

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Twelfth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



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(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

...(Interruptions)

Tuesday, March 11, 2003/Phalgun 20, 1924 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the clock.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (BHOPAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the directions of the Election Commission are not being adhered to by the Madhya Pradesh Government even today. Violation of constitutional decorum is taking place there. I have got the entire list. It has been a week. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (FIROZABAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday you had directed that the Question Hour would not be disturbed. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (MUMBAI, SOUTH CENTRAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Indian team on their victory over Srilanka in the World Cup. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have made it amply clear to all the hon. Members of this House that henceforth, the decisions on the notices of Adjournment Motions will be given after the Question Hour. I have got a list of the hon. Members who have given the notices of Adjournment Motions. I have rejected the notices for suspension of Question Hour as well as the notices of Adjournment Motions. But I will allow the hon. Members who have given notices, to speak during 'Zero Hour'.

First I would like to take up the Question Hour. So, let us go to the Question Hour now.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you allow me, I will lay it on the Table of the House. Kindly get an inquiry conducted in this matter. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you a chance during the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have got the names.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Question No.281, Shri P. Rajendran.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (MUMBAI NORTH EAST): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the directives of the Chief Election Commissioner are not being complied with. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you during Zero Hour.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Mr. Speaker Sir, this issue should be taken up first of all during the 'Zero Hour'. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please cooperate with me. Yesterday in the leaders meeting also, this issue was very seriously discussed. So please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (KHAJURAHO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it happened yesterday also that issue relating to Madhya Pradesh was raised. Whenever you give them a chance to speak on this issue, we should also be given a chance. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not being taken up right now. We shall take it up during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.02 hrs.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

[English]

*281. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from the State Governments for the enhancement of funds and change of norms under the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the action taken by the Government in the matter;
- (d) whether weightage is being given to unconnected areas of the States that are contributing high percentage of cess;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the target fixed for the construction of roads during the 10th Plan under the scheme; and
- (g) the amount assessed to achieve the target?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (g) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) Requests have been received from the State Governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu for increasing the annual allocation under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to Rs.150.00 crore and Rs.270.00 crore respectively. State Governments of Haryana, Punjab and Kerala are of the opinion that in view of their higher contribution towards Diesel cess, their present allocation requires to be suitably enhanced. The present allocation among States is based on a weightage of 75% for Need (share of Unconnected Habitations in the total Unconnected Habitations of the country) and 25% on Coverage (share of connected Habitations in the total connected Habitations of the country). No change in the norms of allocation is contemplated.

(f) and (g) The objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity to about 1.60 lakh Unconnected Habitations in the rural areas with a population of more than 500 persons, through good all weather roads by the end of the 10th Plan Period (2007) at an estimated investment of about Rs.60,000 crore. All States have been asked to identify the eligible Habitations and prepare the Core Networks from which an accurate estimate can be made of requirement of funds.

[English]

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Sir, through you, I wish to get the information as to whether the Government is considering to rectify the anomalies given in the answer. A very meagre amount is allotted to Kerala. The Government of Kerala is contributing about Rs. 300 crore through oil cess per year. Three per cent of the population is Keralites, but only Rs. 27

crore per year is sanctioned out of Rs. 2500 'crore. This is a clear-cut anomaly under PMGSY. The State of Kerala deserves more funds. The Kerala Government sent a proposal for allocation of more funds. May I know whether the Government considers the proposal from the Government, considering the high level of contribution to the petrol and diesel cess and also considers that on population basis?

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Sir, the revenue generated through cess under the Grameen Sarak Yojana is utilised for rural roads. However, a criteria for allocation of funds for rural roads have been fixed under which 75 percent funds would be provided on the basis of need and 25 per cent funds would be provided on the basis of coverage but it would be ascertained as to how many villages in a state do not have any road and how many have roads and on this basis 25 percent allocation is made. 25 percent funds are provided on the basis of coverage.

As far cess is concerned it is a source of earning for the Government but the allocation to the states is being made on the basis of the prescribed criteria.

[English]

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: I wish to be informed whether the Government is considering this anomaly. This is a clear specimen of discrimination against States like Kerala. The Kerala Government has proposed several roads. May I know as to how many roads the Kerala Government has proposed in that proposal, how many have been accepted under this norm, and how many roads have been accepted by the Central Government for Central aid under PMGSY?

