are importing sugar from Pakistan. About 12 lakh tonnes of sugar has been imported from Pakistan. For what purpose. If this trend is continued then the sugar industry is going to be sick.

As it is the industrial growth is about three-and-a-half per cent and the export growth collapsed. If it is not reversed, it will lead to breakdown of Balance of Payments. Thus the overall economic situation is gloomy for the second consequent year in the BJP rule and the economy would not grow more than five per cent.

As the experts commented, this is the last Budget of the current century. The economic situation in the country is quite disappointing. The country needs better administration and better leadership.

There is a clear shortfall in the revenue and enhanced expenditure which will result in higher deficit, further the Government's dependence on borrowings, result in debt servicing will lead to chaos. From all angles, the Budget is anti-people, without any substance and directionless...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is this? He can brief him outside. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NADENDLA BHASKARA RAO : Sir, I would like to point out only one point, that is protesting against the change of names of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Indira Awas Yojana. I have mentioned about it earlier.

[Shri Nadendla Bhaskara Rao]

The change of names of these programmes will not bring any change to the conditions of the rural poor.

\*SHRI KANCHI PANNEERSELVAM (Chengleput): Hon. Speaker, Sir, when we are towards the end of the 20th century stepping into the 21st century this august House is considering the union Budget which seeks to give us direction in the new millennium. This Budget is a gift to the people of this country from the Government led by BJP-AIADMK alliance. I welcome and extend my support to this Budget on behalf of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Sir, I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak in this House. I also thank the people of my constituency for enabling me to be here in this House. Above all I would like to thank wholeheartedly Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, our leader and the General Secretary of our All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, who made it possible for me to represent both the party and my people.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it your maiden speech?

SHRI KANCHI PANNEERSELVAM: No, Sir. This is my second speech. Sir, I am not reading. I have noted down some points.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, continue.

SHRI KANCHI PANNEERSELVAM: It was rightly pointed out by our leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi that the arrival of this Government marked the end of the high drama enacted by both Shri P. Chidambaram, the former Finance Minister and Shri Murasoli Maran who were in the Union Ministry in the previous regime of a forged alliance Government. The Budgets presented by Shri P. Chidambaram spread a red carpet to foreign investors but never bothered to provide a level field to the indigenous industries or the swadeshi industries. There was more thrust to give priority to the foreign investments or foreign companies while ignoring the industrial sector existing in the country.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahabubnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri P. Chidambaram is a good translator. He can be asked to translate his speech...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, translation is already there and that is also good.

SHRI KANCHI PANNEERSELVAM: Our leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi wanted to put an end to the lopsided approach of Shri P. Chidambaram who gave utmost importance to foreign industries. As desired by our leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, India is now growing to be an emerging power. As sought by our leader the investors from both the foreign countries and from within the country are getting an equal treatment now. This is the second year in succession that our Finance Minister is presenting a heart warming Budget of which our country is very proud.

This year's plan outlay is Rs. 1,00,321 crores which is 17% more than the previous year. This needs to be appreciated. Defence gets Rs. 45,694 crores against Rs. 41,200 crores earmarked last year. Power sector gets Rs. 27,381 crores which is 14% more than last year's allocation. Education gets Rs. 4700 crores and it is 16% more than what it was last year. Agriculture gets an increased allocation to the tune of about 34.55%. All these measures are the welcome features of the year's Annual Budget. We find economic recession almost all over the world. Japan is hit by the South East Asian economic crisis. However we find the Indian economy to be free from the fallout of this downslide trend. The credit for ensuring the soundness of our economy must go to the BJP led Government. We need to appreciate the efforts of our Finance Minister.

The Budget proposes in a rational way to net in Rs. 9334 crores in the form of new taxes. With this the overall growth scenario will witness the Budget deficit coming down to 4.4% towards the end of the financial year from the present level of 5.9%. The deficit that is at Rs. 60,474 crores is expected to come down to Rs. 54,147 crores. In order to increase revenue and to tackle the deficit certain direct taxes have been proposed in the Budget. While making certain adjustments indirect taxes have also been restructured. I would like to impress upon the Union Finance Minister to look into the taxation measures which needs to be corrected. All the citizens of the country must be issued with citizenship cards and they must indicate the professional tax to be levied on individuals according to their income. This would enable the Government to bring more people in the tax net and would help curbing tax evasion while getting more money in the form of tax for the exchequer. Harsh tax levies force people to evade tax. This breeds corruption. For instance the Government employees could not get their full salary between the months of December and February. Many of them find it difficult to make both ends meet paying heavily through their nose. So they

resort to spending money earned through secondary methods. I urge upon the Government to remove 10% surcharge on income tax levied on Government employees. Rs. 12,000 crores of direct tax and Rs. 43,000 crores of indirect tax money are yet to be realised due to improper taxation policy and measures.

Special courts can be set up to settle the pending cases of tax arrears to the Government. Exemptions to the tune of 50% to 70% may be given while settling the cases out of court. I would even ask the Government to make necessary changes in our laws if need be in our Constitution to ensure that cases relating to taxes do not come under the purview of High Courts and Supreme Court. Taxation laws are in plenty today. Interpretation of these laws are done in many ways. Individuals, companies, courts of law and the office establishments are differently interpreting the tax laws. This results in tax dues getting bogged down in court cases. The Government is the real loser because projected revenue targets are not being met. There are several laws related to property tax, land tax, water tax, income tax, gift tax, sales tax and so on. It would be better that we go in for a single point tax system. It is needless to make Government employees paying tax to the same Government they serve. Tax should be levied only on non-Governmental people in the private sector. Tax should be levied on them as professional tax. They must be collected under 10 to 15 heads only. Governmental revenue should be generated through this method. Tax revision must be resorted to once in five years only. Industrialists and entrepreneurs have clear plans ahead of them for the next five years. This will pave way for a stable economy. An individual or a company shall be assessed based on his standing, status and profession or production related work carried on and a fixed amount based on the intended or the targeted turnover shall be fixed to ensure definite revenue through tax. The expected expenditure, personal as well as organisational, shall be deducted from the projected income and advance tax can be collected annually unaltered for every five years. This will help the Government to ensure assured revenue collection while stemming corruption and tax evasion. I hope Hon. Finance Minister would consider my suggestion.

Food, health, primary education, employment and housing are the five basic needs. I express my appreciation for the social concern this Government has got in attending to these five basic needs by ensuring increased allocation for meeting this expenditure.

Agriculturists and agricultural workers form about 75% of the total Indian population. Ours is agrarian economy. That is why the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi said, "India lives in its villages". Bearing this in mind

Panchayati Raj institutions have been strengthened and developmental schemes have been allocated with more funds. This Government needs to be congratulated on this count.

But what is happening in the villages and rural areas of Tamil Nadu? When our late lamented leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu he provided electricity free of cost to farmers for agricultural purposes. It is my bounden duty to recall that the scheme to supply free electricity to farmers was continued during the tenure of our leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi when she was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. She also ensured that power cut was not there in Tamil Nadu. But the present condition requires the Centre's intervention. Many districts in Tamil Nadu are suffering from acute power shortage for the past 2 months. Nobody can say for certain as to when electricity would come or go. Tamil Nadu is in the grip of severe power shortage. Why do I mention this here? It is reported in newspapers two days back that more or less the entire South Arcot district was in dark due to power cut for about 3 days. During the tenure of our Government headed by our leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi there was no power cut even for a day. It is only during now when Karunanidhi's Government is in power, we find acute power shortage and inadequate power supply. I urge upon the Union Government to intervene and save the people from the darkness encircling the lives of the people of Tamil Nadu.

Before I could conclude my speech I would like to highlight certain problems pertaining to my constituency. I would like to bring this to the notice of the Finance Minister. My constituency Chengleput is an industrially backward area. Industrial growth is much less there. Industrial units are sparsely distributed and no big units are there. I urge upon the Union Government to set up feasible and viable industrial units there in Chengleput constituency which is just next to Chennai the metropolitan city. The industrial unit would be able to provide employment and job opportunities to about ten thousand people. This need is greatly felt there and the Centre may kindly look into it to set up a big and viable industrial units there in my constituency.

I welcome the announcement made in this Budget about the Sethu Samudram project. When I look back, I feel that the long felt need and the long emphasized demand to take up the Sethu Samudram project is being duly attended to. Thanthai Peryar, Arignar Anna, Puratchi Thalaivar MGR, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi have all emphasised the need to take up this project. Several members of our party have reiterated this point time and again in this august House.



[Shri Kanchi Panneerselvam]

Our founder leader Arignar Annas persistent demand for Sethu Samudram project when he was a member of the Upper House of Parliament, is still reverberating. After all these leaders made pleas to the Central Government and finally it has been heeded to. Our leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi impressed upon the Prime Minister to concede to this demand on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu. Finally this coalition Government led by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee with our participation is accomplishing this project. Last year when this Government was formed our leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi got it included in the national agenda for governance. Our leader has congratulated this Government for their decision. I request this Government to complete this project within these five years when we are in power. I again thank the Government for taking up Sethu Samudram project.

Two largest occupations available in the country are agriculture and weaving. Agriculturists and weavers are in vast number. The problems faced by the weavers require the concern and the consideration of this Government. You have chalked out a plan to spend Rs. 25000 crores to revamp and modernise the textile industry. At the same time the plight of the handloom weavers needs to be attended to. Handloom sector is sick now. It needs to be revitalised. Handloom sector is the only sector that has not got any subsidy so far. Kanchipuram is a world renowned silk city. Silk weaving in the handloom sector is clustered in and around Kanchipuram which is famous for silk sarees. The silk town and its handloom sector are facing a gloomy scenario. Our former Finance Minister is also here. He knows the plight of the weavers there. But he never extended any concession or subsidy to the handloom sector especially the silk weavers more particularly the traditional handloom weavers of this vast stretch in and around Kanchipuram who are mainly dependent on weaving for their livelihood. He ignored pleas from his own partymen. Except for few rebate schemes no major subsidy scheme was extended to the handloom sector during the previous regime when hon. Chidambaram was its Finance Minister.

The handloom weavers not only in Kanchipuram but all over Tamil Nadu are facing problems and impending closure. What happens today pouring the heart rending. They move to urban areas, migrate to towns and cities. They work even as casual labourers (coolies). It is really pitiable. I urge upon the Union Government to draw a plan to benefit comprehensively all the handloom weavers.

Kanchipuram is a historical town that carved a name for itself in the history. Our leader Anna hailed from Kanchipuram. If you say Kanchipuram, Anna comes to our mind; Sankaracharya comes to our mind, silk industry and silk cloth come to our mind. Temples come to our

mind. The world renowned silk industry of Kanchipuram is sick now. I urge upon the Union Government to save the handloom weavers and the handloom sector evolving a revitalising plan of action.

Our leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi had demanded that Tamil must be made one of the official languages. I urge upon the Union Government to translate this into action and implement our demand.

Now let me come to the law and order situation in Tamil Nadu. It has gone from bad to worse. We understand that our Prime Minister Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee is visiting Tamil Nadu on 20th of this month. We also look back to what happened last year when our Home Minister visited Tamil Nadu. We are afraid the same situation is there now. We are concerned about the safety of our Prime Minister. In view of the bad law and order situation in Tamil Nadu is bad.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Panneerselvam, please wind up.

SHRI KANCHI PANNEERSELVAM: I urge upon the Union Government to intervene and set right law and order situation in Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Panneerselvam, please wind up.

SHRI KANCHI PANNEERSELVAM: We would be able to welcome our Prime Minister on 20th of this month only after ensuring improved law and order situation there.

MR. SPEAKER: Please wind up. We are not discussing about the law and order situation in Tamil Nadu. We are discussing about the Budget. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI KANCHI PANNEERSELVAM: Let me conclude my speech thanking the Hon. Speaker while also reminding the Hon. Finance Minister to look into my demand pertaining to my Chengleput constituency. Last but not the least I would like to impress upon this Government to successfully strengthen the Annapurna rice distribution scheme for the aged and disabled announced in this Budget. People eagerly look forward to it, so you take enough care in the light of the successful implementation of the nutritious noon-meal scheme implemented by our late lamented leader Puratchi Thalaivar and our present leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi. I wish you success and conclude. Thank you.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to announce to the House that since we have decided to pass the Budget and in order to be sure that none of my dear colleagues who are Members of this House, have any difficulty with regard to their dinner, we have made arrangement for dinner for Members and for our friends in the Press, in room No. 70, and for the staff, in room No. 73. It will be available from 8 P.M. onwards.

AN HON. MEMBER: Up to what time are we sitting today?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: You may sit only up to 8.15 P.M., but why do you say no to dinner?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Budget for the year 1999-2000 presented by my distinguished friend, the hon. Finance Minister.

Let me begin by complimenting the Finance Minister on a few things. Last year's Budget was rooted in *swadeshi* and on page after page, the Finance Minister had declared his allegiance to *Swadeshi* and the *Swadeshi Jagaran Manch*, which, I believe, he once headed or of which he was an important office bearer along with the other gentleman who has now become famous in the last few days, Shri Mohan Guruswamy.

This year's Budget Speech, which one magazine counted as containing something like over 15,900 words, carefully avoids the use of the word '*Swadeshi*' anywhere in the Speech. It is a remarkable progress of the pilgrim, Shri Yashwant Sinha. I commend him on this pilgrim's progress and I hope he will travel down this road in the years to come.

I will have occasion to come back to this concept of *swadeshi* a little later, but as I said, let me compliment him on the several good ideas in this Budget. The first is the continuation of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme started by the Deve Gowda Government, and enhancing the allocation to Rs. 1,600 crore. The second is the continuation of the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund started by the Congress Government in 1995-96 and continued by the U.F. Government, and enhancing the allocation to Rs. 3,500 crore. He has promised a new law on competition. I look forward to this law. He has extended the Technology Upgradation Fund for Textiles to the spinning sector.

He has promised a technology mission for vaccines. He has promised an Expenditure Reforms Commission. All these are commendable announcements. All these are welcome promises. He has continued the basic minimum services started by the Devegowda Government and enhanced the allocation to Rs. 4,043 crore. In fact, if there is one programme which is sustaining the panchayats, which is providing enhanced funds to our panchayats, it is the basic minimum services programme started by the UF Government. I commend him for continuing this programme.

He has reduced the excise rates. We started the reform of direct taxes. He has seized the opportunity to reform indirect taxes. I compliment him for reducing the number of excise rates not to the three, as he said, but to six. I think, it is appropriate to remind Parliament that the excise rates have been reduced to six rates and not three rates. Even six rates is a welcome development and I compliment him for that. He has announced incentives for amalgamations and mergers. He has included cold chains and transmission and distribution of power under section 80-1A and in order to please, I believe, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, who was the former Minister and Shri Pramod Mahajan, the present Minister, he has extended section 80 HHC benefits to films and entertainment industry. All these are welcome initiatives.

In particular, I want to commend the initiatives that he has announced for the housing sector. I think, it has come a year too late. It should have come last year. But even so, I have no hesitation in complimenting him for the initiatives that he has announced for the housing sector, but what are these initiatives, what do they make out? In my part of the country, we have women folk who every morning in front of their house—it is swept, it is washed with cowdung and water—put what is called *kolam*. I think, it is the equivalent of *rangoli* in the North. I do not know exactly how *rangoli* is done, exact *kolam* comes close to *rangoli*. It is *kolam*. The *Kolam* is a few dots here and there and then you try to weave a pattern around the *kolam*. I think, it is there in Andhra Pradesh, it is there in Karnataka. It is there in most parts of South India and perhaps in some States in the North also. So, I see the dots. He has put a dot here, a dot there and a dot there. I have listed all of them, but where is the *kolam*, where is the design, where is the purpose? I cannot even see modern art *kolam* there. I can see nothing there. I only see dots and I will tell you why I come to this conclusion.

Sir, last year, the Finance Minister said and he was quite right in that "judge me at the end of the year". He was absolutely right. In fact, some of us were quite hard on him, but it was not a personal criticism of the Finance

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Minister. It is the Opposition's duty to be hard on a Finance Minister so that he will be alert, he will be vigilant, he will not appoint, unwisely, advisors. The idea is to put him on alert that at the end of the year, he will indeed be judged. He said "judge me at the end of the year."

Tomorrow is the end of the year. He assumed office on the 18th of March and tomorrow will be end of one year.

Even going by the financial year, he had a full financial year and we can judge him surely on the 18th of March

or the 31st of March. Let the people of this country judge this Government, judge the Finance Minister, judge the economic performance of this Government. Let it be compared with a bad year of the United Front Government. We had two years, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

1996-97, the first year of the UF Government, like his first year, was a year where we inherited a particular situation, but we did not blame the Congress, we did not try to pass the buck to the Congress. We inherited a situation and we managed it. Their economic survey concedes that 1996-97 witnessed the highest growth in the last 20 years, of 7.8 per cent.

That is your Economic Survey and not mine. But I do not want you to judge you by comparing 1998-99 to 1996-97; we have to compare 1998-99, the current year, to 1997-98 and judge the performance of this Government. I want my friends in the BJP to take this criticism in good spirit. We are criticising you not because we say that you should not be in the Government — I do not say that —nor because we say that you should quit the Government—I do not say that—not yet anyway. But I want you to understand what has happened in the last year. You waste your energy by thumping tables, defending carpet bagging ministers, not people belonging to your Party, who write letters to each other, like I pointed out, the Steel Minister to the Commerce Minister, and putting the poor Finance Minister on the spot. He is, at least, a recent convert to the BJP; the Steel Minister is not, the Commerce Minister is not, the Defence Minister is not — they will carry their carpets and move to another party after a few months or a few years. You will be responsible because this Government is known as a 'BJP Government'. So, please listen to our criticism and take it in good spirit.

According to the Economic Survey, page 64, the average inflation in 1997-98 was 4.8 percent, and the average inflation in the current year is 6.9 per cent. The annual rate of inflation of essential commodities, going by the Consumer Price Index, in 1997-98, was 2.2 per cent, and in the current year, it is 19.8 per cent, which peaked in November-December and it has since come down. This is what the Economic Survey says at page 68.

The foreign currency reserves, by the end of 1997-98, were US\$ 26 billion, and your Government borrowed

US\$ 4.2 billion. What should it be? It should be US\$ 30.2 billion. What is it? It is only US\$ 27.4 billion. It is being put out on television that US\$ 27.4 billion is more than US\$ 26 billion. It is, no doubt. But it has gone up to US\$ 27.4 billion after you have borrowed US\$ 4.2 billion. Where is the missing US\$ 2.8 billion? It is the reserves run down by the Government because exports have not taken off. You have depleted the reserves, and if you had not borrowed US\$ 4.2 billion, the reserves will be well below US\$ 26 billion.

*The foreign investment in 1997-98 was US\$ 3.15 billion, virtually US\$ 3.2 billion, an increase of 18.6 per cent. In the current year, it is only US\$ 1.56 billion, a decline of 38 per cent. This is what has been stated in the Economic survey at page 87.*

The foreign institutional investment in 1997-98 was US\$ 1.82 billion, and in the current year, as on February 28, it is US\$ (—)682 million. In the first 15 days of March, another US\$ 300 million has come, but unless another US\$ 300 million comes in the next 15 days, it will be a year of negative flow (outflows, not inflows of FII).

In respect of FDI approvals, you have given only calendar year figures. In calendar 1997, the entire period occupied by the UF Government, the approvals were Rs. 57,149 crore. In calendar 1998, three months of UF, elections and then nine months of BJP, from Rs. 57,149 crore, it has declined to Rs. 25,103 crore, which is less than half.

As regards money supply growth, when I rose in one of the debates and pointed out that it was money supply which was fuelling inflation, the Finance Minister took umbrage and said, 'We have money supply under control, we will have it under control.' The agreed parameter between the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank of India is 15 per cent to 15.5 per cent. That was indicated even a couple of days ago when the Finance Minister met the Reserve Bank Board. Money supply growth in 1997-98 was a shade above 15 per cent to 15.5 per cent, it was 17.6 per cent. Even that was considered too high an M3 growth. In the current year, it is 20 per cent.

Industrial growth indeed declined in 1997-98. I admit that. But it still registered 5.9 per cent. In the current year, the most optimistic projection is 4.7 per cent. It will not touch 4.7 per cent, going by January-February figures. Services sector in 1997-98 grew by 8.2 per cent. In the current year, the Finance Minister's Economic Survey says, it will grow by 6.7 per cent.

On which parameter do we judge? On which parameter has the Minister outperformed the previous year or the even-previous year? When we judge him this year on his performance this year, we have to give him very low marks on economic performance. I do not blame the Finance Minister, he alone is not responsible. There are external conditions. There are problems within the coalition, there are decisions which he cannot take. There are difficulties. But the point I wish to make is, 1998-99 has been a wasted year, a year of wasted opportunities.

In the beginning of the year we cautioned the Finance Minister that he had presented a protectionist Budget, that he had presented an inflationary Budget and that he had presented a Budget which had no stimulus to growth. He repudiated us, he rubbished us. He said that all was Opposition criticism. At the end of the year, he is confessing that the year has witnessed higher inflation, lower growth and has sent very wrong signals to the rest of the world.

I must admit that this year's Budget is a marked improvement on last year's Budget. It brings back the country and the Government to the path of reforms. But the Finance Minister has not placed the Government in the mainstream of reforms. He is still keeping the country on the pavement. He does not know whether he should get off the road or get on the road. When he is pulled by the Swadeshi Jagaran Manch, he wants to get off the road; when he is pulled by liberalisers and reformers—there are few of them in the Government—he tries to get on the road. He is like Hamlet wondering, 'To do, or not do?' I urge him to do. I urge him to stand up and be counted as a reformer. I remind him of what he spoke in Davos where I was in the audience and I applauded him and praised him to my colleagues. I urge him to speak like what he said in the New York Stock Exchange. I urge him to speak up and say what he said in the Conference Shrimati Sushma Swaraj attended in Washington. I want him to speak that language.