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Sir, I said that there is no anomaly because as per the objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, 1,60,000 villages in the entire country which have not been connected with the roads so far would be provided road connectivity. The allocation of the funds is made on the basis of the number of villages yet to be connected with roads. If the cess is taken as its basis then more cess would be generated in the states where the roads are in bigger number and vehicular traffic is also more. If this is considered its basis then the spirit and the objective behind it would not be fulfilled.

Sir, as far Kerala is concerned, I have the details of all the states. I could lay all the details on the Table of the House if you permit me which would make it clear as to how many proposals alongwith the states have been received and how much funds have been provided.

[English]

SHRI T. GOVINDAN (KASARGOD): The Kerala State is contributing higher cess. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Sir, I wanted to know, as to how many proposals sent by the Kerala State, have been accepted by the Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is going to place the entire list on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

The Minister is placing all the details on the Table of the House and you can see it from that. It has the details of all the states. You please resume your seat.

SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the funds presently being allocated to the states under the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana are inadequate. Hence with these funds being provided as per the fixed criteria work is not being done in a satisfactory and desired manner. Besides, there are many states which have spent the funds received under this scheme on the repairing of roads. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether or not the funds provided under this scheme are being utilised properly?

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Sir, the funds allocated under this scheme have been utilised in a satisfactory manner. A total proposal amounting to Rs. 7484 crore have been sanctioned so far out of which Rs. 5034 crore have actually been released, and again out of it Rs. 3658 crore have been spent and with these funds 1229 roads have been completely constructed 37 thousands habitats would be covered under the total allocated funds as roads to the length of 56 thousand kilometres would be constructed. Thus, the progress of this programme is quite satisfactory.

Sir, one of the hon. Members initially mentioned that the roads for which the required allocation was made under this scheme this year were not constructed. The purpose of this scheme under the Minimum basic programme is to provide connectivity to the villages in maximum number. However in many states the funds allocated under the scheme were spent on the upgradation of the roads but now adequate attention is being paid to the fact that the prime objective of the scheme is to construct roads and the Government also propose to accord priority to the same.

SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Sir, my name is at serial no.2 among the person asking the questions. Hence I may be given an opportunity to ask the supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Chaudharyji, only the first Member has a right to ask the supplementary. You know the rules. You please resume your seat.

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I just wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there are areas which fall under the wild life sanctuary and there are reserved forests. In my constituency alone there are nearly 18 villages which required to be connected under the PMGSY. I would like to know from the Minister, what action the Ministry is taking in order to connect all those villages which fall under the wild life sanctuaries and other areas which are in fact denied access under various laws and are deprived from connectivity through PMGSY. I would like to have a categorical reply because this has been going on for quite sometime. I have been writing to the Ministry to connect these villages through this scheme but there is no response. I would like to know the action taken by your Ministry in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Sir, some states are facing this problem that the land on which the road is proposed to be constructed is governed by the Forest Acts of either the State or the Centre and it is forbidden to carry out any construction of the road without seeking prior approval. Hence when the state Governments submit proposals to the centre regarding those roads then the Department of Forests of the Union Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: The Government of Gujarat has written to the Ministry and yet the Ministry has not deleted such land from the reserved list for the roads. I would like to bring it to the notice of the officers of the Ministry, if they do not know about it. This has been going on for quite sometime. I would like to have a categorical reply from the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the forest laws, prior approval for the utilisation of forest land for other purposes is to be sought. Several states send their proposals, for seeking clearance from the Department of Forests and they are given it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: No.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: I would say that you should

write to me if you face any special problem in this work. I would myself take up this issue with the Department of Forests. I have sought the clearance for roads construction through special effort when several states asked me to do so. You can write to me if there is any specific problem. I would try to take up this issue to the department of forests.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think the response of the hon. Minister should satisfy you now.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to say that Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana is a very important scheme for the rural development. The work of road construction under this scheme in Maharashtra has been entrusted to the local bodies like Zila Parishads which are already overburdened, hence they are unable to pay attention to the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana. Besides, they do not have sufficient infrastructure and engineers to implement this scheme. Hence my suggestion is that if this work is entrusted to the State Government rather than Zila Parishad then this work could be completed earlier. I would like to know whether the Union Government would consider to entrust this work to the state Governments so that the work of construction of roads could be completed earlier?