Sir, the exchange rate has declined from 39.65 to 42.5. The exchange rate is still under pressure. I want to point out some flashing red lights which the Finance Minister may wish to keep in mind. Why do I criticise this Budget? I have listed all the good points. I do not see a design or a purpose. I criticise this Budget on six grounds. The first ground is, there is no attempt to address the core and fundamental issues of fiscal and monetary policies. I agree, the Budget has become the platform on which to mount a number of announcements, announcements on behalf of the Rural Development Minister, announcements on behalf of the Commerce Minister, announcements on behalf of some other Minister

and, unenviably announcements on behalf of the Communications Minister also by increasing the postal rates. So, the Budget has become a platform to announce things.

That is the tradition of Indian Budgets. But the fundamental duty of the Finance Minister is to address the core issues. The core issue are fiscal policy and monetary policy. There, this Budget is singularly failed. He does not reveal his mind on the monetary policy. When asked, he says: 'That is the function of the Governor of the Reserve Bank.' That is an admirable sentiment. But it is not true. He knows, it is not true. I know, it is not true. Anyone who has occupied the Finance Ministry knows, it is not true. And, there is a good reason why it should not be so. The Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank must work together very closely and in close consultation with each other on monetary policy. But the Finance Minister's Budget says and the post Budget pronouncements say, 'I have nothing to do with monetary policy. That is the function of the Reserve Bank.' I urge him to revise his views. On fiscal policy, this Budget has been a great disappointment, and to many of us it is, in fact, slightly deceptive.

Sir, in the year, they change the accounting method, and I do not blame him for that. Our GDP has been underestimated according to a number of experts. And, therefore, he wants to revise the GDP. Well, revise the GDP. But you must then come up, come clean and say what this GDP revision means. The GDP revision means, 'the denominator increases very well.' But what is the direction of the fiscal correction? Are you on the path of fiscal correction? Let us ask this question. I mean, there is no ideology in it. There is no Congress ideology, there is no BJP ideology and there is no UF ideology. Fiscal correction is the matter of fact. The fiscal correction is simply figures. Have you corrected the fiscal situation? Now, here are the figures taken from the Economic Survey and the Budget Speech. I have plotted the old GDP basis fiscal deficit and the new GDP basis fiscal deficit. I will not deal with all of them. I will only take the last year of the Congress, two years of the UF and the first year of the BJP, and the next year, that is, the coming year.

Under the old series, during 1995-96, it is 5.4 per cent. During 1996-97, it is 5.2 per cent. During 1997-98, it is 6.1 per cent. During 1998-99, it is 6.5 per cent. The year has ended with a higher fiscal deficit under the old GDP series. Therefore, there has been no fiscal correction at all.

Let us look at the new GDP series. During 1995-96, it is 4.9 per cent. During 1996-97, it is 4.7 per cent—the

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lowest fiscal deficit in 10 years. During 1997-98, it is 5.5 per cent. During 1998-99, it is 5.9 per cent.

So whether under the old series or the new series, there has been no fiscal correction. There has been a fiscal slippage. That is the year that is going by. What about the next year? Does he correct the fiscal deficit next year? Under the old series, on present revenue estimates, which I suspect, and the present expenditure estimate which I doubly suspect, the Finance Minister concedes under the old GDP series, the fiscal deficit will be 6.0, and under the new GDP series, it will be 5.6. He gave out the figures of 4.4 and 4, and Doordarshan put out graph after graph. But Rs. 25,000 crore is buried under the foot note. The foot note on page one of the Budget at the glance shows that there is a buried and hidden Rs. 25,000 crore. And, if you add that Rs. 25,000 crore, the starting point of your fiscal deficit under the old series will be 6.0 and under the new series 5.6. But you will not achieve this target. And, I will tell you why you will not achieve the target.

Last year, for example, you started with a low target but you ended up with 6.5. This year, you are starting with 6, a higher target than last year, and you will not end up with 6.5. You will end up with 6. And, I will presently demonstrate how you will end up with about 7 or so.

Sir, my first criticism of this Budget is that it does not address fiscal correction, it does not address monetary policy. There is still time for him to correct it. There is still time for him to expound on his views.

My second criticism is that this is no stimulus to industrial growth. There was a remarkable editorial in *The Hindu*, and I wrote about it in an article also. There are only four stimuli to industrial growth. One, demand must pick up or foreign investment must flow in or domestic investment must rise or there must be incentives for new investment. What does this Budget do? It imposes a surcharge on income-tax, Customs, Corporate tax and it raises the average Customs duties and excise duties on one half of the goods so that the Finance Minister claims that he is going to make quite a bit of money under excise, under additional resource mobilisation. No tax is being reduced. Where is the stimulus for demand to grow and for the industry to come up and for the domestic investor to make investment? There is no stimulus to industrial growth in this Budget except the initiative for housing which is going to take 18 to 24 months.

My third criticism is the Finance Minister continues with the tax and spend policy. In the current year, he

imposed taxation of Rs. 9,000 crore. In the new Budget, he has imposed taxation of Rs. 9,334 crore. This is the policy which we used to follow in the 60s and 70s, tax and spend. Rather it is spend first and then tax the people. The Finance Minister continues to tax and spend policy which I think is wrong.

My fourth criticism is, this Budget is inflationary like last year's Budget. Last year you phoned me when I said it will be inflationary. Inflation crossed 8 per cent and singlehandedly the Finance Minister was responsible for the victory of the Congress in three States, including your defeat, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. This year also inflation will rise. This year I hope you will be wiser in managing onions and potatoes. But if you manage onions and potatoes, probably you will make a mistake somewhere else like in sugar or wheat or pulses. The point is an inflationary Budget is what has been presented.

My fifth criticism is there is nothing for exports. What is there for exports in this Budget? Nothing at all for exports. The Reserve Bank decreased interest rates. But what have you done for exports? Nothing.

Finally, this is my last criticism. While one part of the Budget signals your bringing back the Government to reforms, the other signal coming out of the Budget is, that reforms are reversible. You may not go forward on reforms. But the single biggest mistake you are making is signalling that reforms are reversible. By imposing a surcharge on corporate tax, income-tax, by creating uncertainty to the tax payer, by imposing a 10 per cent surcharge on Customs duty, and by raising the average tariff, you are sending a very wrong signal to the world that reforms in India are not only on hold, but some reforms are reversible. Once that signal goes, no one will have faith in this country.

On these six grounds, I criticise this Budget and I humbly recommend the Finance Minister to review some of these policies before he comes back with his reply.

I have one or two specific complaints. Look what you have done to textiles. I am sure you are flooded with criticism. Yarn earlier had an excise duty of 5.75 per cent. Textile industry is in recession. My distinguished friend mentioned it a few minutes ago. In the current Budget, excise duty on yarn has been increased to 9.2 per cent. So, yarn is hit first by increasing the excise duty. Look at the other end. Cotton came to this country at zero per cent duty. Cotton is now going to come into the country at 5.5 per cent duty. On the one hand, you impose Customs duty on cotton and, on the other hand, you impose an enhanced excise duty on textiles and

then you say that textile industry will be upgraded and modified and improved and that it will grow. I am sure you are flooded with representations on this. I urge you to take a look at it.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Ghosi): What should he do?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He should reverse these duties. I do not want to use the expression 'roll back' but he should reverse these duties.

My next specific criticism is, your figures on revenue and expenditure are suspect. Let me give one example of this. It is very interesting and I am sure, hon. Members will be interested in it. The Government of India, in 1997-98, employed 37,86,865 persons. I am quoting from the Report of the Government of India. The Government of India employed 37,86,865 persons and it spent Rs. 757 crore on travel. I am just giving an example of the suspect nature of these figures. In 1998-99, the current year, the Government of India employs 39,02,303 persons. There is an increase of 1,16,000 people. The travel budget goes up from Rs. 757 crore to Rs. 1155 crore this year. Much of this travel is between Delhi and Chennai and Delhi and Calcutta. I can understand that. It goes up by a factor of almost 50 per cent. In the next year, the Government of India will employ 39,45,797 persons. There is an increase of another 43,000 people but the travel budget will not go up from Rs. 1155 crore and instead it will come down to Rs. 1116 crore. He wants us to believe these figures. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY (Bapatia): Maybe, it is because he has cut down four Secretaries!

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Your diesel prices have gone up; your railway rates have gone up; and your air fare will go up shortly. So, how would the travel budget come down? You want us to believe these figures!

I can give figure after figure under head after head. Your expenditure will not be curtailed. I will give you the gross figures also. Let us look at the gross figures. In 1997-98, the total expenditure of the Government of India was Rs. 2,32,068 crore. In 1998-99, the total expenditure was Rs. 2,81,912 crore, an increase of Rs. 49,844 crore, or roughly Rs. 50,000 crore. So, this year, compared to last year, the total expenditure has increased by Rs. 50,000 crore. What is going to happen next year? The hon. Minister of Finance would like us to believe that the total expenditure will increase by only Rs. 1,970 crore. Even if you add the Rs. 25,000 crore which is buried in the footnote, it comes to Rs. 26,970 crore. You

know it; I know it; and everybody knows it. The total expenditure will not be contained to the figure you have given.

Look at your revenue side. You project at the highest a GDP growth of about 6.5 per cent; you project an inflation of about six per cent. Therefore, the nominal GDP growth can only be 12.5 per cent. If nominal GDP growth will be 12.5 per cent, how do you project customs duties to increase by 18 per cent and excise duties to increase by 20 per cent? So, these figures are suspect. You will not achieve these revenue figures and you will not be able to contain expenditure at this level. Therefore, I say, you will not be able to meet your fiscal target. Your fiscal target, like this year, will be overshort. Also, since you are beginning with a fiscal deficit of six per cent under the old GDP series, you will end up with about seven per cent.

Let us take a quick look at the performance of this Government and what it is proposing to do next year. Take, for example, agriculture. In the current year, the Budget Estimate for expenditure on agriculture was Rs. 3,864 crore but they spent only Rs. 2,776 crore from the Budget Estimate. They spent almost Rs. 1,100 crore less. On Rural Development, they budgeted to spend Rs. 5,881 crore but they spent only Rs. 5,563 crore and for the next year, the Budget Estimate is only for Rs. 5,408 crore, which is less than what they have spent this year.

On Rural Employment, they budgeted to spend Rs. 4085 crore and they spent only Rs. 4050 crore; next year, they plan to spend only Rs. 3795 crore. Is this the Government committed to agriculture? Is this the Government committed to rural development? Is this the Government committed to rural employment? The figures do not show that.

Take the case of Power. The Central Plan outlay was Rs. 10,905 crore; actual expenditure was only Rs. 8822 crore. The Power Minister is not here. Some one should ask him, why he was not able to spend it. In the case of Petroleum, the Plan amount was Rs. 14,732 crore; but the actual expenditure was only Rs. 11,938 crore. The Petroleum Minister is not here. Somebody should ask him. In the case of Industry, the Plan amount was Rs. 11,550 crore and the actual expenditure was Rs. 7955 crore. In the case of Fertilizer, the Plan amount was Rs. 2249 crore and the actual expenditure was Rs. 989 crore. In the case of Transport, the Plan amount was Rs. 16,185 crore and the actual expenditure was only Rs. 14,397 crore. In the case of Roads, the Plan amount was Rs. 2230 crore and the

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actual expenditure was only Rs. 1648 crore. In the case of Social Services, the Plan amount was Rs. 18,310 crore and the actual expenditure was Rs. 16,412 crore.

If you are not able to spend on Power, on Petroleum, on Industry, on Fertilizer, on Transport and on Roads, how do you expect India's economy to grow? If you are not able to spend on agriculture, rural development, rural employment and social services, how do you expect the poor of this country to be taken care of? You can hold a mirror to my face and you can hold a mirror to Dr. Manmohan Singh's face and point out that in one year this did not happen and that did not happen. We did not boast about ourselves as a stable Government and an able Prime Minister. That is your boast. We are normal people with feet of clay. We are modest people. We are not as competent as you are. We did our best. But you have an able Prime Minister and a stable Government; and whatever deficiencies are there, the *Swadeshi Jagran Manch* is there to supply the deficiencies. If you want a militant group to lead your brigade, there is the *Bajrang Dal* to lead the brigade. There is this *Vishwa Hindu Parishad*; there is this *Hindu Munnani* of Gujarat.

We are God's lesser children and you are God's favourite children. You are close to Lord Ram. We are far away. So, you should perform better. But where is your performance? Where is your performance in Power, Petroleum, Industry, Fertilizer and Transport? Where is your performance in Rural Development? Where is your performance in Rural Employment?

Let me look at two specific projects in Tamil Nadu. Madras Refineries Limited is a leading refinery based in the suburb of Madras. Its Plan investment in the current year was Rs. 804 crore; actual investment was only Rs. 456 crore. Why, I ask. Where is the Petroleum Minister to answer this question? Next year, he plans to invest only another Rs. 462 crore. Let me look at the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Its Plan investment was Rs. 1112 crore and the actual investment was Rs. 750 crore. I want to ask the Coal Minister, why? These are two vital public sector projects in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The National Highways Authority of India's Plan investment for the current year is Rs. 500 crore; actual expenditure was Rs. 101 crore. If the Law Minister occasionally remembers that he is also the Surface Transport Minister and pays some attention to the Surface Transport Ministry and less attention to the Law Ministry, both the Ministries will do well!

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Why is it so?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You ask him.

Sir, I have to conclude. I have to conclude with one humble plea and I say this with folded hands.

You have been a Civil Service Officer. You are not a small man; you are not a petty man. Why did you do this to the names of Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi? I ask you most humbly, for 17 years, Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister of India.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: And he worked under him.

Shri A.C. JOS (Mukundapuram): They are very small people.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The people of India adore him, admire him and revere him. He was a man with great qualities; he steered this country. He spent nine years in prison.

Since the age of 29, he entered the freedom struggle, gave up his family, his child was born when he was in prison and he saw his child as he walked into the prison. You know that moving episode that he describes. For seventeen years he was the Prime Minister of India. Indira Gandhi whom Shri Vajpayee, sitting here said, *Durga* of India, was the Prime Minister of India for sixteen to seventeen years. What did the Congress Government do? It named one employment programme as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, not even Nehru; and it named a housing scheme as Indira Awas Yojana.

These were the people who were stoutly opposed to Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. Even they did not stoop to this low level of removing the name of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. As your friend, as your colleague and as your predecessor, I implore you very humbly, please do not lend the dignity and authority of your Office to the pettiness, thoughtlessness and the meanness of some Members of your Party. I implore you with folded hands to restore the name of Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. ...*(Interruptions)* You name a new project after Sardar Patel and you name a new project after Deen Dayal Upadhyay, I do not have any complaint. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ratilal Verma, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: In Gujarat, Ahmedabad Airport is named after Sardar Patel, I salute the memory

of Sardar Patel. In Bhubaneswar, the airport is named after Biju Patnaik. I salute the memory of Biju Patnaik. ...*(Interruptions)* We did it. If the Finance Minister wishes to name a new project after the name of Deen Dayal Upadhyay, I salute the memory of Deen Dayal Upadhyay. But please, my dear friend, do not lend your authority and dignity of your Office to the pettiness and the smallness exhibited by some of your colleagues.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI PRABHAT KUMAR SAMANTARAY (Kendrapara): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. After hearing the speech of the former Finance Minister, I still feel that this Budget presented by Shri Yashwant Sinha needs to be commended for the simple reason that he is the first Finance Minister who has, in spite of the difficulties the country is facing because of the mismanagement of the finances for the last fifty-one years, tried his best to present a rural oriented Budget which would be beneficial to the common people and for that I congratulate him.

I congratulate him for that. His experience as a Civil Servant and as a leader of the people at the grassroot level, has led him to present a Budget which is for the people of India. I remember his greatness when he was the Civil Servant. I had an opportunity to negotiate with him in the Ministry of Surface Transport. We both were a party and signatories to a settlement for the port and dock workers. I had the opportunity to know his meanness. The meanness which he has shown in this Budget, is really meant to favour the neglected people of India.

Before going into the details of the Budget, I would like to make a small reference. Year after year, Budgets have been presented in this country. Just two hours before, we had a discussion in this House on an issue in which the whole House was packed up. It has become so redundant for the representatives of people to discuss and deliberate both the plus or the negative sides of the Budget. The presence in the House does not reflect the desire of the people to know about the Budget. It has nothing to do with the present Finance Minister's Budget. It is due to the maladies that have been committed in this country by making tall promises in the Budget. It is a fact that the Minister has tried his best to bring back health of the finance of this country by reducing the fiscal deficit. His objective is to attend to the human resource development programme and thus empower the poor. He has tried his best to do something in the field of agriculture and rural credit also.

19.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Instead of appreciating the efforts made by the Finance Minister, the criticism is being made that the country's financial position is such that we cannot meet the promises made by the Finance Minister. It is a fact but who is responsible for that? Is it the present Government who is responsible for it or the Government which has governed the country for the last 45 years, made tall promises, shed crocodile tears for the poor but done nothing? The deeds of the past Governments have led the country to such a financial position where India cannot stand before its neighbouring countries so far as the financial position is concerned. I will not go into the details of the Budget as I cannot cover all the points.

I have got little apprehension over the objective of the Budget and the problem of unemployment with which the country is suffering.

Sir, in India unemployment has assumed a serious dimension in recent years. It is rampant in rural areas, urban areas as well as among the industrial labour and also among the educated people. According to the estimates, about eight million persons including post-graduates, trained engineers and technocrats are unemployed in this country. With this position of unemployment and the present proposition of disinvestment in the public sector undertakings, I have got a little doubt to be cleared.

Sir, in 1958, this very Parliament passed the industrial resolution for the setting up of the public sector undertakings. Over a period of time, the country had invested huge money in these PSUs and a very huge infrastructure was created. Now, with the opening up of the market we are going for disinvestment in this sector. The Government in this budget has provided for a capital receipt of Rs. 10,000 crore from disinvestment of equity holdings in PSUs. The Government policies of privatizing non-strategic units, financial institutions and banks through gradual disinvestment has failed miserably on all counts, whether it is the generation of expected funds, or ensuring healthy and transparent management or building-up investor confidence, leave aside its effect on the stock market. The objectives of privatisation, it appears, have lost long back on its way in the process of framing the policies and actual disinvestment. The total investment of the Government in the financial institutions and banks exceeds Rs. 30,000 crore and aggregate funds available with the institutions and nationalized banks exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 crore.



[Shri Prabhat Kumar Samantaray]

Sir, I will try to draw the attention of the Finance Minister with a small example of the management of the ICICI. This is a financial institution created by the Government of India. But it is run almost as a private financial institution. The total Government equity holding in ICICI through other financial institutions and insurance companies is about Rs. 192 crore working out at 36 per cent of its total capital. The balance holding lies with private investors in India and abroad. As against the 36 per cent holding, total unsecured and guarantee funding by the Government to ICICI is a whopping Rs. 15,000 crore, financed at a substantially subsidized cost and at the cost of the Government's obligation for many projects of public importance.

The Government has successfully managed to relinquish its control in ICICI by bringing its holding to minority. That too, without any contribution to the exchequer. I am just giving an example how it is managed because of the minority holding in the shares of the ICICI.

The appointment of its chairman after his retirement in appreciation of his services of his contribution to the company. By the same logic, IDBI, SBI, IIBI, all should have its retired chief executives been appointed as Chairman emeritus. Their Chief Executive's salary for 1997-98 was Rs. 25,84,737. Apart from this, there are many perks also. This empire has been built up with exchequer's money. But since the Government does not have any control over it, they take a decision without comparing what is going on in other Government or private sector. Can we afford such a laxity and such a way of managing things in financial institutions where the cost of maintaining its Chief Executive is more than Rs. 25,00,000 per annum? Sir, I have some apprehensions about attempts of disinvestment. We know that as per the Companies Act, if the Government holding is less than 50 per cent, then it will not be a Government company and it will go out of the purview of the scrutiny of the Parliament, the Audit and nobody will have the propriety of accountability to the exchequer. In this situation, if the earlier investments made in the public sector undertakings and the financial institutions are disinvested, then the CAG and the PAC will have no role to play and these institutions will not be accountable to anybody. If there is sickness in the management of the public sector undertakings and the financial institutions, then how will the condition improve by only disinvestment?

I believe that there are three factors or components which are responsible in managing things. They are employees, the bureaucrats and the Government. If Government, that is, the Parliament, has no role, if these institutions will have no propriety of accountability to

Parliament and if the employees also get retrenched, then the responsibility will accrue on the bureaucrats who are monitoring and guiding for years together. They will continue to represent in the Board directly or indirectly because Government will have to represent its minimum share and in that case also, the same bureaucrats will represent in the Board. At the same time, they are representing the Government having majority share which they cannot manage. In such a situation, how is the Government going to explain about improvement after disinvestment? This is my question.

I have another apprehension and that is about the regional imbalance that is existing in the country. A country like India cannot ape the policies of USA and other developed countries. Employment generation and balanced development of the different regions are as important as economies of scale. What scope does this lending pattern of Financial Institutions and banks leave for MSIs?

I shall be drawing the attention of the Government to the regional imbalance which Orissa is facing now. The paradox is that the State of Orissa languishes in the whirlpool of abject poverty in the midst of abundant natural resources with 98 per cent of the country's chromite reserves, 86 per cent of nickel ore, 70 per cent of bauxite, 28 per cent of manganese, 33 per cent of graphite, 31 per cent of rare earth, 26 per cent of iron ore and 24 per cent of coal with 56,000 square kilometres of forests, 450 kilometres of coast line and 10 per cent of water resources of the country with 5 per cent of land area and 4 per cent of human resource of the nation still riddles many.

States with similar conditions are given special category status on the recommendations of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Finance Commissions like those of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, Goa, Nagaland, Mizoram and Sikkim.

20.00 hrs.

In Orissa, more than 44 per cent of the people belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and one after another, many Finance Commissions have observed that Orissa should be given the status of a Special Category State for a better deal, but it has been neglected by the Central Government for the last 51 years.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you please conclude now?

SHRI PRABHAT KUMAR SAMANTARAY: Yes, I am concluding.