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the states are to decide as to which of their institution would construct the roads. If the hon. Member desire he can talk to the state Governments because the final decision in this regard is taken by the state Governments.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question, but unfortunately, its implementation is not satisfactory at many places. I can say so, emphatically, in regard to my constituency, Hajipur, which is located near Patna; because I have been there. It is good that you have appointed MPs, as the chairmen of monitoring committees, but not even one km of road has been constructed in my constituency under this scheme. Upon my inquiries, I am offered the reply that the guidelines are a hindrance and no contractor is coming forward and so on. I would like to ask about the total funds allocated to Bihar so far, total expenditure incurred out of that and the total length of road in kms for which allocations have been made and the total length of roads constructed so far and also whether in his opinion, the guidelines need to be changed.

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Sir, as far as Bihar is

concerned, it is really a matter of concern. In the year 2000, Rs. 149.90 crore were sanctioned to Bihar, which were released during the same year. From this allocation 298 different roads were to be constructed, but as per reports reaching to us, not even one road was constructed. Not a single road construction work has been completed. Out of the total sanction of Rs. 50 crores, Rs. 39 crore have been spent as on January, 2003 but not a single road has been completed. It is also a matter of concern that Bihar failed to get any allocation in the current year. The reason for this is that states, before getting fresh funds, have to fulfil a condition of spending 60% of the total available funds and completing 80% of the road construction work. Since Bihar could not fulfil even one of the conditions, we did not allocate any funds to Bihar this year. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We are helpless. ...*(Interruptions)* Instead of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, it should have been named as Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. ...*(Interruptions)* Why has it been named Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD: What to do in such a situation. Whether we should do all the work ourselves? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The question raised here relates to the fact that those State Governments who are not working satisfactorily.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Ram Vilas ji, let me conclude. They might also have some problem. Hon'ble Minister, the question being asked is what could you do to help the Lok Sabha Members?

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: The question is quite appropriate. The department is also concerned about it. One two meetings in this regard have already been held at the level of officers. Some hon'ble Members have also been consulted. I am going to visit Bihar within the next 15 days. I have decided to discuss the matter with the local MPs. There are only two options - either the State Government undertake the construction work of roads itself or the State Government and MPs should suggest the name of an agency through which Government can undertake the construction work of roads. We are ready for that. ...*(Interruptions)* If the State Government and MPs agree, Government of India is ready to undertake the construction work of roads through its agency.

[English]

SHRI K. MALAISAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the object of the scheme is to connect the unconnected habitation, which is having more than 500 population. There are a number of

roads, which had been formed long back. Now, they are practically non-existent or obliterated or spoiled for want of regular renewal and maintenance. With the result, there is no road at all as they were formed long back. I would like to know whether such roads could be taken up under this Scheme. I would also like to know whether any upgradation could also be taken up in this Scheme.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Sir, the aim of the scheme is to provide connectivity to unconnected villages. It has been decided to give priority in providing approach roads to those villages which have been without roads for the last 50 years. But as the hon'ble Member said, there are a number of villages where connectivity work is about to be completed. It has now been decided that in those districts where unconnected villages have been connected with roads, funds would also be spent on the upgradation of village roads. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that as per the guidelines of the Union Government, consent of M.Ps. is required to be taken in the process of selection of roads for construction, but the situation is that whenever the House is in session, members are unable to attend meetings of Panchayat Samiti and thus the names are selected by the Panchayat Samiti itself. Under these circumstances, the primary motive is not to select the road as per the requirement but that which fulfills personal interests, and thus MPs are never consulted. As for example, in some parts of my area Sivan, neither the consent of MPs was taken, nor even a single road was selected in the two legislative Assembly areas. At the time when Shri Venkaiah Naidu was the hon. Minister of the said department, he visited Bihar and a meeting of M.Ps from Bihar was held with the Government of Bihar. But the decision taken in that meeting was not abided by the Government of Bihar. Hon. Minister says that he would go after 15 days and hold a meeting with the M.Ps. The Patna High Court has given an observation in this regard that if the State Government do not perform their duty properly, the Union Government can get the work done through their own agency. The Government have also observed that there is no development in Bihar, funds have not been appropriated. Therefore, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to make it mandatory to seek the recommendation of an M.P. and to discontinue the work on that particular project if it is not so or else to select the road only with the recommendation of the M.P.? ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: What is this happening here. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are also here. Is this a speech or you are granting permission to ask questions. Is the share of Bihar being fixed here. ...*(Interruptions)*

What is he saying. ...*(Interruptions)* There is no account of that. Funds to be given to Bihar are being discussed here. ...*(Interruptions)* Everyone is involved in this conspiracy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Raghuvansh ji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I request you to kindly see as to what share should be given to Bihar and whether the Union Government are fixing the share of Bihar? ...*(Interruptions)* All rights are reserved with the panchayats. ...*(Interruptions)* This is all part of conspiracy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Renu Kumari ji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would work on the recommendations of M.Ps? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please straightaway ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: As he has admitted that work is not executed in some states, whether the Union Government would get the work done in Bihar through their own agency? Thirdly, Raghuvansh Babu creates Pandemonium on every issue raised here. ...*(Interruptions)** I would like to know about all this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I remove the last part of his question from the record.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ): Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already removed it from the record.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you to speak.

...(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, States are violating the guidelines issued regarding Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. I request you to allow half-an-hour discussion on this issue. ...(Interruptions) It is a very important matter. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will give ruling in this regard after the reply to this question is given. We will discuss the issue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as recommendations of Members of Parliament are concerned, there is a clear guideline in Para 2.37, 3.4 and 4.1 of Road Manual that recommendation of a Member of Parliament should be given priority and should be accepted. ...(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: But that is not being followed. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: As per the information available with me, the recommendations of hon'ble Members of Parliament. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No cross talking in the House please.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: I have full details about the recommendations made by the hon'ble Members of Parliament regarding their respective states and also the recommendations which were accepted out of them. As per this information 45% roads were selected on the recommendations of Members of Parliament. Despite that several members are complaining that their recommendations are not being taken seriously. Considering the fact that Members could not participate effectively in lower levels where our Ministry spent thousands of crores of rupees, a Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been set up in each district of the country under the chairmanship of an hon'ble Member of Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: No sitting of that Committee has been held till now. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: All these points can be raised during the sitting of that Committee. We have conferred full rights to hon'ble Members of Parliament. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Member has not replied to the second part of my question. ...(Interruptions) My question was whether the Central Government would implement Bihar Scheme in the perspective of guidelines issued by High Court. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow half-an-hour discussion on this issue. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, I am on a point of policy. ...(Interruptions) Sir, who will put the question?

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow a Half-an-Hour discussion on this. You please put your question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that for executing the task of PMGSY, three basic problems are being faced by the State Governments.

First, while the villages are to be inter-connected, there might be a river in between two villages, in which case bridge connectivity is not permitted under the PMGSY.

As a result of it, the entire project gets abandoned. Secondly, while the road connectivity to the villages is being given, it so happens that a part of the land is to be acquired by the State Government or the administration and since the compensation amount is not included in the PMGSY, in a number of States there are problems to execute the task after convincing the villagers. I have faced it in my constituency.

Thirdly, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that in some places, after taking the opinion of the MP concerned, the Panchayat Samiti or the Zilla Parishad discards the MP's proposal and sends it to Delhi without the Knowledge of the MP. Unless the MP comes to know of this from some other sources, he cannot get justice. In the case of both Shri Ghani Khan Choudhury and my own constituencies this has happened and I had to rush to Delhi to get it settled by the Department. What special safety valve could you induct there to see that unless the proposal is signed by the MP concerned, the project will not be sanctioned money from here?

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: So far as the issue of connectivity through bridge as mentioned by the hon'ble member is concerned, that has been solved. Because if the

roads are there on both the sides of a river, then the objective of connectivity would not be achieved till a bridge is constructed. Hon'ble Member's suggestion has been accepted and amendments have been made accordingly. So far as acquiring the land for the roads is concerned, it is the responsibility of State Governments to provide land for this purpose. Either the people should give their lands or the State Government should arrange alternate land for the person whose land is acquired in this regard because if the Central Government would start giving compensation of land then it will affect the road construction work. So far as the problem faced by the members is concerned, we have received several complaints in this regard. Therefore, we have set up committees at 550 different places. Members should convene the meeting of that committee and apprise us of its report. ...*(Interruptions)* They have full rights.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: What I said was project and what you are saying is vigilance.

[Translation]

(Interruptions) How it will happen, when our project would not be approved? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: The name of the Committee is Vigilance and Monitoring Committee; monitoring of all yojanas.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I am requesting you that no District Magistrate and State Government is recognizing this Committee. No one is ready to convene the meeting. What will you do in such a situation. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point clear.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: I have come to know that these committees have started working properly in some states and they are being benefited by it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Hon'ble Member has rightly stated that in some States these committees are not working

properly. Government of India would look into the matter and I assure you that every state has to abide by our guidelines and we would get them implemented strictly.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There are 25 to 30 Members who want to ask supplementary questions. I have already given half-an-hour to this Question. Therefore, I go to the next question. But, I am ready to give a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this subject. You give notice and then a Half-an-Hour Discussion will be granted.