Orissa is poor by all standards, but natural resources. However, miseries of poverty are more visible and heart rending in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes concentrated areas. Their problems deserve to be addressed quickly and seriously with adequate funds, proper attitude and responsive institutional structures.

Sir, no Budget wears a human face denying proper attendance to the needs of these targeted groups with a view to alleviating their poverty and backwardness.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Samantaray, you will have to conclude now.

SHRI PRABHAT KUMAR SAMANTARAY: Sir, I am just concluding.

With these words, I urge upon the Finance Minister to take steps to recognise Orissa as a Special Category State and extend the privileges already granted to the Special Category States to this backward region of the country at the earliest.

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN (Trichur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the time at my disposal is very short, I shall confine myself to the basic policy approach of the Budget.

The hon. Finance Minister, in his Budget speech, has rightly drawn our attention to the fact that the market economies are facing serious crises the world over. He said:

"The year 1998, particularly, has been an year of unprecedented global turmoil."

Sir, I agree with the assessment of the hon. Finance Minister on this global financial crises. I am sorry to point out that he has not gone deep into analysing the reasons for the economic crises, especially the market economy crises the world over. If he had done that, I believe that the whole trend of the Budget would have been different.

Sir, after the Second World War, more than 100 colonial countries got independence and they have tried to build up their own economy on self-reliance. I am not going into the whole history of our development. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru built up a solid base for our progress. Of course, we got help from the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries and a self-reliant economy was built up for the advancement of our industries.

Sir, the erstwhile imperialist powers do not want the developing countries to advance industrially. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted the entire non-aligned nation to fight against the erstwhile imperialist powers. But now there is a trap laid by the erstwhile imperialist countries to get hold of our market and our economy. I am sorry to say that that trap is now there in our country also.

When we go through the Economic Survey, the most perturbing fact is that our industrial growth is declining alarmingly. What is the main reason for that decline? There are so many reasons. The purchasing power of our people is declining. Unless the purchasing power of our people is enhanced, the industrial growth will be declining further.

But apart from such internal factors, the traps of the erstwhile Imperialist powers through the IMF and the Uruguay Round of Talks culminated in the WTO. All these traps are working very actively to obstruct our industrial growth. Take, for example, our import policy. Liberalisation is a very good word. But the liberalisation of our import policy is the main obstacle in our growth.

Unfortunately, I must confess that when we talk of foreign multinational corporations, our monopoly houses are also a part of it. That is the tragedy of it. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was very much worried about the growth of monopoly houses. They are not at all interested in our industrial growth. They are very much interested in sharing the profits of the multinational corporations. Almost all our monopoly houses are now a part and parcel of the multinational corporations.

I am afraid that our policies are being influenced by these monopoly houses which have direct interests in the multinational companies. That is why such liberalisation about import and other things is going on. Our Minister of Finance painted a rosy picture of our pharmaceutical companies. The Minister of Industry was saying about the restructuring of our pharmaceutical companies. We had ample time to get our medicines patented in this country. If we had patented our medicines, our companies would have gone very far. We had waited to give EMRs to multinational companies. If our medicines were patented, our companies would have flourished. Now, you have allowed EMRs and our medicines have not been patented as yet. What is the future of our pharmaceuticals? When the market is swallowed by foreign companies.

As you know, when import duties are reduced, many of the factories find it very difficult to survive. Take, for example, the most prestigious company, the Hindustan

[Shri V.V. Raghavan]

Machine Tools. Once upon a time, Pandit Nehru told that the HMT was a jewel in our industrial sector. But by import of cheap secondary machinery from other countries, the HMT is now finding it very difficult to survive. What was the need for importing very cheap secondary machinery from other countries?

We have BHEL. We have HMT. All these companies are finding it difficult to survive because of our wrong import policy. Take for example FACT. We had been repeatedly requesting the hon. Finance Minister, the hon. Prime Minister that import duty on Caprolactum should be enhanced. In this regard, there was a promise given by them. But what we find is that the Government not only enhanced the import duty, but, this time, they have reduced further by 5 per cent. How can the FACT survive? Take for example the rubber unit. Used tyres are being imported. Polyurethane are being imported. If these imports go on like this, how can our industrial sector expand? If the market is captured by multinational companies, where is the scope of expanding or developing our industries? So, our self-reliance, our basic economic structure is being captured by the multinational companies. Our market is being flooded by the multinational companies goods because our monopoly houses get a share from them. So they are with them. That is the tragedy. Their influence is inflicted in the Union Government's economic policy. So, we have to fight both of them. We have to give a stiff fight in order to safeguard our own national interests.

Sir, look at the Budget. There is a Surcharge on Income Tax. It is very interesting to note that out of Rs. 4800 crore, the Corporate Sector will be paying only Rs. 600 crore. Their share would have been Rs. 2300 crore but due to incentives given by the hon. Finance Minister to the tune of Rs. 1700 crore, they will be paying only Rs. 600 crore. Actually, by way of Surcharge on Income Tax, the cooperative sector have to bear only Rs. 600 crore, whereas the salaried people, the middle class people or those people whose income is Rs. 60,000 per annum, have to pay Rs. 2500 as Surcharge.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Raghavan, your Party has been allotted 10 minutes' time. You have already taken 11 minutes. Now, you conclude.

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN: Sir, I will conclude in two minutes' time. The burden on the common people would increase by this Budget. Before the Budget, the Government enhanced the prices of rice, wheat, and sugar by declaring administered prices. That step is an encroachment on the rights of this House. So, just two weeks before the *Rashtrapati's* Address to Parliament,

the administered prices were enhanced. This year, the prices will go up. The common people will have to bear most of the burden due to this Budget proposals.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not to me, but to the Government.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARY (Adilabad): Thank you Sir. For the first time, in the last fifty years of our Independence, as a new beginning, the hon. Finance Minister has presented the Budget in the forenoon instead of 5 p.m.

Let me compliment hon. Prime Minister for a few things like giving more emphasis on the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, giving more emphasis on RADF-6 and also for technological upgradation in the spinning sector, especially giving emphasis to the services sector. An initiative has also been taken in the housing sector.

I am happy that new initiatives, like watershed development programmes, have been taken in the agricultural sector. In that, the participation of local NGOs has been made compulsory. The system will be taken up with the help of local people. It is going to cover about hundred districts in a period of three years.

In the last year's Budget, you can see that in the agricultural sector, it was Rs. 3684 crore and a sum of Rs. 2736 crore was spent. The difference of about Rs. 1100 is available. By stressing on that gap, I would request the hon. Minister to give more emphasis this year, especially on the backward districts, hill areas and in the areas where so far the Watershed Development Scheme has not been implemented. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to implement the Watershed Development Scheme in backward districts, especially in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh, which is a very backward area. I would request him to include watershed management in the system.

Sir, the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme was launched by the former Prime Minister, Shri H.D. Devegowda. At that time a sum of Rs. 1000 crore was given to a State for completion of the project because throughout the country a number of projects were started but due to paucity of funds, all projects could not be taken up. So, with this Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to ask for all the pending projects in the State and priority should be given to them accordingly for the AIBP Fund.

In RADF-6, about Rs. 3000 crore have been given. No doubt, in this Budget there is an increase of about

Rs. 3,500 crore, but I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give more emphasis and at least another Rs. 500 crore should be increased for the RADF-6.

The Kissan Credit Card System which has been introduced by the Government will definitely benefit the farmers of our country. But I would request the hon. Finance Minister that this should be implemented in the rural areas also so that the poor farmers of our country are benefited by this scheme. Before implementing this scheme, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to call all the bankers and the revenue and agricultural officials to coordinate for fixing a time bound programme.

The Crop Insurance Scheme should also be implemented vigorously because last year and this year we witnessed so many suicides committed by farmers in various parts of the country, especially by the cotton growers in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. So, I would request the Hon. Finance Minister that the Crop Insurance Scheme be implemented for the crops like Soyabean, Cotton and *Mirchi*, etc.

Sir, the issue of onion created so many political changes in our country. The Government proposes to create a storing capacity for about 40,000 tonnes of onions. I am happy to note that the issue of onions has been taken care of but what would happen to other crops like potatoes, etc. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to put emphasis on this also.

Sir, a six-fold strategy was announced, like ensuring two-square meals a day, health care, education and employment; shelter and special Annapurna Scheme for senior citizens. It is a sincere effort for tackling the problem. This is also being emphasised by the Nobel Award Winner Dr. Amartya Sen, who wanted drastic changes in economy, towards social structure and for real development of the people.

I am happy that in Andhra Pradesh, a lot of programmes have been taken up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu.

The former Prime Minister used to tell that only 10 per cent of the money allocated to the schemes launched by the State Governments or the Central Government is reaching the beneficiaries. With this concept, the Andhra Pradesh Government launched a genuine programme. Once in every three months, the officials concerned and the non-officials are visiting the villages and understanding the problems. According to their priorities, their problems are getting solved. Like this, this Government is also

giving more and more emphasis to the village community programmes. I appreciate the hon. Prime Minister for this.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give more funds to the village and hilly area development programmes especially in the North-Eastern States. During the regime of the United Front Government, it was decided that every Department should allocate 10 per cent of their funds to the North-Eastern States. Like this, this Government is also giving that ten per cent.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give more emphasis to the development of the hilly areas, backward districts and tribal areas. A comprehensive plan has to be worked for Telangana in Andhra Pradesh where most of the projects or industries are not coming up due to extremist problems; no entrepreneur is coming forward to set up factories. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give more emphasis for laying of roads in the extremist areas to develop more communication.

I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to give more funds to the power sector, especially for rural electrification. The tribal areas are not having any power so far. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to electrify all the tribal areas and all the villages through the REC.

These are all commendable features. Now, the real story of the Budget is reforms but that is not being carried out. This year's *Economic Survey* agrees with the need for the second phase of reforms. The reforms relate to the factor market flexibility; financial sector reform; further decontrol and debureaucratisation including the removal of small scale reservations and export restriction on agricultural products; infrastructure reform, etc. The Finance Minister did not have the right to offer on this...*(Interruptions)* He is facing the problem of high fiscal deficit. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI (Kurukshetra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Everybody should get the opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am doing it. I have given 10 minutes to him, 7 minutes speech is over and 3 minutes are left.

*[English]*

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARY: There is a gap between the cup and the lip! I would request the

[Dr. S. Venugopalachary]

hon. Finance Minister to cover these points while replying to this debate.

The deficiency has gone up to nearly 14 per cent due to this problem. The confidence of the foreign investors in this country's economy is very low. I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister as to who is responsible for this.

The Central Government should allow the States to procure their own amount because for the requirement of foodgrains and for allotting foodgrains to the local farmers, the Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have two more minutes. Kindly conclude within two minutes.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARY: Sir, I will take only two more minutes.

Whatever money is required by the State Governments, whether in the Supplementary Grant or subsidy, the Central Government shall give. According to their set priority, the State Government will spend this money. In all Departments there are a number of Centrally-sponsored schemes. Some States are implementing them but some are not implementing them. Due to that, unspent balance is available with the State.

We have to allot amounts to the States according to the Gadgil formula. Depending on their priority, the State Governments can spend that amount. With this emphasis, I would request the Central Government to act.

Also we have been constantly demanding reduction in the Central expenditure and allocation for more funds. I would request the Finance Minister to give more emphasis in this aspect.

In India, we have richness of the minerals and climate which assures us food, enough water and manpower but still we are unable to exploit all these things.

As per the provision of the Constitution, we promised to give education to all. I am happy to state that the Central Government is setting up one school in each village, in all the 1,18,000 villages. These schools have to be set up expeditiously. The backward and hill area development projects should be taken up on a priority basis.

Sir, the production of sea-food and its profit are coming down. Who is responsible for this?

In the last year's Budget, a sum of Rs. 11,550 crore was provided for industrialisation but the actual amount spent was only Rs. 7,955 crore. So, there is a huge gap. Like that, in the core sector, that is power—Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam is there and he happens to be the Parliamentary Affairs Minister also—nearly a sum of Rs. 10,905 crore had been allocated but the actual amount spent was Rs. 8,822 crore. Power is the need of the hour.

Therefore, REC and other organisations may be strengthened to lay more emphasis on hydro sector power. In the country there is a lot of potentiality for the hydro sector. In Arunachal Pradesh alone there is a potentiality of 30,000 Megawatt. So, I request the Central Government to give more funds for the hydro sector and also for the renovation of the existing thermal plants. I request that the importance of the core sector may be emphasised by this Government.

Nearly three units of the Cement Corporation of India have not been working for quite some time due to the negligence of the management, those who are sitting in Delhi. For the last four months the employees are not getting their salaries. I request the Minister of Finance to especially concentrate on management. There are scandals, so many scams are going on but nobody is worried about the Cement Corporation of India. Even the viable units are simply being referred to the BIFR and the BIFR is also unable to take a decision.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up now.

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARY: I request that the recommendations of the Lakdawala Committee may not be taken into consideration in Andhra. Emphasis may be laid on competitive programmes for people below the poverty line.

I am happy that one programme, namely, the NPRI is given more money, to improve the industry. But I request the Minister of Finance to give consideration to what has been the experience of the Government about the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Also, the earlier Government introduced the NPR Scheme. In that also there are so many hurdles. No banks are coming forward. Simply for the success of the schemes we are implementing them. For this also, I request that the Minister of Finance may call the revenue officers and other concerned officials to ensure the implementation of more and more such schemes.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am not a economist. I born in a family of a farmer. The Minister of Finance is a economist and Chidambaramji has presented many facts and figures in the House during the discussion. I would like to draw the attention of Minister of Finance to some points. I think that anybody who makes the budget, makes on the basis of economic survey. Economic survey is made basis and then the Minister of Finance prepares budget.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to Chapter-V of Government Survey of Price and Distribution. Low rate of inflation is mentioned in it:—

[English]

At the macro level the Government will have to exercise restraint in limiting the growth of money supply as also the fiscal deficit.

[Translation]

I would not like to mention further about fiscal deficit which was discussed by Chidambaramji. It is clearly explained by him in the budget that how the fudged the figures of fiscal deficit when the Minister of Finance was presenting the budget. I would like to quote the statement made by the Minister of Finance regarding economic survey:—

[English]

"The fiscal revenue deficits of both the Centre and the States are still too high and are undermining our polity to bring down the interest rates."

20.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

The rate of money flow, money supply was 17.6 last year which was stated 20 percent by Chidambaramji. It is mentioned in the economic survey.

[English]

To curb inflationary potential further the annual growth rate should be 17.6, restraining the growth of money supply.

[Translation]

He has expressed concern over it and in his budget speech the rate of interest was reduced the very next

day of the presentation of the budget. Rs. 3500 crores credited in Commercial Banks due to relaxation given by him in C.R.R. and reduction in C.R.R., would go in market. It means the inflation will increase rather to decrease.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the third point which is kept in mind by the Minister of Finance about our Five Year Plan. If we see the Ninth Five Year Plan. There is a shortage of Rs. 15 thousand crores in the proposed outlay in the budget presented this year. The Rs. 15 thousand crores will affect environment, Small Scale Industries, Agro & Woolen Industries I would like to say it especially about agriculture. Today, the Minister of Finance and the Government have said that they have paid the attention to agriculture. I would like to say that Public investment in agriculture was Rs. 4970 crores in the year 1994-95 which has reduced to Rs. 4416 crores in the year 1997-98. It means expenditure has not been incurred. The additional amount was not even spent on Accelerated Irrigation Programme (A.I.P.) and no scheme is provided in budget for the year 1999-2000 in this regard. They have invested in private scheme in the name of agriculture sector. It has been accounted for in non-project asset. Non-goods sector *i.e.* any farm house is constructed, is also shown in agriculture investment resulting in increase of population by 1.9 percent per year and good production by 1.7 percent per year. If it goes like that there will be scarcity of food in coming 5 or 7 years resulting in food crisis and farmers and entire country would suffer.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, they indeed have done one job of making provision of cold storage for onions. But I would like to say that contribution of onion in agriculture is negligible and there has been decline in food production as production 199.4 million tonne in 1996-97 has been reduced to 195.2 million tonne in 1998-99, which is not correct. The contribution of 36 percent in 1998-99 was due to foodgrain prices why is it so? Because as per the policy of Govt., the buffer stocks which should have been minimum 2 million tonne in the case of wheat remained upto 5 million tonnes and 2 to 3 million tonnes in the case of rice remained more stock was not released due to which foodgrains were taken at cheap rates from the farmers but not released and consumers *i.e.* poor people purchased it on higher rates.

[Translation]

Such policy of Government proves that the policies of Government are pro-traders and anti-farmers and anti poor.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Now I would like to say particularly about oil seeds that the crops of rapeseeds and mustard seeds are grown in the areas of scarcity of water particularly in Rajasthan and Haryana. These two States produce 1/3 of the total production in the country. But the consumption of 70 lac tonnes of our country, has decreased by 15 lac tonnes and the Government did not

[Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda]

pay any attention towards it. We were importing 1 to 3.50 lac tonnes every year since 1991-92 to 1996-97 but this year, we will have to import 25 lac tonnes. The Food allied products constitute 3.6% of consumption of import of the whole country but the import of Food allied products has increased from 3.6% of to 5.6% in 1996-97 and 1998-99 which is detrimental to the farmers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, they have said that they will provide 10 k.g. grain to the poor family living below poverty line under P.D.S. I would like to inform that suppose average consumption of a family is 50 k.g. grain, then he will have to purchase rest of the 40 kg. from the market or at the rate which has been fixed for the persons living above poverty line. It means that a poor people has to purchase 40 kg. grain at market price or the price which has been fixed for the persons living above poverty line i.e. if the family, to which you have given 10 kg. grain at BPL rate, purchase 5 kg. at market rate, then it would loose all benefit. He will have to purchase 35 kg. grain at market price. I am to submit that it will be beneficial if the food grain is provided to 75% poor people who are living below poverty line. The way in which you are implementing the Targeted Public Distribution System, it has proved to be Targeted People Destroyer System. So far as the companies are concerned, you merged the companies but they got the monopoly for which you had brought MRTP Act, now again they are creating monopoly and all the assets are going in the hands of some people and there will be no competition, and the result of which will be faced by the common man.

The Minister of Finance has paid special attention towards Pharmaceutical industry. You are giving benefit to those companies which are earning 40% of their investment whereas you are not giving benefit to PSU Steel. It means that common consumer will have to purchase medicines at higher rates—you can imagine. Shri Chidambaram Sahab has said many things. I do not go department-wise but the budget estimate of Central Plan outlay agriculture and allied activities has been reduced from Rs. 3864 crores in 1998-99 to Rs. 3736 crores. The Budget estimate for rural development has been reduced from Rs. 8182 crores to Rs. 7843 crores. So far as farmers are concerned, they have been punished in each sector. Shri Barnala Sahab is sitting here, he has increased the price of urea, diesel before the presentation of budget. He did not do anything to provide relief to farmers in respect of cost. The farmers have been burdened more. I am to say a lot of things. You did not take up any new project for irrigation, no provision was made for SYL. Nothing was done about the Renuka dam, one thing was done that they have changed the names of Nehru Rojgar Yojana and Indira Awas Yojana. I would like to tell the Minister of Finance

that the poor people and public of this country can not forget the names of Nehru or Indira Gandhi by changing or removing their names. By presenting such budget you have tried to remove farmers and poor people from this country. Pt. Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi will be remembered by our countrymen and the farmers and poor people will also remain in this country but this Government, which have become traders club, will not last long...(Interruptions) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had said in 1950.

[English]

Everything can wait but not agriculture.

[Translation]

You did not pay any attention towards it. You did not pay any attention towards the farmers. You did not formulate any policy for the rural development. We say time and again that the village having the population of 5000 should be provided with such facilities as are available in a city. The gap between village and city is widening, due to which villagers are fleeing to cities resulting into every type of problems. At last, I would like to say only that.

[English]

Agriculture has lost to grand alliance of urbanites and industrialists and Indian agriculture has lost to industrial sector for financial allocation.

[Translation]

You please reconsider it. If you are not able to provide benefit to farmers, at least, you should not talk about the farmers. You can say openly that our party is that of traders, we want to give the assets of the country in the hands of some people...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, someone is given the time of one and half hrs. and someone is not allowed to speak even for 2 minutes...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is shortage of time. I do not want to reiterate the points raised by Shri Chidambaram but keeping his points in view, I would like to say that this budget is nothing but jugglery of words. It is anti-farmers and anti-poor budget.

[English]

DR. BIKRAM SARKAR (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on Budget for the year 1999-2000. I rise to speak on the Budget proposals for the year 1999-2000. This has been formulated in the backdrop of extremely difficult fiscal situation obtaining in the country for the last two to three years coupled with recessional international scenario. The revenue receipts for the year 1998-99 fell by more than Rs. 4,000 crore, non-Plan expenditure went out of control by more than Rs. 17,000 crore above the year's Budget target. Revenue deficit and the Budget estimates of 1998-99 exceeded by a mind-boggling figure of 26 per cent. Fiscal deficit for 1998-99 rose to 6.5 per cent of GDP against the target of 5.6 per cent. Such was the situation obtaining in the country and the hon. Finance Minister had to rise to present his Budget for the year 1999-2000.

If we keep this background in mind while discussing the Budget for the year, we may call it on the whole a balanced Budget with a number of plus points. Firstly, it is practical approach based on reality as opposed to the 'Dream Budget' that the country was presented with in 1997-98 creating problems. Sensibility is its first plus point. A handyman has to weigh his tools to assess what he can deliver. Shri Yashwant Sinha, the Finance Minister has attempted that. He is aware of the constraints, of the limitations. He has avoided rhetorics as we have been habituated to hear for years and brought a sense of realism.

The second plus point is that the Budget has paid great attention to enhancing human development, emphasis on the socio-economic issues affecting the quality of life like health care, education, shelter, employment, food security etc.

Third, the incentives have been provided for rural industrialisation. A national programme for rural industrialisation has been proposed which aims to set up 100 rural clusters to promote rural industrialisation. This is targeted to benefit the rural unemployed and artisans.