[Translation]

Categorization of Urea Manufacturing Units

*282. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

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

- (a) whether urea manufacturing units have been categorised under the new system of price fixation of urea fertilizers;
- (b) if so, the number of categories into which the urea fertilizer manufacturing units have been divided;
- (c) the criteria laid down for making these categories;
- (d) whether average manufacturing cost of urea fertilizer manufacturing units has been estimated, category-wise; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The New Pricing Scheme for urea units shall come into effect from 1.4.2003. Under the Scheme, the units shall be placed in six groups based on vintage and feedstock, for determining the group based concession rates. These groups are: pre-1992 gas based units, post-1992 gas based units, pre-1992 naphtha based units, post-1992 naphtha based units, Fuel Oil/Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (FO/LSHS) based units and mixed energy based units. The mixed energy

based group shall include such gas-based units that use alternative feedstock/fuel to the extent of more than 25% as admissible on 1.4.2002.

(d) and (e) The group concession rate on 1.4.2003 would be computed on the data of the units on 31.3.2003 as applicable. To determine that, the retention prices as notified for 1.4.2002 would be taken as the base and the adjustment on the basis of 8th pricing period for the remaining period, i.e. 1.4.2002 to 31.3.2003, shall be made before the end of financial year 2003-2004.

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, ours is an agricultural country. Giving subsidy on urea, fertilizers and manure have special importance. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in respect of those units where the production cost is comparatively higher, whether the Govt. have already decided to bring the prices of manure's at par by giving some subsidy? I would especially like to know whether decision has been taken to bring the prices of fertilizers at par keeping both kinds of units into consideration i.e. the ones in which the cost price is higher vis-a-vis the other ones in which the cost price is lower. If so the time by which this policy is likely to be introduced in the country?

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: I have already clearly replied to this question stating that the policy in this regard would be introduced since 1.4.2003. Earlier this was done unit-wise, now it is done group-wise. We have taken average to bring the prices at par. The new policy would be introduced from 1.4.2003.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: My question was. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask your question through supplementary.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: The reply to my question has not come in 'yes' or 'no'. My question is whether the Govt. have taken any decision to bring the prices at par keeping the cost prices into consideration. Please give reply to this question in 'yes' or 'no'.

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: There are Neptha-based. Gas-based and mixed Energy based units. The prices of the products of Naptha based units and Gas-based units can not be brought at par. But definitely a new policy has been framed in regard to the units in which production is more cost effective.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Subsidy plays a vital

role these days in agriculture sector. America and European countries provide agricultural subsidy to their farmers to a large extent. We can not perfectly compete with them in terms of the quantum of subsidy to be provided to the farmers. Let it must be ensured that the subsidy that is being given by the Govt. reached to the needy farmers. Sometime back the hon. Finance Minister had said that the Subsidy given by the Govt. does not reach to the needy farmers. The hon. Minister said that subsidy is provided to those production units where production cost is higher, in order to bring them at par with the units where production cost is lower. Here I would like to know how the farmers are benefited in this way. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot take so much time. There are other Members who have to ask questions. Why do not you ask direct question?

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: You are giving benefits to the units. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: NDA allies are barred from asking straight questions. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: It means subsidy is given to the capitalists. I would like to know how the farmers can be directly benefited through this. If the hon. Finance Minister is right, whether any such provision is likely to be made in future so as to give direct benefits to the farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: If you ask straight question you will get subsidy straightway.

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: It is not true that subsidy is not provided. One bag costs Rs. 424/- in the open market, but the same is provided to farmers at Rs. 254/- by giving subsidy amounting to Rs. 170/- on it. The farmers will get it at the rate of Rs. 170/- per bag. We discussed it will states and industries. Earlier, the ERC had recommended for coupons to be given to farmers. But we did not find that very useful because the coupons fail to reach the small farmers. Our experience of the past fifty years shows that the benefit of the coupon system does not reach to the small farmers. Whether one is big or small farmer, everyone will get subsidy of Rs. 170/- per bag.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: You are giving to :units. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: That is to be given to units.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not reply to the questions which are not asked through me.