Fourth, with a view to benefiting both agriculture and food processing industry, which is very important, the Government announced a credit-linked subsidy scheme for construction of cold storages and godowns. This will help create additional cold storage capacity of 12 lakh tonnes and would rehabilitate and modernise 8 lakh of

existing units over the next few years. It has been proposed to create 4.5 lakh tonnes of onion storage capacity. Now, all the politicians know the importance of onions in political life. A five year tax holiday has also been proposed for cold chains. The prospects of food processing industry with an annual turnover of Rs. 85,000 crore are very critical as it is dependent on cold storage, transportation, packaging and supply of good raw materials.

According to an estimate, India loses at least 20 per cent of the value of the food produced in India due to lack of basic infrastructure for storage, preservation and distribution. Approximately 40 per cent of the fruits and vegetables is wasted in India. The initiative taken by the Government in this matter is certainly laudable.

By all these, a sincere effort has been made to strengthen the grass-roots (meaning 'Trinamool' in Bengali) through poverty alleviation programmes in rural areas. A major thrust has been given to the rural economy, after a gap of many years. The importance of implementation of land reforms is being brought to the fore.

Fifth, the housing for urban sector has been emphasised. Housing is an important economic activity both for employment generation and also for industries like Steel and Cement, which supply the core construction materials. A set of measures has also been proposed in the Budget for housing finance.

Sixth, small scale sector has been emphasised and put into right perspective through improvement of credit delivery mechanism in this sector. From the point of view of employment generation, small scale sector plays a very important role in our country and any boosting to the sector is relevant and hence welcome.

I thank the hon. Finance Minister for an important feature of this Budget, which is primary surplus of Rs. 8,045 crore. This has resulted rightly from accounting treatment of small savings inflows at the Centre on par with market borrowing. In effect, what we have from 1st April, 1999 is the removal of all flows relating to small savings from the Union Budget. It will now be moved into a National Small Savings Fund in the public accounts.

Another commendable thing in Shri Yashwant Sinha's Budget for 1999-2000 is the rationalisation of the excise structure by reducing the duty rate and the removal of zero customs duty with imposition of five per cent rate. This is expected to make the collection target easier to achieve. This is, however, partial and incomplete. The ultimate answer is the introduction of Value Added Tax for ensuring industrial growth and increase in revenue.



[Dr. Bikram Sarkar]

Budget provides a clue to the strategy for stabilising the economy and fiscal consolidation. Budget is a part of continuous process. A good beginning has been made by bringing down the fiscal deficit. Now, what would be the effect of this Budget on industrial growth? Here, it raises a big question mark. Presently, there is a slow-down; an in-depth analysis is required to find out the answer as to why it is so.

One factor for virtual halt in industrial investment is the over-capacity built-up following the boom years which continued till 1996-97.

MR. SPEAKER: Please wind up.

DR. BIKRAM SARKAR: Sir, so far as West Bengal is concerned, I would draw the attention to a few public sector undertakings that have been mentioned. It has been discussed and in the Budget speech also, the hon. Finance Minister said, "The Government's strategy towards public sector enterprises will continue to encompass a judicious mix of strengthening strategic units". It needs a little bit clarification. Let me emphasise that there cannot be a uniform treatment or curative measures in all the States. The causes of ill health of public sector enterprises are different in different parts of the country. They are due to difference in culture and in the origin of the PSUs and for many other reasons.

The objectives of setting up of PSUs in the fifties and sixties still hold good. Employment generation is one of the most important objectives.

Sir, West Bengal is the first State, which was at the top of the list of industrial States, at the time of Independence and even one-and-a-half decades thereafter. But what has happened is that it was not given proper attention as a result of which it became a victim of obsolescence and everything went wrong. The State Government also failed to take appropriate measures to stop the sickness of these units.

MR. SPEAKER : The dinner is ready and if someone is feeling appetite can go and have it.

DR. BIKRAM SARKAR: We are happy that hon. Prime Minister has readily responded to the appeal of our leader, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, and agreed to set up a high level expert group which will review all such units in West Bengal. We are quite confident that the revival package will work out well for all these seven units. I thank Shri Sikander Bakht for clarifying the Government position today.

Sir, unemployment has grown from 11 lakh people twenty years ago to 57 lakh people now.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sarkar, please conclude now.

DR. BIKRAM SARKAR: Sir, to improve the West Bengal scenario it is essential to focus on the public sector undertakings and try out the revival package.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Madras South): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Budget because it is like a mirage for the poor man, it would act as a catalyst for fuelling inflation and it is against the proletariat.

While the Budget was under preparation, the Finance Minister had broadly proposed a six fold strategy. The first principle was to bring the medium-term process on reduction of revenue and fiscal deficits along the lines indicated in the Ninth Five Year Plan which is expected to free more resources for productive investment and growth, and contain inflation. In spite of following these principles, he has fallen short of expectations. As far as fiscal deficit is concerned, he has ended up with Rs. 79,955 crore. As far as revenue deficit is concerned, it is Rs. 54,147 crore. He could not match his expectations with the achievements because the revenue income is meagre and his proposed expenditure was more. So, he could not contain it.

Sir, the disinvestment Commission advised the Minister that the proposed disinvestment proceeds should not form part of the Budget. Yet, the hon. Finance Minister has stated in his Budget speech that about Rs. 10,000 crore would be mopped up from the public sector undertakings by way of disinvestment. But, will it be possible to mop up the money which he has proposed, during the ensuing year? He has failed last year. We failed to do that during the United Front Government. My suggestion to the Minister is that he should find out ways and means to tap the resources. He has not gone out to tap the money where it is available.

Sir, everybody is hard-pressed for something. You, Mr. Speaker, Sir, are hard-pressed for time in which you could allow us to speak. Hon. Finance Minister is hard-pressed for resources. We, the Members of Parliament, are hard-pressed for time to speak. I am afraid I cannot speak everything that I wanted to, for want of time. I, therefore, do not want to go into the numericals. I request that whatever has been spoken by the former Finance Minister in this regard be taken as a part of my speech.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you adopting that speech?

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Madras South): I associate with the contents of the speech. I am expressing my feelings for it, Sir.

Sir, I represent South Chennai. In South Chennai, the HTL Limited, a public sector undertaking which was established two decades ago and which is earning very good profits till date, has been proposed for disinvestment, has been proposed for sell-out. Sir, it is going to be disinvested to the extent of 50 per cent. But as far as the Tamil Nadu people are concerned and about more than 1,500 workers of this PSU are concerned, it will be a grave thing if it is disinvested. Actually, it is earning good profit. Then what is the necessity to disinvest this particular HTL unit. It produces products required for the telecommunication and information and technology, that too for the core sector.

Sir, this matter has already been represented by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to the hon. Prime Minister. I have also spoken the other day requesting the Government not to resort to disinvestment of this unit.

The second point is about the IDPL. The Government has come forward to rehabilitate the IDPL unit of Rishikesh, the IDPL unit of Gurgaon and the IDPL unit of Hyderabad. But at the same time, this Government is not at all trying to rehabilitate the IDPL unit of South Chennai in Tamil Nadu. Sir, this unit was established during K. Kamraj's period a great man of the nation. Once he was called the kingmaker of India. I am sorry to point out that this unit is not receiving any proper attention. In this regard, I have met the hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala also, and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has also requested, in person, about the revival of this unit. So, I hope the hon. Minister will first pay a visit to this industry and see that this industry which is situated in my constituency is rehabilitated.

Sir, there is the Hindustan Photo Films company in Tamil Nadu. The Hindustan Photo Films which is capable of producing goods worth about Rs. 400 crore and which is providing employment opportunities for 2,000 employees, is also not being taken care of by this Ministry. Day in and day out, all the employees of this company, and the people of Tamil Nadu as a whole are trying to see that it is rehabilitated. But at the same time, this Government is not all looking in the mood of rehabilitating it. I myself and also the other Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu have all along been demanding to see that the Hindustan Photo Films is rehabilitated.

Sir, now I want to say about the Anna Chennai International Airport. This airport was designed to handle the capacity of 0.5 million persons per annum. But now, it is over-crowded, it is saturated. Now, it is handling 1.1 million persons per annum. In the projected estimates, it is projected that by the year 2005, at least, two million persons per annum will have to be handled.

Therefore, I request the Government to see that the Anna Chennai International Airport is given proper importance. In fact, there is joint venture proposal which has been submitted by the Government of Tamil Nadu and that joint venture should be taken into consideration and the project is coming up soon.

Sir here, I have to compliment. The present Finance Minister at last has stated in his printed Budget Speech, 'Sethusamudram Project'. We have all along been asking for this. From 1949 onwards, before parting when our friend, the hon. Minister Shri Janarthanan, was in our party, when Shri Gopalasami was in our party and all the people belonging to this ADMK block were with us, we had passed many resolutions in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN: Hon. Shri MGR was also there.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Yes, MGR was also there. I am not denying.

21.00 hrs.

From 1949 onwards during the period of Anna till date when our hon. Chief Minister is Dr. Kalagnar Karunanidhi, we have desired this Sethusamudram project to be completed. Even before the Budget, our Chief Minister met the Prime Minister twice and demanded for this Sethusamudram project. Of course, it has come partially true. In para 28, our Finance Minister stated as follows:—

"The Sethusamudram Ship Canal Project will provide a shorter sea route between the Eastern and Western ports of our country. I propose to provide funds during 1999-2000 to examine the techno economic feasibility of this much awaited Project."

There is a proposal to provide funds. I want to know what happened to the NERI report. The environment clearance has been given. The feasibility survey has been

[Shri T.R. Baalu]

already conducted. But here our Finance Minister has stated that they propose to provide funds for the feasibility. This is not good. I demand this Government that Sethusamudram Project should be taken up straightaway and enough funds should be given to see that this Project comes up.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to conclude now. We have at least to complete by 10 o'clock.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I am the only one man who is going to speak on behalf of my Party. I am going to praise the hon. Prime Minister. Are you not going to allow me?

The hon. Prime Minister, with all his wisdom and stature and vision, has stated that he is going to establish cross-country road from Kanyakumari to Kashmir and from West to East. It is a very good proposal for which he is to be congratulated and, at the same time, I want to know whether enough funds have been provided to see that this Project comes up.

At the same time, there is a proposal to connect all the metros.

In the same analogy, my request is, why cannot we connect Cauvery and Ganges, at least as a first step and why cannot we connect Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari, Cauvery and Achchankoil river of Kerala, so that surplus water available in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh can be utilised for the rest of South India. At least, let us have a beginning. To start with, let us have a Southern Water Grid. It will generate employment as well as create more agricultural development in South India.

For all these works, you may require money. For getting this money, our hon. Finance Minister should invariably tap at least the black money. To tap black money, you should give some incentive. You need some funds for infrastructure facilities. The black money hitherto unearthed will have to be tapped. For that purpose, you should say that those who are interested to convert the black money to white money can invest in infrastructure so that incentive will be given. The same incentive as that of VDIS should be given. Is it not a good proposal, Mr. Finance Minister?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): No....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The proposal of the Chair is that you should wind up.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I will wind up within two or three minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Your Party gets only six minutes. You have taken 12 minutes.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : In the Opposition, I do not have many friends whereas in the ruling party, I have got a lot of friends. They would not disturb me.

They will not disturb me. ...*(Interruptions)*

In the FERA violation cases, those who are caught should pay fifty per cent before they file a petition. In many of the cases, it is not adhered to by the Department. If they had adhered to it strictly, they would have received huge sums on the receipts side. But they failed to do that.

At the same time, we, Mr. Finance Minister, in the Government of Tamil Nadu wanted to have permission to send officers of the State Government of Tamil Nadu to investigate into a particular person's deposits in Cannon Islands, but for the past one year, neither the Ministry of External Affairs nor the Ministry of Finance have replied to that. A State Government has asked the Ministry of Finance as well as the Ministry of External Affairs to see that the money and the property which are available in the Cannon Islands are investigated. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I hope, you can understand this. I have not referred to anybody's name. ...*(Interruptions)* The real culprit has shown his face. They are showing up their ugly heads. ...*(Interruptions)*

We wanted to have an investigation of a particular person's deposits of money. ...*(Interruptions)* I have not taken anybody's name. Shri Panneerselvam, I have not mentioned anybody's name. ...*(Interruptions)* Shri Gopal, I have not taken anybody's name. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are working on overtime. At the time of payment of over time they will make hue and cry. The House should conclude as early as possible so that least overtime allowance is given.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: there is some black money that is available in the Cannon Islands, with a particular person. ...*(Interruptions)* A particular person belonging to Tamil Nadu has received three lakh dollars from a foreign country through a draft. ...*(Interruptions)* They are showing up their ugly heads. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to understand what the trouble between the AIADMK and the DMK is.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think, you can understand it now. I hope, you are able to identify who are the people involved. ...*(Interruptions)* I only said that a particular person has received three lakh dollars.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri T.R. Baalu, please take your seat. I now call Shri S.S. Owaisi.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I have said 'a particular person'. They have shown up their ugly heads. ...*(Interruptions)* They have identified themselves. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record now.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except Shri Owaisi's speech.

*[Translation]*

SHRI S.S. OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for the opportunity you have given me to speak. I would like to put some points before you. The speech of the Finance Minister was bold enough. He has said that they would continue to present the budget for the next three years. He has also said in that speech that they have brought the country out of the crisis. It appeared from his speech that this was not a speech to be given in the House but as speech at the election-meeting. When survey report was given to us, then we were reminded of the Government of Narsimha Raoji. He had also said in this very Parliament that prices would come down within 90 days. We would have been thankful if the prices had remained the same but it continued to rise. When we saw the survey report it was clear in that that our commercial progress is going down and our payments cannot be equal. Alongwith this tell us why did you increase the price of diesel? The result is that the poor continued to face hardships. After all, how long will he tolerate? Now you have levied 10 percent surcharge on the income tax on the plea that it will be withdrawn as and when the situation improves. These are the things which I can not understand. You could have imposed tax on big landlords whose sons are studying in America and Europe. But those who are poor and weak cannot afford much. Tax should be imposed on them who are capitalists and landlords. A reference

was made about the marriage of a person in Haryana. In big newspapers there were conflicts over it. After all all these things come before us. The manner in which poor is targeted in India and poverty is increasing, I think you should reconsider over the budget. You should pay attention to it as to why the situation is worsening. People belonging minorities live here. To improve their condition and to promote their status, nothing is being done. When we look towards it, we find that big companies of the Government are being sold in the private hands. People are becoming unemployed, due to this, law and order situation is deteriorating. You should look yourself how the situation is being manifest. I think that there is a need to pay attention towards it.

If you do the psychological analysis of renaming town or scheme, you will find that this is done by those who do not have courage and determination. Those who have courage and determination should undertake some development works. Those who got nothing are downgraded and do like this so that people may remember them. But how history remembers them actually, you know yourself better. By invoking courage and determination, you should do something and not merely by renaming it but pay attention towards it so that history should remember you.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

*[English]*

SHRI PRAKASH VISHWANATH PARANJPE (Thane): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am neither an economist nor a statistician and so, I do not want to play with figures which have been reflected in the Budget.

I have to speak some fundamental things because this is the third Budget which we are listening to. The Budget should be for the nation and not for the ruling party. Every year, the Finance Minister is changing duties on something as per his whims. There may be an increase in import duty or there may be a decrease in import duty. Every year, they are changing the taxation and there is no stability for industries.

I would like to suggest to this august House that—taking into consideration CTBT, WTO, the Patent Bill, etc.,—we must have a long term taxation policy. Let any party come to power, there should be consistency in tax structure which is not the case here. We always say that the Government is not stable; the industrialists say that industry is not stable.

\*Not recorded.

[Shri Prakash Vishwanath Paranjpe]

21.15 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Are you opposing or supporting?

SHRI PRAKASH VISHWANATH PARANJPE: How would we oppose?

[*English*]

You know that I belong to Shiv Sena and Shiv Sena is one of the allies of the ruling party. So, I support this Budget.

The Government should have a consistent policy as far as tax structure is concerned. I request the Finance Minister to listen to our points. In the last year's Budget the Finance Minister had said that he would finish the inspector raj. Forget about finishing the inspector raj, even the commitment made by the hon. Prime Minister is not fulfilled. The hon. Prime Minister in this august House declared on 23rd December that MPs fund has been increased from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2 crore. A letter has been circulated recently by the Ministry concerned. When we enquired from the Ministry as to why the money has not been released even after we spent Rs. 1 crore, we got the reply that the Finance Minister is not releasing the amount. Mr. Finance Minister, I hope you are listening.

The hon. Prime Minister has declared that the amount has been increased from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2 crore. Hardly 14 days are left in this financial year and the Finance Minister has not released the money yet. You are not able to solve the problems of MPs and you are talking about solving the problems of industrialists, poor people, farmers etc. I urge upon the Finance Minister to instruct his Ministry tonight itself to release the money to the district collector immediately. He was talking about industrial taxation and all that. Everybody is talking of rural unemployment. He has presented a good Budget for the farmers. What about the urban development? What about unemployment in rural areas?

I have a suggestion to make, that is the banks should remain open throughout the day and throughout the year, that is they should remain open for 24 hours and 365 days. It will result in the creation of more jobs. Foreign banks are working on Sundays and they are working for 12 to 14 hours. So, the nationalised banks also should work throughout the day and throughout the year.

In our country, the tax payer is not respected. One of my friends who went abroad met with an accident there. The policeman asked him, 'Are you a tax payer?' When he said yes, the constable started addressing him 'Sir'. Considering the total population, what is the percentage of the people which pays tax to the Government? People who pay tax, do not get any respect. One of my friends is doing articleship in CA. One day he was very dejected. He said that to pay the tax, one has to stand in the queue for hours together. Why should not the income-tax people go to the tax payers' residence and collect the tax? That would create more jobs also. Whenever a tax payer goes to a Commissioner's office, they think that the tax payer is cheating while paying the tax. When a businessman goes for tenders, he has to show the tax clearance certificate. Income tax Commissioners are demanding Rs. 1,000 to give the tax clearance certificate. A man who has already paid his tax has to pay a sum of Rs. 1,000 for getting the tax clearance certificate. I do not understand this. People who are sitting at top level are not interested at all in solving the problems of a genuine tax payer.

[*Translation*]

You ask to finish the Inspector Raj.

[*English*]

Every year when the Budget is presented there is increase in excise duty or some changes in excise duty. All the industrialists have to furnish information about the finished goods to the Department concerned. People sitting in the Department say.

[*Translation*]

Sir, we had to sit late, give us overtime.

[*English*]

There also he has to pay a commission of Rs. 2,500. Otherwise, they would start harassing them. What are you doing for the small scale industry people? Whenever they go to these offices that harassment is there. You have not introduced any measure to get rid of this harassment of tax payers. You were talking of reducing the fiscal deficit. How many public limited companies in India, which are 226 to the best of my knowledge, are getting profits and how many are incurring losses? The Government always talk about privatisation. Why do you not privatize the loss making public limited companies?

Why do you not allow the private companies to take over the loss-making public limited companies? The Government has to take certain bold steps. Every year, the ruling party Member appreciates the Budget and it is being criticised by the Opposition Benches. So, we are listening to the same type of lectures every year. It is my earnest request to this august House to have a consistent policy as far as tax is concerned at least for minimum five years. The Government should declare the items on which within the next five years there will be slow growth in the excise duty, slow decrease in income tax duty and slow reduction in the customs duty so that the industrialists can plan their programmes. Today, an industrialist is not sure. There is one example. In my constituency, there was one company which was manufacturing 135 tonnes of Naphtha. All of a sudden there was a reduction in the import duty, as a result of which, that company was to close down. Why is this uncertainty there? This should go. There should be some consistency in the taxation. Let there be an increase or decrease, for future minimum 5 years, the industrial policy should be declared. Let any Party come to power, the industrial policy, licensing policy or tax structure should remain the same. We must create a confidence in the investors.

It is being said that investments are not increasing. I would say that the Government is always preparing the Budget keeping in view the foreign investment. And, it is talking about *Swadeshi*. How many companies are getting closed down? Mine is the biggest constituency which has the largest small scale industrial belt. As of today, 900 small scale industries have closed down because of the change in the policy of the Government. When are you going to look into the matter? You may forget about creating new jobs but the companies which are running are being closed down because of the change in the policies every now and then. So, we must declare the national industrial policy. That is why I say that the Budget should reflect the needs of the nation which will create confidence in the Indian investors.

The Government is looking after the farmers but it is not looking after the small scale industries. That is my grievance. The small scale industries are the backbone of the country and they contribute not less than 27 per cent of the revenue. They are totally neglected. They are always harassed and nobody looks after them. In the Budget, the Government is only playing with the figures. It is not taking into consideration the real problems of a tax payer.

I can say a number of things as far as my State of Maharashtra is concerned. We are contributing 27 per

cent to the revenue and we are getting only 3 per cent from the Central Government. The States should be given subsidy in proportion to its contribution to the Centre's income. It is not being done. I again request the Finance Minister to release the amount earmarked under the MPs Fund. We have already spent Rs. 1 crore. Our schemes are ready. We are waiting for the additional Rs. 1 crore. We hope that tonight the Minister will issue order to the concerned Department to release the amount. I thank the Finance Minister for presenting a good Budget for the farmers. Thank You.

SHRI PRAMOTES MUKHERJEE (Berhampore) (W.B): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the opportunity given to me to express my views on the General Budget. Before I begin to discuss the subject, I wish to place it on record that in this House we find enough time to deal with many other subjects but we do not find sufficient time to deal with the General Budget. Please convey the feelings of the House to the Business Advisory Committee as also to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister so that we could find sufficient time to deal with the economic matters of the General Budget.

At the fag end of the day's journey, I rise, on behalf of my Party, to oppose the General Budget which is meant for the welfare of the upper strata of the society is indistinguishable for the welfare of the nation.

Sir, his mind is already made up just to squander about Rs. 5,000 crore to revive the share market. This amount of Rs. 5,000 crore plus an amount of Rs. 8,000 crore of tax concession have been given as a sop to the nation's rich. This total of Rs. 13,000 crore indicate a favour of the Budget to the welfare of the upper strata of the society. This is why, I rise to oppose the Budget.

Sir, we have seen the journey of our country from mixed economy to market economy. In the beginning stage of the mixed economy of 1950s at the initiative of Pandit Nehru, we find the refined blend of State capitalism along with the private monopoly capitalism. At the State capitalism management, we find the establishment of innumerable industrial concerns. We find that the Indian industrial acceleration began to kick off just at Durgapur, Bhilai, Rourkela, Visakhapatnam, etc. These industrial concerns, these factories and these public sector undertaking buildings were temples of the independent and secular India. But it is unfortunate to say that these temples of Nehruvian models are destroyed by his successors in the name of economic reforms which is simply based on market economy.

[Shri Pramothas Mukherjee]

Sir, the economic reforms since its beginning from July, 1990-91 are complete failure. During this period of economic reforms, we have seen three giant Finance Ministers, namely, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Shri P. Chidambaram and Shri Yashwant Sinha. But it is the continuity and the homogeneity of the class that binds this bunch of these three Finance Ministers on the same card. They may take pride or pleasure in the on-going process of reforms. But it is a fact that the ill-fate of the country remains unchanged since the beginning of the economic reforms. Sir, this fact is proved when we look at the ill-health of the country's economy in the shape of stagnant growth, fiscal deficit and falling exports. Please have a look at the formal devaluation of rupee just to redeem the situation and to improve the export situation. What we find there. We find the multi-fibre agreement just done under the sanction of WTO. What is the result of multi-fibre agreement? Our best export earners, the cotton garments, are quantitatively restricted by the WTO's multi-fibre agreement. Sir, devaluation of rupee leads to the higher import bills which in turn leads to the worsening of balance of payment situation. This means the greater borrowing and further mortgaging our country.

Sir, let us turn our attention to the agriculture which is the core sector of our Indian economy. Our hon. Finance Minister has given proper impetus to the supply of water for the purpose of irrigation. He has also told in his Budget Speech that the water is the life blood of agriculture. I should say that water is the life protoplasm of Indian economy. But this Government has taken the risk of conducting the nuclear test at Pokhran. But this Government could not supply the safe drinking water and water for irrigation even today. Whatever it may be, we are concerned only with the stagnancy of economic growth in the field of agriculture. We see stagnancy in the per capita income and economic growth in our country. It means that two-thirds of the total national population is residing below the poverty line. We see very miserable figures. We do not want to enter into statistical jugglery. But we see that the rate of growth of agricultural output has failed to compete with the rate of growth of the national population. That is why, more than 50 per cent of the national population is living below poverty line.

Coming to the question of industrial sickness, I would make one point clear. Industrial recession or deceleration is the main point. I do not want to enter into why industries are not built up but my concern is about the public sector undertakings and the industrial zone all over India. The workers are getting wages. That may be due to some pressure, mercy and so on. But the payment of wages is not enough for them. Sufficient scientific revival packages should be drawn out immediately for reviving all the sick public sector undertakings.

On the question of generation of unemployment, I would say that there are innumerable youths, both educated and uneducated, today who are unemployed. I do not want to mention the figure but I would say that innumerable youths are unemployed today and that is the curse of market economy that is going on in our country. Unless cottage industries and small scale industries are developed, this problem of generation of unemployment cannot be solved.

I conclude by thanking you for giving me an opportunity to speak and I oppose this Budget.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI (Kurukshetra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not place facts and figures about the budget before the House because all the concerned have received the copy of the budget with these facts and figures and all of them have gone through it. After going through the budget I have concluded that while following the tradition of bureaucracy and maintaining the status-quo and taking no risk to change the existing system, hon'ble Minister of Finance and ex-bureaucrat has prepared this budget of 1999-2000, the last budget of 20th Century which is aimless and far from determination. This budget has frustrated the poor, labourers, farmers, employees, shopkeepers and public. They have shown pleasant dreams of Mungerial to some classes mainly to the Film industries and Department of Posts and Telegraph in this budget. But in order to fulfil these dreams...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman Sir, please listen to me. The Government is showing lack of firm determination and helplessness in order to fulfil these dreams. While preparing this budget injustice has been meted out with 80% of the public and they were waiting for this budget with great expectation that it will act as an entrance door of development for entering into 21st Century. When hon'ble Minister of Finance had presented this budget, he said proudly that while breaking the British tradition, we are presenting the budget in the morning instead of evening. I am at pain to say that it clearly shows that even today we continue our psyche to be dominated by the legacy of British slavery. Being the English as a compulsory subject lakh of students are compelled to discontinue their studies in between due to failure in this foreign language. Lord Mackale did not mention about any clear-cut policy to make radical change in the teaching system and to make it employment-oriented which prepares only Babu class.

Our development projects take a long time due to bureaucracy. A dream has been shown in this budget to decentralize the power and to keep control over

bureaucracy and to give more powers to local bodies but they did not prepare any concrete policy or show firm determination to convert it in reality. Therefore, we will have to break many conventions, traditions and mentality of Britishers because India is a agriculture dominated country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN (DR. LAXMINARYAN PANDEY):  
Please conclude.

SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: All the members have spoken for half-an-hour, I can not tolerate such injustice to be meted out with a lady member...*(Interruptions)* Being a lady, I am being asked to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*. I should be given at least six minutes more time...*(Interruptions)* All the members have spoken for half-an-hour...*(Interruptions)*

21.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The economy of India is based on agriculture. But no provision was made to give the status of industry to agriculture and to implement the Crop Insurance Scheme and to spend the money on the projects for the development of agriculture. Had the money been spent on agro-related projects, canals, dams and power projects, lakh and crores of unemployed would have got employment and the farmers could get power and water. But it is not known as to how many projects like Sardar Sarovar Project, Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Plant and Tehri-Garhwal Bandh are pending over the years...*(Interruptions)* If these projects are taken out from the trap of bureaucracy and implemented in time, many times of expenditure to be incurred on them, could be avoided and it can be used for other development works. The problem of unemployment can easily be solved with the agro-based industries. Today, there is a long list of unemployed in India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, conclude please.

SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: Why I am being asked to conclude so early...*(Interruptions)* I may please be given three minutes...*(Interruptions)*. The problem of unemployment can be solved properly with agro-based industries because today the purchasing power of a poor, labourer farmer has become less. If the purchasing power of this class covering 80% of the population is increased then your goods will be more consumed in small, medium and big industries, small industries will flourish and more employment opportunities will be generated. Today, the

other countries consider the India as biggest market for the consumption of their goods but we look for the market elsewhere in the world for consumption of our own goods. It would be better if the poor labourer farmers are made self reliant economically through employment-oriented and development-oriented projects and their purchasing power is increased. With this, the products of Indian industries can be consumed in India only.

The present budget has put heavy burden on farmers. The hapless farmers were already committing suicide due to destruction of their crops. Not to speak of giving him the relief and compensation, they have broken back bone of farmers economically by exorbitantly increasing the costs of urea, diesel and tractor tyres. When the prices of potatoes and onions were shooting up during last some months, the public became economically handicapped. But today, the prices of onions and potatoes have gone down so much that it has made the farmers economically handicapped...*(Interruptions)* Due to problem of water logging, the seeding of crops in Haryana, Rajasthan and many other states in India is not done. Thousands acres of crops are lying waste. I remembered one thing on the problem of water logging. A leader of a party went to Haryana to hear the problems of farmers. She asked about their problems. The farmers said that their crops have been destroyed due to water logging. Leader asked as to how big animal is this 'Sem'? Whether the Government of BJP has misunderstand the problem like water logging as animal and made provision in their budget...*(Interruptions)*. All the Members would have understood. She is Congress President Smt. Sonia Gandhiji...*(Interruptions)* I had to tell the name on request.

The water of so many rivers of Haryana and Punjab flows to sea without any use. If this water is stored by constructing a dam on these water sources in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab, then not to speak of Haryana and Punjab, the thirst of land of entire Rajasthan can be quenched. But no clear-cut policy has been fixed in this budget to exploit water storages and hydro-power sources.

At last I would only like to say that the burden which has been laid in the present budget on 85 per cent population, due to which 85 per cent population of the country is compelled to think that we have committed a great mistake by giving power to this Government and today 85 per cent population has been compelled to say this:

"Is bagban ne jab aag di mere ashiyane ko ve pattay jin pe takiya tha, ve bhi hawa dene lage."



MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The speakers who have no time will take only 5 minutes each.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Mumbai North-Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, Yashwant Sinhaji, if you have to run the country properly, you will have to check the capitalists. But today the capitalists are troubling the Government in our country, Not Atalji but the capitalist are running the country. One day we will also remove you from the power and run the country on the right path.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ramdasji, speak on the budget.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I am speaking on the budget. Our Minister of Finance has.....(Interruptions)

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Someone recites the couplet in the beginning and some one later on...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Please listen.

The budget for the 1999-2000 presented by our Minister of Finance in this House is anti poor. It is an anti-populist budget which is against the 80 per cent population of our country. There would be no economical change from this budget. The budget should be prepared in such a way that it could improve the economic condition of the poor people of the country. From this budget rich people will become richer and the poor people will become poorer. Your budget is like this Shri Yashwant Sinhaji there would be no change from this budget.

There is a Special Component Plan for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there should be a provision for SCs, STs in the budget according to their population but this Government have not made the provision of that percentage for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Special component Plan in the budget. Therefore, Sinhaji there is a need to consider over it and there is a need to increase the allocation under special component plan. For our State there should be atleast 22.5 per cent provision under special component plan but there is only 10.63 percent provision in the budget.

Through you we are also demanding that you set maximum money from our Mumbai city therefore, there is a need to give maximum money for the development of Mumbai and Maharashtra.

We demand from Shri Yashwant Sinha that atleast provision of two thousand crore rupees should be made for the development of Mumbai. Whether you are giving or not?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has agreed. Now you sit down.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: As long as you do not give this money for Mumbai I will not conclude my speech...*(Interruptions)* Government has started Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, you should give atleast one thousand crore rupees for that also.

Students of Scheduled Castes and Tribes get very little scholarship. It should be increased from 500 rupees to 1000 rupees. Likewise scholarship should be given to students of O.B.C., Muslims and other minorities. There is no mention of landless people living in villages in this budget. Land Ceiling Act is required to be implemented properly. This Government has done nothing to give land to landless people. If you want to remain in power till 2003 then you should work to eradicate the poverty.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Finance Minister has agreed to your all demands, now you conclude.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: If you want to remain in power for more days you should work for the interest of poors, but I know that you will not remain in power for more days. You should work for the upliftment of poors not for their oppression. You have supported the traders in this budget, no arrangement was made for the industrial development. Therefore I oppose this budget. I would like to request Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji and Minister of Finance that there is a need to do maximum work for the interest of poors. If it is not done there will be no change in our economic condition. I again oppose this budget.

SHRI NAKLI SINGH (Saharanpur): I want to tell a couplet on this — Hamne to tumko haar samjha tha gula sajane ko, Magar tum nag ban baithe kat khane ko.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: We also had understood you right, but you went on that side therefore you became wrong.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that we are holding discussion on such important subject like Budget during so late in the night...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted to their party is still left. If you do not interrupt, it will conclude shortly.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: One hours and thirty minutes time is still left for our party. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the efforts are being made to get the Budget pass at the earliest so they are holding discussion on the proposal like Budget so late in the night. The hon'ble Members of treasury benches would also like to say many things in this regard.

Maximum number of hon'ble Members get opportunity to speak in Parliament on Railway and General Budget and many Members want to speak...(*Interruptions*). Therefore, it is not good to get this proposal passed in haste. It is not good for all of us to laugh and make mockery in this way. I know the Minister of Finance since so long. When he was an officer, he used to work in a very good manner. I have an experience, when he had sought opinion to send the gold of the country to Bank of England; we can not tell about the fate of the proposal of gold bond submitted by him just now. Until the tree bears fruits after being planted, it is difficult to say as to what fruits it will bear. I understand that the proposal submitted by you was highly admired. The Members of your side supported it in a proper way. I would like to join Shri Chidambaramji. It will be wrong to say that your all proposals are bad. You have tried to take a lot of good steps also but when you will get Rs. 10,000 crores as tax, it is wrong to say that nothing will happen in the market, everything will be in same condition, prices of the goods will not rise because when you are going to get such an amount as tax, it will have effect on the market and the prices of goods will also rise. No one will be able to control it.

Sir, this is always done from the side of treasury bench. The Congress was ruling the country for the last 40 years and all these problems have been created by the Congress Government but none of you said that the population of the country at the time of Independence was 30 crores and today, it has reached to 100 crores. If you consider over the development work undertaken in the country so far, it will be wrong to say that no development work was undertaken by the Congress Government during 45 years of their rule. The entire problems have been created by the Congress Government. It is true that on coming to power by any party it can not be said that it has done entirely good work. Suppose ten principles are adopted. There may be some short comings in some of the principles or some of them may not be good but we will have to work keeping in view the economic condition of the country. You have

diagnosed very well in your proposal. You diagnosed the disease also but no proper provision was made to get rid of this disease. I am sorry to say that we do not know about the right map of India. When Government map is published, Lakshadweep and Andaman Nicobar Islands are not shown in it. We have to write letters to every place, how it happened? The Andaman and Nicobar Islands is not shown even in the map of Doodarshan. Even after the lapse of 50 years, we do not know about the boundary of the country. Every time, we have to say this thing. We wrote to Minister of Home Affairs and said that such things are happening they should take steps or take action in this regard but no action has been taken so far. Keeping in view the situation of the whole country, we should think properly about its solution. Some speaker has said this thing and I agree with him.

You prepared a copy of National Agenda of the country. But there is no need of that copy. If you have to run this country in a proper direction, you will have to prepare a National Agenda on Economic Policy.

When you prepare an Agenda on economic policy, you will not be able to get is implemented with the cooperation of only Central Government. You will have to convene the meeting of Chief Ministers of all States and consult with them. You will have to take measures to improve the economy with the cooperation of each other. It was mentioned in the sitting of F.A.C. and others that the Government should not be allowed to take loan as much as it can because the burden of loan will ultimately be borne by the people of the country and nothing will be left for the development.

Therefore, we have to adopt such a policy by which people of whole country and all States could agree and their general consensus should be there. We have to take forward our economic policy by their general consensus. Therefore, it is necessary that whatever, loan we take, its limit should be fixed in the House. If we will do this the people of the country will be benefited.

The another thing I would like to say is about land reforms. if we will not make land reforms the farmer of this country will not be benefited. There are two-three types of problems in it. In this country most of the people are owner of one bigha, five bigha or fifteen bigha of land. We have to adopt such economic holding so that every family could subsist easily. We will have to undertake land reforms by new methods.

There is no one to solve the problem of Bengal State. Mr. Radhakrishnan is from Kerala. Reforms were made there, when Congress Party was in power. I am

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

not ashamed of saying that left parties have further undertaken the land reforms.

One speaker has told about vegetables and fruits that large quantity of fruits and vegetables are perished due to their non-processing in our country. We can repay the foreign loan within five years if we could do marketing by processing them properly. I do not know whether the Ministry, which was formed for it has done any special work. If we could set up processing unit for vegetables and fruits, then it will improve our economy and benefit the farmers also.

I would like to say one thing with great pain. During budget on the one side you tell about the figures of rural development that we are doing so much for that, we are doing a lot for their health and agriculture but in December we ask we get the circular not to spend more money. What are the reasons for doing this? You formulate such policies in order to minimize your financial deficit. The result is that the people of the country come to know that such and such amount has been increased whereas no increase has actually been made in rural development. During 1999-2000 you have reduced the allocation for rural development from Rs. 7283 crores to Rs. 6902 crores.

**22.00 hrs.**

You have reduced the money for mid-day meal. Children of poor parents go there. They get food there. Due to this there is minimum drop out. According to the intention of Government the amount has been reduced. In Employment Assurance Scheme Rs. 1990 crores have been reduced to Rs. 1700 crores. Likewise funds have been reduced for rural development. We admire the allocation earmarked for Panchayats but it should be implemented. Our panchayats have money but State Governments and Government of Union Territory have no empowerment. As long as they are not given the rights and they do not get the help of engineering staff, the village panchayats will not be able to work properly.

What happened about your self-reliance. You have forgotten *Swadeshi* also. If we would not go in this direction, how the work will be done? This is necessary. There are many compulsions of Union Territories. I am sorry to say that Union Territories have no legislative assembly. We agree for Vananchal, Chhatisgarh, Uttarakhand for which you have asked. In Union Territories where there is no legislative assembly, only one person rules there, whatever is said by the administrator will be applied with, Government should consider over it. You supported it when you were in opposition but when you

came in Power you have forgotten it. Where you can be opposed, you accepted that. You do not listen to the people of these areas who seek this demand and request with folded hands. It will not be right if the people of that area will take up the arms like that of North-East. We are in the midst of Bay of Bengal. Calcutta is 1300 Kilometre away from there. Madras is also 1300 kilometre away. We are in the middle of that. We are in the island. You do not want to give rights to the people of that area. The money allocated for the development is not utilized properly. Government always spend on infrastructure. There is one system for the entire country but there is another system for us. Money is spent from the budget of Union Territory for the construction of airport. If Rs. 40-50 crores will be spent for these works from our budget, our developmental work will be impeded. What happened about aeroplane? During the tour the Prime Minister told that the proposal to purchase aeroplane has been approved, but it was not cleared. When we ask about it, they say that it has not yet been cleared, let us see when it will be cleared.

It always happens with the people living in the Union Territory. We are also citizens like you. You want your full rights but don't want to see the people belonging to Union Territories and small places.

Jain Saheb belongs to Chandigarh Union Territory. He knows about the difficulties being faced by the people. Different types of difficulties are being faced in Dadra and Nagar Haveli or Daman & Diu. Therefore, today arrangements should be made for them. This message should not go to the country that attention will not be paid to their problems until they will not resort to arms and sabotage—it should not be like that. A message should go to the country that you will get everything without restriction. I think that it would be better to work like this. Many people say that why didn't you do this when Congress was in power in Centre. It is right that our Government did not do it but it does not mean that you will also follow the same path. There is no objection in it. When I say that it is right, then your way is right. You go ahead, what is the difficulty? I would like to submit two more prints.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one graduate clerk gets Rs. four or four and a half thousand per month but a clerk with Shipping Corporation or Indian Oil gets Rs. 10-12 thousand and a bank clerk also gets Rs. 10-12 thousand. If the same person will work with private organisation he will get Rs. 2-2½ thousand only. All these people belong to the same category and they have to purchase the things from market at the same rate. Thus some people are suffering. Government should

take some steps to solve their problems. The Government should formulate an Uniform National Pay Policy for all category of people to make their lives smooth.

Recently you have increased the age of retirement by two years due to which unemployment will increase and youth would not get employment and jobs. What steps will be taken by the Government to check the increasing unemployment in youths? The Government ask them to start self-employment, they will get loans from Banks. I don't know whether the Minister of Finance is aware of the difficulties being faced in getting loans for self employment? I just visited my constituency. I have witnessed many cases where they are not getting loans. If one's name has been recommended even then he does not get loan. How it will do? The Youths constituted a cooperative and sought loan for stone breaking work but loan was not sanctioned. When they desired to make bricks, then also loans were not sanctioned. When you want to start self-employment, then how it will do by imposing restriction like this? How would you provide employment to them?

If the Minister of Finance will listen to me, I would like to submit that we will be highly obliged if the same facilities are provided to Andaman and Nicobar as have been provided to North East.

I would like to submit one more point that you have reduced the allocation for agriculture, rural development for Andaman and Nicobar. You have allocated Rs. 19 crores against Rs. 20.41 crores. You have allocated less amount for transport and it cannot meet the requirement as half the amount of the budget is spent on procurement of ships. Hence, you have to increase the allocation for transport. You have also reduced the allocation for Police. Poaching is done in a large scale. Foreigners bring trawlers with them and create problems. Sometimes they take away trees and sometimes crocodiles. You have to allocate more funds for Department of Police to check all these things. You have decreased it, though the Minister of Home Affairs has accorded his approval to raise Marine Police Force.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you have to conclude. I am seeing the faces of other Members.

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the Minister that remote areas

and Union Territories are neither mentioned in President Address nor in Budget though these are under direct administration of the President. It was not mentioned in the budget speech of Minister of Finance that these are parts of India and it is our responsibility to take care of them. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has left the House and he has no time to listen us. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has diverted the concentration of Minister of Finance. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you give us warning but you give warning to them also. Therefore, I would request the minister not to reduce the budget for remote areas i.e. Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu. The pace of progress should not be obstructed and simultaneously we have to pay attention towards employment. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND MOHAN (Shivahar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on General Budget. I am here to give fair review and some suggestions on Budget. Every year new Budget shows pleasant dreams, new promises are made, tempting slogans are given but end has always been terrible.