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: I have already said that the farmer gets subsidy of Rs. 170/- per bag.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: That is going to the capitalists.

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: It is not going to the capitalists.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: That should be provided to farmers.

[English]

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the international price of urea is less than the Indian price by almost fifty per cent. I hope the Minister knows that. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the prices of urea are far below the retention prices. If it is so, I would like to know whether the benefit of subsidy will be going to the farmers or to the industry. It is making the rich richer and the poor poorer. Is it beneficial to the farmers or to the industry? Could the Minister answer that?

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: I would like to tell the hon'ble lady Members that all the units do not charge more import prices. 12 out of 32 units are such which are producing on lower price vis-a-vis international prices. In case of old units like Naptha based units, prices are very high. That is why we have introduced the group system. Earlier these used to be unit system. Under that system some units used to charge Rs. 16,000/- per metric ton while others used to charge six thousand rupees per metric ton. Therefore, we evolved group system which has two types of groups - one is Naptha-based and the other is gas-based and mixed energy based. That is why the amount of subsidy given to industries has been reduced. The farmers are getting it at the same rate. We have collected money from industries. At the time when I assumed the charge of this Ministry, the industry as well as the Parliamentary Standing Committee stated in its recommendation that there is irregularity in collecting money from the industry. In the year 2000 we had conducted interior reassessment of the capacity and had collected Rs. 461 crore from 16 units. In November we controlled the interior revision of consumption norms. That has brought down the subsidy amount of Rs. 742/- crore that was being given to the industry earlier. Following the new price policy to be introduced from the coming 3rd April, the subsidy to the tune of Rs. 680/- crore will get reduced every year. That is the purpose of the new policy.

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Tell us about the small farmers.

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: All farmers will get that. Farmers all over the country will get subsidy at a uniform rate.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is this. In his reply to Shrimati Shyama Singh's question, the Minister has said that there are some countries in the world whose cost of production of urea is more than that of India. If the cost of production of urea in some of the foreign countries is more, then why are you importing such urea to our country?

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: I have not said that at all. I had mentioned about imports parity. I had mentioned about the 12 units which are engaged in import. This question is not related to that.

[English]

Recruitment of Lecturers/Readers/Professors

*283. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that in privately managed/financed affiliated colleges the selection of teachers is often not done in a fair manner and there is exploitation at the hands of the management;

(b) if so, whether the UGC/AICTE have given any instructions to the State Governments to constitute service commissions for the recruitment of Lecturers/Readers/Professors; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The University Grants Commission (UGC), in fulfilment of its statutory responsibility for co-ordination, determination and maintenance of standards in higher education has laid down guidelines for the appointment of teachers in the Universities and Colleges. These guidelines apply to every university established or incorporated by or under a Central Act or a State Act, every institution including

a constituent or an affiliated college, which is recognised by the Commission under clause (f) of Section 2 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and every institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the said Act. These guidelines have been communicated to the State Governments and the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities for implementation. However, affiliation to the colleges in the States is granted by the State Universities and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/State Universities to ensure that the selection of teachers in the colleges, including privately managed/financed/affiliated colleges located within their jurisdiction, is done in a fair manner.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL: Sir, even though the guidelines for selection of teachers are published, still complaints are being received about the increasing malpractices, especially regarding receiving financial donations before the appointments. I would like to know whether the Government has received such complaints about giving financial donations to such institutions for the appointment of teachers. If so, I would like to know whether inquiries are being conducted and in how many cases the UGC has stopped the grants to such private affiliated and financial colleges in India.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: First of all we will have to see the guidelines laid down for appointments in colleges and universities. The state universities are governed by the guidelines laid down by UGC and selection is made as per these guidelines. Various states have laid down their own guidelines and selection in Government schools is made on the basis thereof or through the Public Service Commission of the respective state. A higher service selection board has been set up for the colleges to which we provide financial grants in several states. But the schools which neither receive any funds nor financial support from the Government, may resort to some irregularities while making selection and the state government must have had received complaints in that regard. The state governments have neither informed us about such complaints till now nor any such complaints is lying under consideration at present. If we receive any such complaint or you bring that to my notice, then certainly I will write to the state government advising them to take action in the matter.

SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL: Can't the central Government take action on any complaint received directly by it? For facilitating selection of a teacher, rupees one to two lakh are given.

MR. SPEAKER: How can they take action without having any complaint?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: If you bring the complaint into our knowledge, we will conduct inquiry.

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA: Sir, under Article 30 of the Constitution, minority institutions have the right to establish and maintain their own institutions. But, over the years, these minority rights have deteriorated into management rights and minority rights do not flow down to the people to whom the rights are applicable. So, minority teachers have to go to court in order to get justice. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the UGC guidelines apply to minority institutions also.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, the High Court has recently delivered a verdict in this regard. In order to review the decision of the court, we have set up a committee and after the report of the committee, we will determine as to what the Government can do in the matter of institutions for minorities. However, the Supreme Court has delivered this judgement time and again that -

[English]

Right to management is not the right to mis-management -

[Translation]

Time and again, we have brought this fact into their knowledge that the guidelines to be laid down in this regard, should be made applicable. Till now, the appointments in minority, institutions were being made by themselves in the manner they deemed fit therefor with the restriction regarding merit. Now, the situation has changed after the fresh verdict of the Supreme Court. After the presentation of the committee report, we will review afresh as to what can be done in the matter. Appropriately, the Government would take action against any minority or majority institution which flout the rule.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

For appointment of University Teachers, Professors, now Ph.D. is a must. In the case of doctoral thesis, in the earlier days, there would be new discovery, a new invention and a new standard for the thesis. Now, the historical study of some subject entails the aspirants to get these Ph.Ds. Will the UGC

ensure a standard to the award of Ph.Ds? Otherwise, appointment of Professors and Teachers on the basis of these Ph.Ds. will not yield results. Now, everybody calls himself as a Doctor. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is a proper standard established to award the Ph.D, LLD, Doctor of Literature or any other degree to the awardee to that extent. Otherwise, one should have the original thinking to get the Ph.D.

Sir, will the Government ensure or advise the University Grants Commission so that only original thinkers and original writers get their Ph.Ds?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, so far as the question of awarding degrees is concerned after the research work, the university warns them to take care in maintaining the quality of research from time to time. Hence to pass a NET examination has been made compulsory for the appointment of the teachers in the Universities. It means that the individuals who want to become lecturers should atleast maintain a minimum intelligence level. Now, it is only a matter of time, till the exemption is there to obtain Ph.D. in the Universities otherwise passing the NET exam would become compulsory and appointment would be made on the basis thereof.

[English]

New History Text Books

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*284. SHRI RAJO SINGH:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the Indian History Congress (IHC) in its 63rd Annual Session held in Amritsar in January, 2003 adopted a unanimous resolution to set up a committee to examine the new history text books for different classes, brought out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT);

(b) if so, whether any recommendations about the new history text books have been made by the committee;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the press reports about the resolution of Indian History Congress for setting up a Committee to examine the new history text books brought out by National Council of Educational Research and Training. Further developments in this regard have not been brought to the notice of Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the Government has set up a committee to examine the new text books of history published by NCERT. The Government are aware of the resolution adopted in regard to Indian history but the information regarding other developments in this regard has not been brought to its notice. I would like to know from the Government as to whether it has taken steps on its own to collect information on such an important issue? If not, the reasons therefor? If the committee has submitted any report, what are the details thereof and if the Government are not aware of it, whether the Government would make efforts to collect such information?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir as long as the question of some changes in regard to text books of history is concerned, I have already told the hon. Members in the House that whatever anomalies were brought to our knowledge, we have already corrected them.

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware that hon. Minister of Education is a learned person and he has been a professor too. ...*(Interruptions)* Last year, the NCERT brought out its new history text books. They have tried to change the very structure of history itself. Attempts have been made to limit the comprehensive knowledge being held by the children to Indian facts. Where are we heading to in this modern age? In which direction we are taking the present generation to spread the message of 'Vasudhaiva-Kutumbcam' (whole of universe is like one family). I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the aim behind this narrow thinking compelling us to distort the historical facts. Has the Government succeeded in achieving its objectives?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, while preparing the syllabus, NCERT kept in mind this fact that the burden of books on students be minimised and it was for this reason that the books were revised. Now, History is taught along with Geography and Social Studies upto some standards and thereafter in upper classes it is being taught as a separate

subject. Therefore, the books for junior classes have been revised. From that point of view, now the syllabus of history will be lesser to some extent. But, this is wrong to say that only Indian-history is being taught and not the world history. That is being taught in different manner in different classes. In the beginning state history is taken up, next comes the history of the country, followed by history of Asian and European countries and history of the world. I would like to assure that we also teach the latest knowledge which is called contemporary world these days and that is also a part of it.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate you for having put up here the oil painting of the freedom fighter, Vir Savarkar.