During the 50 years of our independence every Budget has given us starvation, agony, increased the poverty and hike in prices by leaps and bounds. I understand that this Budget is not at all different from other Budget. We appreciate the efforts of the Minister of Finance in present adverse economic atmosphere of the country. I think that the Minister of Finance is presenting the Budget for the third time. Once he had presented the Budget when we were in the same party. While presenting the Budget next time, he had said with great enthusiasm and courage that this is the Budget of poor people and new economic era will begin in the country with this Budget. He had aroused such hopes but we failed to fulfil them and I apologise as I allege that probably no such change has come in the economic philosophy of any party in the history of parties of the world which has been witnessed in economic philosophy of B.J.P. after coming into power...(Interruptions) When you have compelled me, I'll begin from here itself. You said about economic value, Swadeshi, self-reliance but the way you have got the Patent Bill passed instantaneously in between hue and cry, unfortunately I was not there. Son of Gandhiji and you also supported the Bill. The manner in which 'GATT' and Patent Bill were imposed in the country of Gandhiji, I understand that passing the Patent Bill is like signature on document

[Shri Anand Mohan]

of economic slavery in future and we have surrendered before World Trade Organisation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had splendidly said at the time of Pokhran explosion that we would not yield before any power of the world, it is the question of our national security and respect. Some hope was aroused on it. When we had not surrendered before the super powers of the world, then why we have surrendered before the World Trade Organisation in case of Patent Bill? It is a suicidal step for the nation. I admit that we have made the nation a victim of conspiracy of economic imperialism and future generation will have to face the dreadful consequences of it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was submitting that he had said that this Budget is for poor people but this time it has been said that they have presented the Budget in conformity with views of Noble Prize Winner Shri Amartya Sen. Before him Shri Vaiko Saheb was saying and while appreciating it he said that this budget is in conformity with views of Noble Prize Winner Shri Amartya Sen. I would like to know about the envisagement of Antodaya and poor people's Budget. Gandhiji had said that these are not thermometer and barometer of development that we are producing goods, forming collectorates, new sub-division, new blocks and divisions, and making commissioners or number of cities are increasing—all these are not parameters of development. Gandhiji, J.P. and Lohiaji had made envisagement about development and Antodaya for poor people. As discussion is going on Budget, I would like to know as to what extent this Budget has changed the life of poor people, whether it could make available clothes or two times meal or house for them, whether shelter has been provided to them or not. Gandhiji has said that if there is a roof for a poor people, have clothes on his body and smile on his face, then realise that our country is making progress. We are lagging behind in this regard. I am saying it with firm belief that from the time of Nehruji and still today, nothing has been done in General Budget for less than half of the population. General Budget is not made for common people, poor people, people living in jhuggi's but General Budget is made for affluent people, big people, and for us and its limitation is only upto middle class. It has no profit and loss for common people do not affected by it.

I would say that amongst the budgets presented during the last 50 years, it is the third budget presented by the Minister of Finance, honourable Sinha Sahab, but even after 50 years of independence our country has the largest number of illiterates and fools in the world, we have the largest number of patients in our country. In

this country women, who are suffering from starvation, are compelled to sell their bodies and are forced to become prostitutes, our country has the largest number of prostitutes in the world, we feel ashamed in saying so. This country has the largest number of blinds in the world where people become blind while walking on the hot sand and coaltar, every year 5 to 7 lakh people are becoming blind in this country. This country has the largest number of disabled in the world. Where children are becoming disabled due to malnutrition, we have to accept it. Therefore, I would say that there is no possibility of any bigger change or any revolutionary change from this budget.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I come from Bihar and the Minister of Finance is also from Bihar therefore, I would like to point out the sufferings of Bihar. Earlier also, there were continuously eminent leaders from Bihar but it is a tragedy for Bihar that Bihar has not got any son so far. The day, a person linked with sufferings of Bihar, a person linked with struggle of Bihar, the rights of Bihar, which are overlooked during the last 50 years, a person linked with them would be found, the injustice, which is done by sitting on Raisena hill and injustice which is done during the last 50 years, will be cleared off once. We regret that even after holding higher positions in Government, even after holding important positions, Bihar is being overlooked continuously.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, First-Five-Year plan was formulated in 1952 under the leadership of Nehruji, Bihar had second place in that plan and today we are on the last place. What is not in Bihar? It will not be an exaggeration if I say that, Bihar is perhaps the most prosperous province of the world. There is coal, mica, manganese, copper, bauxite, 10 crore arms and 20 crore hands in Bihar, there is public property, forest reserves and there is everything but it is a tragedy of our Bihar that we are continuously being neglected. We have been neglected by the Centre and looted by the people who are ruling Bihar these are the two reasons responsible for backwardness of Bihar. I would request you that if today Bihar discontinues the supply of minerals, the industries of Delhi will be closed down. There is prosperity in Haryana and Punjab due to our support but we are poor. Where water should be a boon, it has become a curse for us.

[Translation]

No concrete discussions have been held with Nepal till date. The rivers originating from Nepal which cause flood and carry away us, are proving to be curse and terror for us. Due to these rivers the property worth billions of rupees is destroyed every year and the loss

caused therefrom can not be met till the next year. After rinsing our fertile land, its fertile soil is being carried away to the Bay of Bengal by these rivers resulting into creation of an island there on which the population of 50 lacs to one crores can be inhabited. It is our irony but besides all these we are being cheated and no one is paying attention towards it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our population is 10 crores which is 1/10 of the total population of India. But we stand at 14th place in respect of poverty in India. Therefore, I demand from the Minister of Finance to share the grievances of people of Bihar and when there is provision of reservation for backward castes and entire backward classes as per the principles of Baba Saheb Ambedkar, Gandhiji and Lohiaji, their the most backward state of the country should be given special opportunity. I demand it from you.

Nothing will be happened until these things are settled. Our royalty is 20 years old. The youth of Assam have got the royalty revised for the three years by which their conditions improved slightly. It was fixed in 1997 that royalty will be based on prices. But we are not going to adopt it. We want this assurance that our share should be fixed according to the stocks of our mineral wealth. We should be allowed to sell bauxite, copper, iron and coal so that we can develop Bihar with the income earned from it. With all these grievances, I am standing before you and it is my request. I will again say that this budget is not entirely full of drawbacks or negative points. You will also not give me more time to enumerate them but it is a good effort and good effort becomes futile when good result is not received from there. We have pleasant dreams and results would be nothing. Therefore, efforts should be made in this direction.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to oppose the Budget presented by Shri Sinha ji. Less estimate has been made in this Budget for main Departments like Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Flood Control, Industries and Minerals etc. in comparison to the estimate made in 1998-99 for all these Departments. You might have seen that in this Budget, they have reduced Rs. 128 crores in agriculture sector, Rs. 349 crores in Rural Development, Rs. 226 crores in Irrigation, Rs. 2701 crores in Energy and Rs. 8672 crores in Industries and Minerals. This Budget will cause price-rise because it is a deficit budget. Today, only Government talk about Budget in the whole country but it will benefit neither farmers nor unemployed. This budget is not giving to benefit the dwellers of rural areas also. Today, you see the Department of Agriculture because I come from agricultural background. There is less

production of Commercial crops in Maharashtra. There sugar and cotton are produced at large scale. What is the state of cotton today? The cotton is produced at large scale in Marathwada and Vidarbha. Today, cotton growers are committing suicide. The monopoly scheme in respect of Cotton which is being implemented in Maharashtra has given a little relief to the farmers but the cotton growers are in very bad condition. The tax imposed by you on spinning has been increased from five takka to nine takka. Today the sugar mills and spinning mills in Maharashtra are already running in loss. Besides, cotton mills are on the verge of closure with the imposition of this new tax. You had made promise in respect of agriculture sector. The State of Maharashtra has been suffering from famine for the last three years. Sometimes, there is heavy hail-storm and sometimes there is scarcity of water. The farmers have been facing difficulties in Vidarbha, Maharashtra continuously for the last three years. The Government of Maharashtra had sought assistance from Central Government in this regard. The assistance was also sought even when Shri Manohar Joshi was Chief Minister. We have repeatedly said it. You provided assistance to Bengal and others states but not even a single paisa was given to Maharashtra on the part of Centre.

We sent the projects but no assistance was given to Maharashtra at the time of famine. Today, Sugar mills and cotton growers in Maharashtra are in difficulties. We talk about insurance but how many cards have been issued to them? The cards have been issued to big and rich farmers. The small farmers could not be saved from incurring loss until they are insured. We have seen that especially cotton growers get minimum amount. At present cotton has been produced in little quantity in Maharashtra and entire country. We do not allocate much amount to our farmers. We get cotton balls prepared from Pakistan and other countries but we do not provide adequate assistance to our wheat, cotton and sugar growers. We should change this policy.

Last time you said that Rs. 40 crores would be spent on Primary Education. It is essential for the Government to provide Primary Education to all in the country but today we have not been able to provide education. Today also, there is no facility of education in tribal areas of Melghat, Chandrapur and Vidarbha. We are not able to provide them complete education. You talk about higher education but you have said that Government is not going to spend money on higher education but Government should at least release that amount for primary education. But we have witnessed that Food Organisations run by the Government of Karnataka and Maharashtra impart higher education. A.I.T.C. has been formed in Parliament

[Shri Datta Meghe]

but its norms are not applied for the good educational institutions. The Government of Maharashtra do not accept the circular of A.I.C.T. The literate youths of the country especially of Maharashtra, Karnataka and two-three other States have done very good job in the field of higher education. The parallel educational institutions may be closed and the amount being spent on Government educational institutions should be given to good educational institutions. The Central Government has not paid attention in this direction. These institutions are running according to the decisions of High Court and Supreme Court. You should take care of higher education.

The Centre allocates much amount for rural development which goes upto Panchayats. The amount was directly allocated to Gram Panchayats at the time of Rajiv Gandhiji. The fund given by centre is not properly utilised. Corruption took place on large scale in laying down of flush in every village of Maharashtra ...*(Interruptions)* All the Schemes of Department of Rural Development are implemented by the Central Government but M.Ps of respective constituencies are not taken into confidence. As Shri Paranjpeji has said that it is necessary to take assistance of all the M.Ps in schemes where amount is directly allocated by the Central Government. We have failed to do so, hence these schemes are not being implemented as per our expectation.

There is price like in every sector. I would say here only about corruption as we have witnessed that if small trader adulterates he gets punishment but today I have read in *Jansatta* that Ambani Saheb runs very big Reliance Company in our country. You have released three lakh tonne Naphtha to him at the rate of Rs. 7 and you never increased its price and only 20 percent of Naphtha is used by the company and 80 percent of Naphtha is adulterated with petrol. This is done by the Reliance company. What action has been taken by you in this regard? Ten years have been lapsed and Reliance Company has earned Rs. 60 thousand crores by adulterating Naphtha? We told it to Prime Minister. All have said the same thing...*(Interruptions)* I would like to submit your point, today you are ruling the country and we have submitted the papers to Prime Minister. I would like to ask from the Minister of Finance as to what step will be taken against persons involved in corruption, big industrialists, industrialists who earned Rs. 60 thousand crores by adulteration? I am telling their names. The matter should be enquired into and guilty should be arrested. I am naming Ambani Saheb because we have submitted all the documents to Prime Minister. What steps are being taken by you in this regard?

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Who has helped Ambani to gain this position? Shri Pranav Mukherjee was in that party...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Whatever you are saying is before the country. Today there is no transparency, you say that there is no corruption but you should conduct enquiry about the proof which we are giving today. This is what we want to say. I think that you will pay attention on it.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Many-Many thanks.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Why are you giving thanks, bring them to book after that convey thanks. Today in order to adulterate the petrol, big tankers are brought out every day and nobody is doing anything in this country. Today you hold the reign of the Government. I have quote your name, Mr. Finance Minister you should hold the enquiry as to who are those people, why are these tankers are brought out, where does the adulteration take place? The common people when gets the petrol filled, find adulterated petrol. You must hold enquiry in this regard and whether you find out must be resolved.

At the end, I want to say one thing...*(Interruptions)* Listen to my speech, I am saying something. They are disturbing me. Why are you disturbing me, you will also get a chance to speak, whatever has happened during the last fifty years, 10 years, you get them stopped. This is what I want to say I shall take two more minutes.

Mrs. Maneka Gandhi is not here. They have diverted 32 crores of rupees out of the money earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes schemes for animals. You allocate separately for them but why did you transfer the money of 32 crores of rupees which was meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Who stops you to get the money for animals? But how can we dispense justice when we divert money which has been kept for poor people, for the education of scheduled castes and for other projects? You should think over it. This is what I want to say.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You must conclude now.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am concluding it. Your people are disturbing. Your budget is about to be passed, there is no worry about it. You should rule, but rule for the poor, for peasants etc. But you should take proper action against those who are making corruption in your Government.

[English]

\*SHRI B.M. MENSINKAI (Dharwar-South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are also a Kannada man. I therefore request you to kindly give sufficient time such that I can cover all the points. The Hon'ble Finance Minister presented the Budget for the year 1999-2000 on the 27th February, 1999 at 11 AM. This is a unique and historical Budget. I thank and congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for his hard work in preparing this excellent Budget.

The Hon'ble Minister has given top priority to agriculture and irrigation. There is a substantial increase in Budget allocation for agriculture. I and all farmers of this country are grateful to the Finance Minister. The farmers deserve this increased budget allocation as they constitute 70% of the population of the country.

The pricing of agricultural produce should be maintained. Standard prices should be maintained so that the farmers do not go to cities seeking livelihood. Regarding this there is a mention in the President's Address also. A Committee would be set up to look into the various aspects of agricultural production and fixing the proper prices. I welcome this measure.

"Annapurna" will provide 10 kgs of food grains per month free of cost to all indigent senior citizens who are eligible for old age pension but are presently not receiving it and whose children are not residing in the same village. I suggest that this condition of "children are not residing in the same village" should be removed. In fact, the children of these old people can take care of their parents if they live together.

The zero budget on the principle of Noble prize winner Amartya Sen's welfare economy is a great achievement of the Minister.

Kisan Credit Cards is a very good step. But unfortunately some States are misguiding the farmers stating that it is the scheme of the State Government. It is the responsibility of the Centre to remove this misunderstanding from the minds of farmers.

Irrigation has got a big boost this year. The allocation has been enhanced. My humble request to the Centre is to provide substantial funds during the current financial year 1999-2000 for completing Upper Thunga Project, a dream project of the people of my constituency which is pending for more than one decade. This would provide water to irrigate about 2.75 lakh acres in my constituency.

Land reforms should be implemented very strictly and institutional credit flow should be encouraged further by the Government of India.

The Minister has taken stringent measures to control the administrative expenditure. He should not feel shy to check the huge public expenditure and expenses in the Central Government offices. I earnestly hope that he would take suitable measures to curtail these unnecessary expenditures.

China is going ahead with the idea of privatising all services. I request the Hon'ble Minister to look into this matter with all seriousness.

Rural development programme cannot be a success unless the allocation is made on the basis of population. More than 70% of the people live in villages. As per natural justice they should get the lion's share (70% and more) of the budget allocation. Urban areas consist only 30% of our population. Therefore, allocation of funds must be strictly on the basis of population. My submission to the Centre is to rectify the defect in the system of allocation between urban and rural areas.

I was not able to convince him over the last one year regarding the removal of section 44AB and Section 44A of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961. I have tried my best to convince him that those sections have become irrelevant, that the purpose is not served by those sections. His contention is that three lakh tax practitioners who are self employed commerce degree holders are not able to certify the accounts of the assesses.

They are not able to certify the accounts of the assesses. My point is that they are experts in accounts, B.Com. Graduates are experts in accounts. They are competent to certify the accounts of the assesses at any time. Therefore, I request him, through you, Sir, that at least five years or ten years experienced tax practitioners should be permitted to audit cases.

My only point is that the Finance Minister is making note of this. I am happy and thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH (Tumkur): Sir, he raised an important matter. Many times, we met the Finance Minister also with a delegation. Shri Mensinkai met him with a delegation. Those amendments have to be effected in the Income Tax Act. Shri Mensinkai was strongly advocating the point. He is a practising person for the last 25 years.

\* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know that.



SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH: Many times we met the Minister concerned. he should respond to it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes. He was making a note of it.

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH: We want to know what is in his mind.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He was making a note of it. Shri Osmani now.

SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI (Barpeta): Sir, at last, I have got a chance or an opportunity to say something before the hon. Finance Minister about the North Eastern States as a whole.

Sir, so far as the North Eastern States are concerned, the attitude of the Government at Delhi is very funny to my mind, because they think that problems there could be solved either by accord or by a sort of a package and it would not be possible to discuss all the things.

Now, I will just pick up from where the other hon. Member Shri Paranjpe left. He said some points about industrial aspect, about small scale industries and about service units. For the last 20 years, Assam and other States of the North Eastern Region are passing through turmoil. There are civil commotion for the last two decades as well as there are recurrent occurrences of extremism. How then can economy develop, in such circumstances? That is the moot point. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the aspect as to whether he could diagnose the main reason and what is the way out. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta has wanted a sort of a package like the one given to Assam or to the North Eastern Region. But that package simply would not help unless you find out where to strike. It is a question of stagnation. How can we come out of that stagnation which we are experiencing over the last two decades or in a way, over the last three decades?

Thirteen thousands small scale units were closed down in the last two decades. More than 30,000 small SSI units were closed down in the North-Eastern. Why? It is because of this type of turmoil and because of the non-proper functioning of the financial machinery which can enable development of industry and agriculture. You have given Rs. 6,000 crore. You are repeating this in the House. Shri Devegowda also said that 10 per cent of the Budget allocation of India be spent for North-East. It should cater to the developments of Assam and North-East. How can you spend it? What are the conditions? I refer to a specific problem and I hope the Finance

Minister will reply to it. It is the problem of loanees. Hundreds of cases are pending in High Courts and other civil courts because the banks have started proceedings to recover the money. It is understandable. The banks will always try to recover the money. From where this money will come? The SSIs are not functioning properly. From where the entrepreneurs will pay the money? This is the main problem. A delegation is going to meet the Finance Minister to point out this aspect. Last time he said that he would instruct the Reserve Bank to examine this problem and find out a solution.

So far as taxation is concerned, the Finance Minister has given some sort of relief to the extent of 30 per cent to the tax evaders under the Kar Vivad Samadhan scheme. What about those people who took money from the banks, started business, but could not continue? I suggest to our hon. Finance Minister that for North-East he can announce some schemes like Kar Vivad Samadhan scheme. The Finance Minister has said that he has given tax holiday. It is welcome for the development of the industry. There should be an interest holiday for the capital already blocked due to the reasons which are beyond the control of the entrepreneurs. This can be done through schemes like Kar Vivad Samadhan scheme. It should be applied to North-East also.

In short, I would like to suggest to the Finance Minister to come up with some such scheme to save the industrial scenario of Assam and North-Eastern region.

With these words, I conclude.

DR. B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I would like to share my views about this Budget which the Finance Minister said is the most progressive Budget while presenting it. A few weeks before the Budget was presented, the Government has raised the prices of some products. ...*(Interruptions)* I would request the hon. Member to give a patient hearing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should address the Chair and finish your speech.

DR. B.N. REDDY: A few weeks before the Budget was presented, the Finance Minister was kind enough to raise the prices of sugar, rice, wheat, urea and cooking gas. Last March, when vote on account was presented, the prices of petrol and urea were raised. When there was an agitation by thousands of people, the same has been rolled back. The Government reduced the prices of diesel a few weeks before the Budget and then the rates were again increased. Increase in the diesel and petrol

prices affect the total transportation. It definitely affects all the items used by the common man and they were made costlier.

There is 10 per cent surcharge on salaried people. This shows that the Finance Minister has not left the fourth class employees also. Nothing concrete has been done to improve the employment position when the youth of this country is running helter-skelter for employment. Instead, the Government has increased the age of retirement to 60 years which is going to cause much more unemployment.

Providing drinking water has been given the topmost priority in the National Agenda but nothing specific is being done in this regard by the Centre. Whenever it is raised in the House, we are being told that it is a State subject. We are being deprived of the drinking water facility even today. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, who is the leader of one of the supporting parties, at all critical times, after the presentation of the Budget has said that there is no direction in the Budget. Andhra Pradesh has also got a name today which is being talked about. It is being said that fake 500 rupee notes are in circulation today. Maybe, that is one of the ways to solve the problem. I would request the Government to think about this and see that something better is done to make available drinking water and food and also reduce the prices of essential commodities.

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY (Ongole): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the opportunity given to me. At the outset, let me congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for proposing in his Budget speech a scheme called 'Annapurna' for senior citizens. I regret to inform the august House that the Minister is not kind enough to the senior citizens as a restriction regarding 20 per cent of the old age pensioner has been made. I would like to thank the hon. Minister for accepting some of the suggestions made by me in the Consultative Committee meetings.

Agriculture is the backbone of this country. We all say that the farmer is our king. But, unfortunately sufficient funds have not been provided for this. As I have been told not to take much time of the House, I will just give a few suggestions to the Finance Bill.

The present provisions contained in Section 143 (1), 143(1A) and 143(1B), have been modified to do away with *prima facie* adjustments, additional tax and issue of intimation in all cases. I would request the hon. Minister to please note it down.

The above amendments are being made on the ground that the ever increasing number of returns makes such processing of returns time consuming. While the amendment proposed is not objectionable, it has to be made clear under Section 271(1)(C) that *prima facie* disallowance of claims and deductions as are authorised in the present section 143(1) will not attract the penal provisions in that section. Otherwise, any inadvertent mistake committed by the assessee will lead to issue of notice under Section 271(1)(C) and consequent infructuous work.

23.00 hrs.

Sir, *vide* Clauses 81 and 82 of the Finance Bill, the interest chargeable from the assessee under Sections 234A and 234B has been reduced from two per cent to one and a half per cent per month. The interest chargeable under Section 201(1A) has been increased from 15 to 18 per cent per annum *vide* Clause 79. This has been done to rationalise the interest chargeable from the assessees. However, the interest payable to the assessee under Section 244A remains at one per cent for every month or part of a month. It may be proposed that the interest payable to the assessee is also increased from one per cent to one and a half per cent per month.

To discourage filing of frivolous appeals, it is proposed *vide* Clause 86 and 94 of the Finance Bill that the Appellate Tribunal may award costs in suitable cases under the Income Tax and Wealth Tax Acts. This is a very welcome amendment. In this connection, it needs to be mentioned that Assessing Officers very often make high pitched assessments which are deleted in appeals. In the final report, the Tax Reforms Committee (Raja Chelliah Committee) recommended that the Assessing Officer should be made accountable for their actions and if the percentage of the demands not upheld by the Tribunals is higher than a reasonable figure, say 50 per cent, the officer should be reprimanded. Suitable provisions may, therefore, be made in Clauses 84, 86, 93, 94 and 99 to the effect where the assessments made by the Assessing Officer are not upheld by the Commissioner Income-Tax/Tribunal.

\*SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation declared that the farmer is the backbone of Indian economy. Nearly 80% of our people live in rural areas and most of them are farmers. But when the Budget allocation is made there is equi distribution of funds. hence my humble request to the Government of India is to do justice to the farmers by allocation of more funds to them on the basis of population. Mahatma Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, Pandit

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri K.H. Muniyappa]

Jawaharlal Nehru, Smt. Indiraji and Rajiv Gandhi rendered yeoman's service for the cause of poor masses of our country. They liberated us from the clutches of Britishers, handed over their property to the nation. But what is the present Government doing for the poor people. I fail to understand the services and contributions of the present Government to the rural people.

Linking Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari and Kauveri is a very old proposal. I have raised this vital issue in this august House at least one dozen times. But so far no action has been taken in this regard. The rivers that flow towards west have enough water and more than 2000 TMC of water goes to the sea. This wastage should be avoided and this excess water should be utilised for irrigating the dry land in the Western region of our country. For this purpose the Centre should come forward and get assistance of NABARD, World Bank and other financial institutions. They should take keen interest in these progressive programmes instead of being busy in the jugglery of words and numbers.

Eight districts in Karnataka and 120 districts in the country are drought prone areas. There is an urgent need to provide water to these barren areas. In rural areas particularly in Kolar district of Karnataka there is severe shortage of drinking water also, in the villages. We have to cater to this need of the villagers without any further loss of time. I urge upon the Centre to look into this matter very seriously and to do the needful.

Many people in the rural areas do not have two square meals. They do not have proper clothes. The education of their children is in jeopardy. There is no proper education for them. In urban areas there are public schools, convent schools and the students get all the facilities. Naturally these children score 90% and more in their examinations. Children in remote areas cannot get even 35% of marks in their examination. The Centre should have a uniform education policy. There should not be double standard at least in the field of education. All the children should get equal opportunities and all of them should be provided the same facilities throughout the country. Accommodation facility should be provided to the teachers in rural areas.

Imports have increased enormously. Import duty should be at least 35% otherwise our indigenous industry will come to halt. Already so many industries and public

undertakings have become sick, some of them have already been closed. Revival of these industries and public undertakings should be the primary concern of our Government. Foreign agencies should not be allowed to take over our market and we should not loose huge foreign exchange anymore. Import of silk has affected our silk industry in the country and in the international market also. This has to be stopped forthwith.

The allocation for the department of social welfare is amazing. It is just around 5% whereas the total population which comes under social welfare programmes is about 70%. The population of SCs and STs itself constitute about 23% of our country's population and what is the percentage of Budget allocation to these hapless people.

Sir, my earnest request to the Centre is to increase the Budget allocation to the social welfare department. Residential Navodaya Schools have to be started in all the Taluks of the country. Then only we can impart value based education. Today's students are the future of our nation. They should get the best education.

Unemployment is another serious threat for the progress of our country. There is a steep increase in the number of unemployed persons in the country. The BJP Government, at the time of elections, had assured this nation to provide jobs to at least 1 crore youths. Instead of providing jobs they have increased the retirement age of Central Government employees from 58 years to 60 years. This is the achievement of the BJP Government for the last one year. They are very keen about the Nomenclature. The name of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been changed. Indira Awas Yojana has also been changed. What is there in a name? why should the Government indulge in such frivolous activity instead of thinking about the welfare of the people of India.

Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Jain and all other people should be treated alike. On the other hand what is the BJP Government doing. The number of communal clashes has increased. The cruel killing of Australian missionary in Orissa is one of the glaring examples of communal atrocities.

It is high time for the Government to wake up. I caution them about the future if they continue to ignore the poor people and farmers of the country. If they continue like this I am sure that people will eject them from this House and we will be occupying the treasury benches very shortly. Our leader Smt. Soniaji will lead us and the entire nation to enable our country to usher into a new era of progress and prosperity before the turn of this century.

Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Budget and with these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, respected Union Finance Minister and my esteemed colleagues, I am thankful to the hon. Deputy Speaker for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Budget for 1999-2000 which had been tabled on the 27th February, 1999. In my speech, I would like to mention certain points which are very very important for the people of the entire Bodoland territory and also the people of the entire North Eastern Region.

In this regard, I would like to mention about the lack of infrastructure relating to agriculture, irrigation, education and certain other important sectors. Because of the lack of required infrastructure, the entire North-Eastern Region and particularly our Bodoland territory could not develop in any field. If the strategic North-Eastern Region and the Bodoland territory have to be developed in every sphere, then the Government of India has to take certain effective and concrete policy decisions. The Government has to take up some concrete projects in order to help those people particularly in the area of agriculture and irrigation, road, communication, flood control, forestry and education etc.

Most of the population of the North-Eastern Region is agrarian. In this regard, I would like to request the hon. Union Finance Minister to announce some very concrete and positive economic package particularly for my Bodoland territory. A special economic package was announced by the two former Prime Ministers. The total amount of those schemes and projects is about Rs. 7,300 crore. Out of the Rs. 7,300 crore, the share of Assam will be around Rs. 4,000 crore. Out of the Rs. 4,000 crore, for the Bodoland territory, it will hardly be around Rs. 500 crore. It comes to less than 10 per cent.

[Translation]

What kind of justice it is if Bodoland area would be given so little share out of the certain per cent amount sanctioned under special economic package announced by Government of India. Many rivers flow through Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh in our Bodoland territory. No irrigation project has been constructed on these rivers out of them. I would like to give one example. In 1980, after the approval of Government of India, one irrigation project was taken on the Champamato river, its original plan estimate was Rs. 15 crore 32 lakh, but today even after 20 years that project has not been completed.

[English]

Till today, about Rs. 47 crore has already been spent for that project. Again, the officers concerned tell us that they require Rs. 50 crore more to accomplish that project.

[Translation]

20 years have passed. About Rs. 50 crores have already been spent, even then it has not been completed. It has been learnt that some money was sent to Government of Assam by Government of India, but Government of Assam did not give that money for that project.

[English]

I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister why this sort of a discrimination has been done against the aforesaid project located within the Bodoland Territory?

[Translation]

Simultaneously our entire Bodoland territory has been affected by flood every year. It is heard that crores of rupees are sent from Delhi for flood control but we do not know where that money goes.

[English]

I would like to know from the Government of India why this sort of a discrimination in going on against the Bodoland people.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, I would like to request that to control rivers in Bodoland territory specific and concrete project should be formulated.

[English]

Those projects have to be constructed by the Government of India itself, but not by the agencies of the Government of Assam.

[Translation]

Our Bodoland is very rich in forestry, but the whole forestry has been destroyed there. We discussed with Shri Suresh Prabhu to save it and demanded Rs. 1 thousand crore. That day Shri Suresh Prabhu had gone to Guwahati, we met him there also and demanded for

[Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary]

financial assistance to start project for saving forestry of Bodoland, but we have got nothing so far.

[English]

Till today, I have not even received a single paise out of that amount of Rs. 1,000 crore. So, I would like to appeal to the Government of India to provide adequate financial assistance to the Bodoland area, for its all round development.

[Translation]

I would like to say that you want to make the Mumbai Port an airport equipped with modern facilities, you want to make an airport in Delhi which would be better than international standard, but nobody has thought about constructing an airport in Bodoland area, if we have to go to Bagdogra, we have to pass a night in Guwahati.

[English]

As far as education is concerned we do not have a single university in our area, we do not have any medical college and we do not even have any polytechnic institute. This is the heart rending fact.

I would like to request the Government of India to set up one Central University, one Central Agricultural University, one medical college, one engineering college, some polytechnic institutes and a North Eastern Frontier Regional Institute of Science and Technology in our area.

[Translation]

No survey has been conducted for railway line there. Roads are also not in good conditions there. There is no irrigation scheme in that area.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I would like to say about some tribal issues of national level. Last year also we had said that a National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation and Tribal Financial Corporation should be constituted there, but a national commission for scheduled tribes was not constituted separately and it has been connected with national SC, ST commission so far. We demanded for a separate package for Bodoland. Government of India should have a separate ministry in the name of Ministry of Tribals Affair and Development, for the development of tribals and to solve their problems. I hope that all the Members of Parliament will support me on this issue.

[English]

Until and unless we have a separate State of Bodoland, our problems cannot be solved. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the Government of India to concede to the burning demand of a separate Bodoland without any further delay, through the introduction of the requisite Constitution (Amendment) Bill in this august House during the on-going Session itself. This is the only way out. So, I would again like to appeal to the Government not to discriminate against the people of the North Eastern Region.

[Translation]

If you want to talk with the tribals of North Eastern Region, you will have to talk with open hearts and affectionately. I am sure that all of you will definitely help me and support me.

[English]

I would again like to appeal to all of you to share my concerns for the people of Bodoland area.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given my name to speak. You please see the list. My name is in the list.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Shailendra Kumar, it is not obligatory that you may be given time to speak only that you have given your name. The time allotted to your party has been over.

[English]

Shri Shailendra Kumar, your party has taken more time than what was entitled to it.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Alright, if you are not giving us time to speak, we walk out...*(Interruptions)*

23.20 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other honourable Members left the house.*

[English]

23.22 hrs.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, when the Minister of Finance, Shri Yashwant Sinha, replies, I would only request him to kindly react to our common demand to restore the names 'Jawahar Rozgar Yojana', 'Indira Awas Yojana', etc. This is a common demand.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Thereafter, I would like to express my thanks to those members also who participated in this debate and fled away.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH (Banka): Common demand of whom?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have also to thank the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who has arranged the dinner.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Of the entire Opposition.

I would request him to react to that demand...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, let the Minister of Finance speak.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to most of those members from this side who did not participate in the debate and gave me an opportunity to give my reply before 11.30 p.m. It is obvious that when all of these Members participated in this debate, many considerable points arose. Many good suggestions were also given. I would like to submit only that there are many such suggestions which relate to Finance Bill directly because they are concerning with the provisions of special tax and when we will meet again and discuss on Finance Bill, that will be the appropriate time to give reply to these questions. I would like to say a word in regard to the other questions raised here. Some of our friends sit in the middle, most of them have gone only one or two are there. Their history has been such that they have been taking inspiration from the policies and books of other countries. Today, it is unfortunate that those countries have changed themselves. They have changed their economic structure.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called the Minister of Finance.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, Nothing will go on record except what the Finance Minister says. Now, the Minister of Finance.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Kurien Sahab what is there in name?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: If there is nothing in the name, then why do you change it?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, firstly, I would like to thank three categories first of all, I would like to express my thanks to those hon'ble members who participated in this debate and are still present in this House.

The all things in the old system have been collapsed. I had said in the beginning of my budget speech that the important incident occurred in the beginning of this decade was collapse of Communalism Systems. It is regretted that India is only a such unique country where even today the people of that principle, philosophy and mentality are found. The people of Jurasik Park era have disappeared but sometimes they are found in this House. So far as the points raised by them are concerned they will say that it is anti-labourers, anti-public undertakings and anti-poor budget and it will lose the economic sovereignty of the country. It has been prepared at the instance of International Monetary Fund, World Bank and Washington now, our ears have become sore through persistent unwelcome talk. This language is never changed...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: You will have to listen.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: It is my tragedy but I will listen till I am Minister of Finance. Had I been only a Member, I would have definitely gone outside far away upto where this voice cannot be reached. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Madras South): Mr. Finance Minister, you go ahead. Why are you creating problems for yourself? It is already late.

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (Chandigarh): Shri Baalu, he is talking about communists, not about DMK ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Now you are looking at the watch, when you were speaking, you were not looking at the watch...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I would like to say that the good commitments contained therein are ours. We do not back out of them. But I would like to place it with full belief that no threat has been posed to the sovereignty of India by any action of Government through budget, rather it has strengthened the sovereignty. This budget has not been prepared at the instance of anyone. After consulting all the parties and keeping in view our National Agenda, this budget has been prepared. We had specially convened a meeting of coordination committee of ruling coalition to hold discussion on budget and the discussion was held. What happened here? I remember that when last year I rose to give reply to the debate on budget and sometimes I used to say that when I will present the budget of next year, I will make such provisions therein then the Members from here to there felt it awkward.

*[English]*

Next year's Budget, ha! ha! ha!

*[Translation]*

As Shri Kurien is just talking about next year's budget, the same mentality was prevailing about the last year's budget. When we were discussing on the next budget, he was smiling while sitting here, Today also he is smiling while he should cry...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): We will do it in the next year's Budget.

*[Translation]*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Whatever was to happen that happened, we have presented this year's budget. As I had said to you during budget speech and reiterate it with confidence that this Government would complete its term and we shall present the budget of all subsequent years also. But what was the matter which was more serious than that which I wanted to refer. I am not talking about those who are sitting here. There are emotions and behaviour based on party line. Everywhere the complaint will be made, the contempt will be made, we can say something about them, but when the question of national issues, national interest and religion come up we are united, wherever we may be and we will have to face those challenges unitedly. I feel pain when I observe that responsible Members of that side sometimes talk in such a way which sends wrong message not only inside but also outside the country.

In 1998-99 what was not said in this House. Whether it was not said that our fiscal deficit will cross seven percent and we shall be unable to control it? Whether it was not said that our current account deficit will go over three percent and the country would again come in the grip of balance of payment crisis and the situation of 1991 had again set in the country? Whether it was not said in the very House that we have no control over inflation and this year. The rate of inflation will reach two digit figure *i.e.* more than 10 percent. All these things were said in this House by responsible members which included my predecessor Minister Shri Chidambaram Saheb. Right now Shri Chidambaram Saheb is not present ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): As usual.

*[Translation]*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: when he had delivered his speech last year, I listened him very attentively. At that time he played that much courtesy that he had come to me and told that he was to go to Chennai to attend a marriage therefore he would not give reply to my question so I should forgive him. I had discussed that matter in the House also. Today he has not observe ever that courtsey, I do not like to say anything about a

person in this absence but because on record many things have been said, I therefore, must clarify on certain things. Many other members have said that we have increased the prices of commodities to be supplied under Public Distribution System before the presentation of Budget, which has committed the contempt of the House because we should have come before the House. Our friends from Congress Party are sitting here. From 1991 to 1996 they have ruled for five years. During those five years, three time they hiked the prices and not once it was related with budget. All these things were done outside the budget. When these very people start preaching us that why it was done outside the budget, why not in the budget, contempt of Parliament has been committed than it appears irrational and baseless as people have done the same....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: That means, you have followed that ideal.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: That is not the ideal. I am saying, that has been the tradition because there is no direct relation of cost-based commodities with budget. Whenever the Government wants, it can change that, for various reasons, of which clarification had been given in this House, we have raised them. Ever then, the people below the poverty line have been spared out. Here it is said, Shri Chidambaram Saheb had said and we said it last year that this is a Swadeshi Budget, rooted in Swadeshi. This year we did not mention 'Swadeshi.' Now they are looking for those words. They forgot that while presenting the budget I had said that 'putting India first.' These were our words which means that we keep our nation and national interest foremost. Whether it is not Swadeshi? Whether they will consider it as Swadeshi budget only if we use the word 'Swadeshi' in this budget?

[*Translation*]

Had we used the word Swadeshi, they would have condemned it also. This effort is made to create no win situation. Now if we say, it will be treated as complaint, if we don't say, even then it will be treated as complaint. If you see this budget, you will find that it is full of Swadeshi because we understand Swadeshi. They do not understand Swadeshi. The people who have asked the Englishmen to come to India to exploit it in the same way as East India Company came for trade. Do they understand Swadeshi? It does not look good to hear the word 'Swadeshi' from his mouth and they are challenging our concept of 'Swadeshi.'

Swadeshi is not only the snare of wordly illusion but it is a proof of loyalty in the Swadeshi heart. As I said,

we are full of this loyalty and we are fully committed for this 'Swadeshi.'

Many Honourable Members have said that this budget would increase inflation. Last year also it was said that this budget would increase inflation. The Members who do not know what to say, they say that it will increase inflation. I feel aggrieved when some sensible persons talk like this. I agree that in few months of this year inflation had increased but now that inflation is under our control. If the prices of potato, onion, tomato, vegetables and fruits have increased, a person like Shri Chidambaram ji says that their prices have increased due to increase in money supply, M-3, therefore, the prices of potato, onion and tomato have increased. I understand that nothing can be more unwise than that. Whenever I got a chance, I have told this House again and again that we divide inflation into three parts, primary products, manufactured products and power, fuel, light and lubricants, we find that in comparison to the rate of price rise of 1997-98, this year the rate of price rise of power, fuel, light and lubricants has declined, there is a decrease of more than 13 per cent. As far as manufactured products are concerned, there has been an increase of about 4 per cent, which is not an unusual thing in itself.

If there is increase in inflation, then the prices will also increase. We have repeatedly given clarification in the House as to why the prices of primary products increased. But the prices of potatoes increased due to increase in money supply and M-3.

Some people say that prices of potatoes increased due to nuclear test conducted in Pokharan. The people say whatever is in their mind and they remain absent when reply is given. This is quite baseless. I would like to say with full assertion that the inflation rate will be below 5.5 during this year *i.e.* 1998-99. So far the discussion was held in regard to consumer Price Index and Industrial workers, about which it was said that index had reached upto 19.7%, I would like to say that now this rate has reduced to 9.4% as per the latest figures of January available with us. It was 9.7% in January, 1998 during the tenure of Shri Chidambaram. It means that the prices were higher in the last January as compared to this January as per the Consumer Prices Index. Therefore, their submission is that they have taken stern steps and controlled the inflation successfully, so this credit should be given to them. It is not a complaint that inflation rate has increased to such an extent. One of the hon'ble Members was quoting the figures of economic survey here. Those figures were upto the December. The latest figures have also been received but they have concealed them deliberately. They told



[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

about foreign exchange reserves. They told that had we not mobilised the 4.2 billion dollar through resurgent India Bond, our Foreign Exchange Reserves would have been reduced. It was 26 billion dollar during their tenure, which would have been reduced to 24 billion dollar. What is the justification of saying this? Whether Shri Chidambaram had left the resurgent India Bond for us, whether it was their plan? The Government considered that plan keeping in view the all circumstances including international circumstances and this Government have mobilised that money. This Government have added an amount of Rs. 18,000 crores to Foreign Exchange Reserves through NRIs, not through International Monetary Fund and World Bank. We have shown prudence. We took steps to deal with the crisis which is still prevailing in the whole world.

That day Sushmaji was speaking on Motion of Thanks on President's Address, the speech was very prudent. I would like to say with confidence that when developing countries issued such types of bonds for five years in international market, only India was the country which mobilised money at the lowest rate we did so because after nuclear test rating of moodies, were standard and poor in nature. Which was an International Rating Agency which down graded India. They kept India in watch list when Chidambaram Saheb was Minister of Finance. Keeping in view those crisis, they also thought that what would happen to India so they down graded India.

Sir, I have been attending the international conferences during the last 12 months and everywhere India is highly appreciated for facing the crisis with alertness and prudence. The annual meeting of International Monetary Fund and World Bank was held in last October and I am satisfied to say that India and China were the only two countries which were mentioned in the statement of International Monetary Fund and world Bank that these two countries would maintain the pace of their growth rate.

I am happy that Central Statistical Organisation, which is a recognised and reputed institution has reported that this year growth rate would be 5.8 percent. It is being said that we had managed it. We had neither managed it nor C.E.O. is an institution to be managed. During the tenure of Chidambaramji C.E.O. had reported that during 1997-98 the growth rate would be 5 percent. At that time Ministry of Finance had sent a contradiction statement and said that it is incorrect, the growth rate would be 5.5 percent. I would like to say categorically that it has been mentioned in our economic survey that one percent G.D.P. growth in service sector had been increased due to giving more money to Government employees as per the recommendations of Fifth Pay Commission. He was just

making comparison that growth rate was 8.2 percent at their time. The growth rate has been 6.7 percent at your time, it means that the rate had decreased. Yes, it decreased because we have not included the Fifth Pay Commission.

[*Translation*]

If we exclude Fifth Pay Commission, exclude that one percent than the rate of economic growth during 1997-98 is 4 percent. There has been good production in agriculture this year. Should we give credit to Chidambaramji and Congress Party for this? Whether that will not be credited in our account? If there is any profit then it will go in their account and if there is any loss then it will go in our account, this will not do.

I concede that 3 percent decline has taken place in the rate of Industrial Production and which is severely criticised but there has been increase in the growth of agriculture, yield has increased, this should go to our credit. I want to say that this increase has not taken place suddenly. We have taken many pro-active steps. In the last year's Budget and in this year's budget also, we have paid special attention on agriculture, rural economy, village industries and this has been our major thrust area and it is so in the budget of this year also.

This is a fact that there was an international level economic crisis. Whether it is foreign direct investment or foreign institutional investment there might be some decline. But you see that where India stands today in comparison to other countries. Where do Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, South Korea, Japan, Russia and Brazil stand today? We did not fall in that trap. That day also I said that it varies according to the nature. Right now Chidambaramji was talking about Davos. He said that when I was speaking he was sitting in the audience and he applauded me. He just tell the House what did he say in the stock exchange of Davos and New York. What we speak in Davos and New York the same language is used in the House also we do not make any difference in our language. In my speech delivered in Davos in which Chidambaramji was sitting in the audience, I told the people a-world over that their system of market economy is not going to succeed, and that there is a need to reform it.

[*English*]

I ended my speech by saying that if you do not reform the system, then capitalism will remain a dirty word in the Dictionary. This is what I had said. I had the courage to say so.

[Translation]

Until the market economy is not properly regulated, it cannot succeed. It cannot serve the people of the country. When I went to the New York Stock Exchange. The people there invited me and told that there used to be a ceremony there. Please arrange its trading in New York Stock Exchange. I do not want to mention these petty things that I am the first Indian who inaugurated the Stock Exchange in New York. I remember that when talks were going on, the topmost designate of New York told that.

[English]

'Mr. Minister, you have come to the cathedral of capitalism. This is the cathedral of capitalism.'

[Translation]

I had told in my reply.

[English]

I have come to the cathedral of capitalism, but the theology of this cathedral will have to change itself. Otherwise, it will get so discredited that nobody in the world will be prepared to believe in this cathedral, in this church. This is what I had said in the New York Stock Exchange.

[Translation]

We are committed to our confidence and we do not hesitate to say so. Economies of several countries of the world trembled the question of providing leadership in that situation is being done by India. Chidambaram Saheb has said that it is a wasted year, 1998-99.

It was a wasted year because he did not remain the Finance Minister. If he were the Finance Minister, it would have been a very fruitful year. He told many things some were important and some were not so important. I had told last year also that.

[English]

He has a tendency of going from the sublime to the ridiculous.

[Translation]

He told that these data are suspicious.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Finance Minister, all the Members are interested to pass the Budget today only.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: He read out regarding shortfall. During the tenure of Chidambaramji there was a shortfall of 10,806 crores of rupees in the plan. When I was a Finance Minister for a few days then for many years I was a member of the other House. Here Digvijay Singhji is sitting. We were together in that house. I did not held discussion on budget even for a single time and did not say anything.

[Translation]

Therefore, I said nothing because it is not good for an immediate predecessor to criticise immediate successor. Chidambaramji has frustration and agony because his dream budget has not successful, his dream budget has failed and therefore he is continuously talking about it...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): He has forgotten that he praised him also.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one point has also been made here. When I just rose to give reply, Kurienji has especially drawn my attention to the names of some schemes. Chidambaramji has used the words 'mean' and 'petty'. He said that you should not be misled by those members of your party who have 'mean' and 'petty' tendency. I would like to submit that Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was one of the eminent leaders of the country who will continue to be remembered for the centuries. We don't disregard him. Indiraji has her own place in the history. We do not have any disrespect for her, we are not among those who name streets, roads, drains, lane and stadiums etc. after the names of their two or three leaders. It was said here that we have implemented a scheme in the name of Deen Dayal Upadhyayji—yes, we did it. Did we commit any sin? But I would like to say that it was not our intention at all.

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

[Translation]

[English]

It was not our intention to cause any hurt to anyone. We were changing the nature of both these schemes.

[Translation]

We formulated from Gram Samridhi Yojna. Jawahar Rozgar Yojna is merely a scheme for employment and we are formulating Gram Samridhi Yojna and hence while treating the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna a part of it which is now totally of a new size, we have not named it after the name of any leader, we called it as Gram Samridhi Yojna. But even otherwise I don't want to put a good budget in difficulty for the sake of this scheme. Similarly. I want that for example, Samagr Awas Yojna, we have now changed its size. Indira Awas Yojna is a very good scheme in itself but we have made it more comprehensive and named it as Samagr Awas Yojna. Indira Vikas Yojna is a part of Samagr Awas Yojna as Jawahar Rozgar Yojna is a part of Gram Samridhi Yojna. But even then our friends of Congress know and as Kurien Saheb has said if all his new found friends wish them we have no hitch in saying that we have decided to name 'Gram Samridhi Yojna' as 'Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna' because we don't want to disrespect and hurt anybody. The name of 'Samagra Awas Yojna' has not been changed because 'Indira Awas Yojna' is already included in it. Even Jawahar Rozgar Yojna has not been changed. 'Indira Awas Yojna' will continue because there is no confusion about it. 'Indira Awas Yojna' will remain a main part of 'Samagra Awas Yojna'.

[English]

SHRI VAIKO: You have been magnanimous, but not they.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Please certainly take out this, thing from your mind that we have done this to degrade anybody or our faith in their dignity and greatness has lessened.

Here perhaps Paranjpe Saheb has gone, he...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): Mr. Finance Minister, I have made a demand about the implementation of the Sethusamudram project...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Chandni Chowk): I would like to request Kurien Saheb. There are two airports in Delhi and both are in the name of Indira Gandhi. This creates a lot of confusion in the mind of the people. If you wish, you can propose Government to name one air-port in the name of Lal Bahadur Shastri or somebody else. Do you agree with me?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: It is only in the public interest and not in the interest of anybody else. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Honourable Speaker, Sir, the question regarding M.P. Local Area Development Scheme was raised in this House but it was announced in the other House. On behalf of the Government it was announced that the amount to be given for M.P. Local Area Development Scheme will be increased from one crore to two crores from this very year.

24.00 hrs.

We have no opposition against it, nobody has any differences. The whole Government is committed to increase the amount of that plan to Rs. 2 crore from this year itself. I would only like to say to Honourable Members that there are some rules and regulations for that and what money we will release that will be released as per rules...*(Interruptions)* Whenever you would like we will release the amount as per rules...*(Interruptions)*. I would like to say that every Member whether he is a member of this House or that House should of this view that he will have the amount of Rs. 3 crores at his credit from next year, in which Rs. 2 crores would be for ensuing year and Rs. 1 crore unutilised money of this year which will be carried on for next year. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Honourable Deputy Speaker was in the Chair and Shri Manoranjan Bhakta was discussing on budget he said that we should also express concern over the remote areas like island territories. I would like to say that we have regularly expressed concern over those areas but still if Honourable Deputy Speaker Shri P.M. Sayeed or some one else believes that we have no concern about Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep, then I would like to say that we are fully concerned about both these islands and therefore, to show that commitment I would like to announce here on the floor of this House today that the package which we have announced in budget for North-Eastern States will also

be given to Andaman Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep and Jammu-Kashmir...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SHANKAR PANNU (Shri Ganganagar): Please do something for Rajasthan also.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: for the whole country...*(Interruptions)* We will give the same package for Jammu & Kashmir...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Sir, many of the hon. Members referred to the Sethusamudram project about which I had made a mention in the Budget. I am entirely in agreement with hon. Member Shri Vaiko that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Madras South): But, you are not in agreement with me.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I have not yet said that I am in disagreement with you.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Mr. Minister, we want to know whether a time-bound programme will be taken up to see that this project is completed. That is what I asked you.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just do not want to join any war in regard to who should get the credit for it, but the facts speak for themselves. The fact is that in all these years of Independence no Government in Delhi talked about Sethusamudram except this Government. This is a fact. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, the Minister is incorrect in saying this. ...*(Interruptions)* He should know that this report has been submitted many times. ...*(Interruptions)* He should know what has happened previously. He is concealing the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Baalu, this is not good.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, the Minister is concealing the facts. He is saying that no report has come. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): Sir, it was the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee who had given an assurance when he attended a rally conducted by my party Marumalarchi DMK. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, Vaiko demanded it and the Government has fulfilled it. ...*(Interruptions)* The credit goes to Shri Vajpayee.

...*(Interruptions)* Shri Bamala was also there in the meeting in which the Prime Minister made that announcement. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of the Finance Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of the hon. Finance Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri C. Gopal, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): I do not dispute anybody. But the fact is that the hon. Prime Minister made an announcement in the rally of 15th September, 1998. That is a fact. It is the BJP Government who made this announcement. It is the Vajpayee Government who made the announcement. No other Prime Minister, none of his predecessors had made this announcement. It is only Shri Vajpayee who has made this announcement. Shri Gowda was there, Shri Gujral was there but none of them made the announcement in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am aware of the fact...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN): It is our leader who told that Shri Vajpayee should be the Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri C. Gopal, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is not yielding. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am aware of the fact that the 'Sethusamudram' project has been added...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: It is not correct...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): They did not make any announcement...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Baalu, it is not good. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO: When they were running the Government, they did not make any announcement. They have agitated the people of Tamil Nadu...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am appealing to the hon. Members. This is not good.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete first.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Please understand.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, this Budget...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are not discussing the Tamil Nadu Budget. We are discussing about the Indian Budget. Please understand.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Budget, as I was saying, seeks to empower the people of India. This Budget will create the avenue for rapid growth with large-scale employment. This Budget will revitalize the Indian agriculture and rural economy. This Budget will control inflation which will lead to fiscal consolidation. This Budget will cleanse up the flaws in the taxation system. This Budget has put an end, for all time to come, to all kinds of pressures and lapses in the Budget making. And, this Budget is the first Budget which puts India first. This Budget puts India first, Sir, and I would like to end by saying that this is not the last Budget of this century and this millennium. Technically, the last Budget of this century and the last Budget of this millennium shall be presented by this Government next year. That will be the last Budget of this century and the millennium.

Sir, with this, I commend the Budget for the consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1999-2000 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the second column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2000 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 27, 29, 30, 32 to 59, 61 to 93, 95, 96, 98 to 103."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1999-2000 Voted by Lok Sabha*

No. & Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant 'On Account voted by Lok Sabha	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>		
1. Agriculture	986,47,00,000	3,20,00,000
2. Other Services of Dept. of Agri. & Cooperation	31,58,00,000	44,81,00,000
3. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	201,99,00,000	
4. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	76,93,00,000	4,64,00,000
<b>Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers</b>		
5. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	43,12,00,000	9,54,00,000
6. Department of Fertilizers	2641,65,00,000	76,58,00,000
<b>Ministry of Civil Aviation</b>		
7. Ministry of Civil Aviation	110,09,00,000	7,71,00,000
<b>Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs</b>		
8. Department of Consumer Affairs	4,56,00,000	30,00,000
9. Department of Food and Civil Supplies	2172,07,00,000	3,33,00,000
10. Department of Sugar and Edible Oils	117,35,00,000	34,40,00,000
<b>Ministry of Coal</b>		
11. Ministry of Coal	67,07,00,000	58,95,00,000

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**Ministry of Commerce**

12.	Department of Commerce	182,97,00,000	12,52,00,000
13.	Department of Supply	9,48,00,000	

**Ministry of Communications**

14.	Department of Posts	726,25,00,000	13,90,00,000
15.	Department of Telecommunication	3510,34,00,000	2121,67,00,000

**Ministry of Defence**

16.	Ministry of Defence	565,15,00,000	6,58,00,000
17.	Defence Pensions	1224,73,00,000	
18.	Defence Services—Army	4062,79,00,000	
19.	Defence Services—Navy	568,85,00,000	
20.	Defence Services—Air Force	1040,21,00,000	
21.	Defence Ordnance Factories	750,00,00,000	
22.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services		2037,05,00,000

**Ministry of Environment and Forests**

23.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	132,14,00,000	2,26,00,000
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**Ministry of External Affairs**

24.	Ministry of External Affairs	372,12,00,000	44,84,00,000
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**Ministry of Finance**

25.	Department of Economic Affairs	147,25,00,000	24,28,00,000
26.	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	161,61,00,000	95,08,00,000
27.	Payments to Financial Institutions	49,66,00,000	1126,63,00,000
29.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Govts.	2613,51,00,000	29,17,00,000
30.	Lonas to Government Servants, etc.		300,00,00,000
32.	Department of Expenditure	3,64,00,000	67,00,000
33.	Pensions	465,87,00,000	
34.	Audit	131,54,00,000	148,00,000
35.	Department of Revenue	165,69,00,000	33,00,000
36.	Direct Taxes	142,61,00,000	27,50,00,000
37.	Indirect Taxes	176,00,00,000	44,74,00,000

**Ministry of Food Processing Industries**

38.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	6,78,00,000	1,83,00,000
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**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

39.	Department of Health	336,25,00,000	71,95,00,000
40.	Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy	16,33,00,000	1,00,000
41.	Department of Family Welfare	567,98,00,000	3,00,000



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**Ministry of Home Affairs**

42.	Ministry of Home Affairs	87,38,00,000	3,10,00,000
43.	Cabinet	19,12,00,000	4,17,00,000
44.	Police	1062,70,00,000	87,39,00,000
45.	Other Expenditure of the Min. of Home Affairs	111,86,00,000	43,36,00,000
46.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	66,97,00,000	54,53,00,000

**Ministry of Human Resource Development**

47.	Department of Education	1322,79,00,000	1,00,000
48.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	37,71,00,000	64,00,000
49.	Department of Culture	60,42,00,000	
50.	Department of Women and Child Development	339,77,00,000	

**Ministry of Industry**

51.	Deptt. of Ind. Dev. and Ind. Policy & Promotion	65,16,00,000	3,00,000
52.	Department of Public Enterprises	71,00,000	
53.	Department of Heavy Industry	7,07,00,000	394,48,00,000
54.	Department of Small Scale Ind. & Agro and Rural Industries	119,46,00,000	45,97,00,000

**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

55.	Information, Films and Publicity	35,52,00,000	2,19,00,000
56.	Broadcasting Services	321,10,00,000	67,63,00,000

1	2
<b>Ministry of Labour</b>	
57 Ministry of Labour	154,55,00,000      26,00,000
<b>Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs</b>	
58. Law and Justice	35,94,00,000
59. Election Commission	1,54,00,000
61. Department of Company Affairs	5,35,00,000      5,00,000
<b>Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources</b>	
62. Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	44,67,00,000      15,05,00,000
<b>Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs</b>	
63. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	80,00,000
<b>Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</b>	
64. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	28,89,00,000      53,00,000
<b>Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</b>	
65. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	1,00,00,000
<b>Ministry of Planning &amp; Programme Implementation</b>	
66. Planning	25,96,00,000      13,52,00,000
67. Department of Statistics	22,42,00,000      2,10,00,000
68. Department of Programme Implementation	1580,00,00,000

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**Ministry of Power**

69.	Ministry of Power	170,35,00,000	495,40,00,000
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**Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment**

70.	Department of Rural Development	160,95,00,000	
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71.	Department of Rural Emp. & Poverty Alleviation	3488,00,00,000	50,00,00,000
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72.	Department of Wastelands Development	16,88,00,000	
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**Ministry of Science and Technology**

73.	Department of Science and Technology	103,11,00,000	6,43,00,000
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74.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	145,83,00,000	92,00,000
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75.	Department of Bio-technology	20,01,00,000	1,00,000
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**Ministry of Steel and Mines**

76.	Department of Steel	1,56,00,000	2,34,00,000
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77.	Department of Mines	49,59,00,000	24,15,00,000
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**Ministry of Surface Transport**

78.	Surface Transport	11,57,00,000	2,77,00,000
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79.	Roads	214,04,00,000	404,22,00,000
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80.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	74,14,00,000	101,14,00,000
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**Ministry of Textiles**

81.	Ministry of Textiles	71,46,00,000	96,34,00,000
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1	2
<b>Ministry of Tourism</b>	
82. Ministry of Tourism	27,11,00,000      3,67,00,000
<b>Ministry of Urban Affairs &amp; Employment</b>	
83. Urban Development	81,67,00,000      85,68,00,000
84. Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	34,05,00,000      26,67,00,000
85. Public Works	93,77,00,000      41,16,00,000
86. Stationery and Printing	26,65,00,000      71,00,000
<b>Ministry of Water Resources</b>	
87. Ministry of Water Resources	89,59,00,000      5,88,00,000
<b>Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment</b>	
88. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	183,12,00,000      36,50,00,000
<b>Department of Atomic Energy</b>	
89. Atomic Energy	214,98,00,000      143,00,000
90. Nuclear Power Schemes	239,23,00,000      158,33,00,000
<b>Department of Electronics</b>	
91. Department of Electronics	33,43,00,000      1,66,00,000
<b>Department of Ocean Development</b>	
92. Department of Ocean Development	18,23,00,000      25,00,000

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<b>Department of Space</b>	
93. Department of Space	313,97,00,000      64,31,00,000
<b>The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission &amp; the Secretariat of the vice-President</b>	
95. Rajya Sabha	7,48,00,000
96. Lok Sabha	16,24,00,000
98. Secretariat of the vice-President	16,00,000
<b>Union Territories without Legislature</b>	
99. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82,01,00,000      36,77,00,000
100. Chandigarh	102,84,00,000      14,63,00,000
101. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32,87,00,000      5,30,00,000
102. Daman and Diu	30,56,00,000      4,28,00,000
103. Lakshadweep	26,81,00,000      4,14,00,000
<b>Total Revenue/Capital</b>	<b>36623,75,00,000      8758,47,00,000</b>

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1998-99 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the second column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges

that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1999 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos.

1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13 to 20, 24 to 26, 28, 34, 35, 37 to 41, 43 to 45 to 52, 54 to 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 66, 67, 71 to 73, 75, 78, 80 to 84, 87, 89, 92, 95, 96 and 98 to 103."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1998-99 Voted by Lok Sabha*

No. & Title of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by Lok Sabha	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>		
1. Agriculture	334,60,00,000	
3. Deptt. of Agriculture Research & Education	1,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Chemicals &amp; Fertilizers</b>		
5. Department of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals	1,00,000	3,00,00,000
6. Fertilizers	3,00,000	1,00,000
<b>Ministry of Food &amp; Consumer Affairs</b>		
9. Department of Consumer Affairs	4,79,00,000	
11. Deptt. of Sugar & Edible Oils	70,10,00,000	85,98,00,000
<b>Ministry of Commerce</b>		
13. Ministry of Commerce	47,34,00,000	
14. Department of Supply	4,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Communications</b>		
15. Department of Posts	639,11,00,000	
16. Department of Telecommunications	418,13,00,000	1,00,000

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**Ministry of Defence**

17.	Ministry of Defence	87,06,00,000	1,00,000
18.	Defence Pensions	1346,47,00,000	
19.	Defence Services—Army	666,52,00,000	
20.	Defence Services—Navy	242,62,00,000	

**Ministry of Environment and Forests**

24.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	2,00,000	
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**Ministry of External Affairs**

25.	Ministry of External Affairs	1,00,000	
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**Ministry of Finance**

26.	Department of Economic Affairs	466,29,00,000	
28.	Payments to Financial Institutions	2597,75,00,000	1578,27,00,000
34.	Pensions	1368,06,00,000	
35.	Audit	31,68,00,000	19,00,000
37.	Direct Taxes	94,60,00,000	
38.	Indirect Taxes	40,75,00,000	

**Ministry of Food Processing Industries**

39.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	1,00,000	
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**Ministry of Health & Family Welfare**

40.	Department of Health	2,00,000	
41.	Deptt. of Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy	3,52,00,000	

**Ministry of Home Affairs**

43.	Ministry of Home Affairs	20,37,00,000	
45.	Police	141,13,00,000	1,00,000
46.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	1,00,000	2,00,000
47.	Transfer to Union Territory Governments	83,41,00,000	10,72,00,000

**Ministry of Human Resource Development**

48.	Department of Education	4,00,000	
49.	Department of Youth Affairs & Sports	2,00,000	
50.	Department of Culture	43,90,00,000	
51.	Department of Women & Child Development	1,00,000	

**Ministry of Industry**

52.	Industrial Development and Industrial Policy and Promotion	59,12,00,000	
54.	Department of Heavy Industry	365,14,00,000	75,94,00,000
55.	Department of SSI & Agro & Rural Industries	2,00,000	



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**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

56. Information, Films & Publicity 4,40,00,000

**Ministry of Labour**

58. Ministry of Labour 1,00,000

**Ministry of Law and Justice**

60. Election Commission 1,20,00,000

**Ministry of Mines**

63. Ministry of Mines 60,01,00,000

**Ministry of Non-Conventional  
Energy Sources**

64. Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources 1,00,000

**Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions**

66. Ministry of Pers. Public Grievances & Pensions 1,00,000

**Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

67. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas 1,44,00,000

**Ministry of Power**

71. Ministry of Power 2,00,000

**Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment**

72. Deptt. of Rural Development 1,00,000

73. Department of Rural Emp. & Poverty Alleviation 3,00,000 50,00,00,000

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**Ministry of Science & Technology**

75. Department of Science & Technology 1,00,000

**Ministry of Steel**

78. Ministry of Steel 11,74,00,000 13,00,00,000

**Ministry of Surface Transport**

80. Roads 41,30,00,000 1,00,000

81. Ports, Lighthouses & Shipping 101,64,00,000 43,19,00,000

**Ministry of Textiles**

82. Ministry of Textiles 5,03,00,000 16,71,00,000

**Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment**

83. Urban Development 1,00,000

84. Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation 1,00,000 1,00,000

**Ministry of Water Resources**

87. Ministry of Water Resources 1,00,000 3,51,00,000

**Department of Atomic Energy**

89. Atomic Energy 17,75,00,000

**Department of Ocean Development**

92. Department of Ocean Development 1,00,000

**The President, Parliament, Union Public  
Service Commission and the Secretariat  
of the vice-President**

95. Rajya Sabha 4,14,00,000

96. Lok Sabha 17,98,00,000

98. Secretariat of the vice-President 37,00,000

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**U.T's. without Legislature**

99.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23,87,00,000	34,00,000
100.	Chandigarh	93,92,00,000	2,00,000
101.	Jadra & Nagar Haveli	14,39,00,000	1,10,00,000
102.	Daman & Diu	11,11,00,000	
103.	Lakshadweep	11,79,00,000	
Total		95,34,89,00,000	19,42,09,00,000

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1996-97 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the second column of the Order

Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1997 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demand Nos. 8, 14, 24, 56, 82, and 83."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1996-97 Voted by Lok Sabha*

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand voted by Lok Sabha
8. Department of Tourism	3,71,97,921
14. Department of Tele-Communications	448,07,48,924
24. Department of Economic Affairs	2,18,05,862
56. Broadcasting Services	2,73,01,021
82. Urban Development, Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation	50,14,85,418
83. Public Works	6,23,40,688
Total	513,08,79,834

00.14 hrs. (17.3.99)

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year, 1999-2000.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I object to the introduction of this Bill and my objection may be recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, not now. You could have raised your objection at the time of Discussion on Demands.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I object under Rule 74. I may be permitted to submit that the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1999 was circulated only in the morning Session.

MR. SPEAKER: Your name was called at that time. You were not in your seat.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill is not a new thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, please take your seat.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Whenever there is Committee system, there will be a Vote on Account. This is not a new thing. This should have been circulated earlier. But it has not been done. It is our right to go through it.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year, 1999-2000."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1999-2000, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1999-2000, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That schedule stands part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the enacting formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary Part-II, Section-2, dated 16.03.99.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of President.

00.17 hrs. (17.3.99)

APPROPRIATION BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1998-99.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1998-99."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Minister may move the Bill for consideration.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Can it not even be recorded? I have a right to go on record. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not proper. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1998-99, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1998-99, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the enacting formula and the title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2 dated 16.03.99

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

00.19 hrs. (17.3.99)

## APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL\*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1997 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1997, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1997, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the

31st day of March, 1997, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.**Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That schedule stands part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.**The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the enacting formula and the title stands part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.**Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now the House stands adjourned till eleven of the Clock.

00.21 hrs. (17.3.99)

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock.*

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extra ordinary Part-II, Section-2, dated 16.03.99.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendations of the President.