MR. SPEAKER: How is it related to the question?

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I mean to say that this should be linked with the history. ...*(Interruptions)* If the House is not aware of it, then please listen to me. Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are not aware of the antecedents of Vir Savarkar ji while speaking from Radio Station at Singapore, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose had said that he was inspired by Savarkarji. He under went several tortures during the freedom struggle and was sentenced to life imprisonment twice. I think that very few revolutionaries would have undergone that much afflictions. Sarvarkarji wrote a book, namely "1857 Swatantrata Samar" which was like Bhagwat-Geeta' for the revolutionaries.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: A clear picture of history should be presented before the people by removing the misunderstanding prevailing among people about Savarkarji. Vir Savarkarji stated that until the armed forces and police force are not weakened, India would not taste the fruits of real freedom. Revolutionaries also used to say that they gained this inspiration from Savarkarji. Lord Mountbatten while leaving India had said that he was leaving India because they had no control over the army. Congressmen say that we gained freedom without shedding blood. The history which belongs to the revolutionaries and Sarvarkarji is the true history. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Rawaleji, please ask your question otherwise I am moving to the next question. You can directly address your question to the hon. Minister.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how is it related to this question.

MR. SPEAKER: I also asked the same question as to how it was related to the original question?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Rawaleji, you need not look at him. You please address your question to the hon. Minister.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Congress party had released a postal stamp also in the name of Vir Savarkar. ...*(Interruptions)* Whether the hon. Minister is desirous of including the correct history in the curriculum?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government do not issue such guidelines as to whether the contribution made by any person should form part of the history books or not but the Government formulate a policy, according to which we have given instructions to the NCERT that the individuals who have taken part in Indian freedom struggle, whether they are revolutionaries, or the participants on non-co-operation movement, belonging to any caste or any field, they should be given due place in history books or curriculum. This has become a controversial question as to who tendered apology? A section of people says that Marxists joined him while others are of different opinion. The Government could not arrive at a conclusion. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the demise of Vir Savarkar, Smt. Indira Gandhi said that he was a patriot. So misunderstanding about him should be removed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The question has been raised by Mohan Rawale ji and hon. Minister is willing to reply. So, let him reply. Whosoever wants to put a question, can do so later on. I am having the name of Smt. Jayaben Thakkar, and I would call her after the reply to the question of Rawale ji. Hon. Minister, Sir, you please complete your reply.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government could not decide in the matter because this task is done by the historians on the basis of records and historical facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. That question is over.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister through you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi ji, please take your seat. You are a leader of a party.

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I

would like to know from the hon. Minister through you, whether the Government of West Bengal has effected any change in the books of history in their state and if so, the details thereof.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my attention was drawn towards some facts. It has been stated that the Government want to make certain changes regarding some facts mentioned in the text book of history for the sixth standard. Some of the facts were related to the origin of river Nile, flowing towards the sea, its place of origin is the sea. This type of. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Minister's answer should be relevant. The hon. Member cannot put an irrelevant question. This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is giving the reply. You, please take your seat.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have the entire details as to what is being taught in the syllabus. As long as China. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please complete your reply immediately.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. Minister is not very serious. He should be sober. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: That was a printing mistake. It was corrected. ...*(Interruptions)*

That mistake had already been corrected. Why is he referring to that mistake? That was the printing mistake. The Education Minister of West Bengal had already corrected it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There was a question from the hon. Member and the hon. Minister is replying to that. What is there to get angry?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir this means. ...*(Interruptions)* it is being taught for years together. I have the entire details. If the hon. Member so wishes, I would put it on the table of the House. The anomalies which have been found therein are being rectified by them. It sounds great, but that is being taught for the last several years and the books there. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Minister should not mislead the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Sharad Pawarji, please ask the question.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the question raised by Shri Mohan Rawale that Vir Savarkar should be depicted in right perspective in history books. Vir Savarkar supported Science and technology. Cow is a useful animal, so he emphasised upon according more importance to it. He termed it wrong to give importance to cow-urine from religious point of view. He said that there is no difference between the urine of cow and donkey. I would like to know from the Government as to what was the contribution of Vir Savarkar towards society from Scientific point of view. What is the reaction of the Government towards making Vir Savarkar part of the history.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am not aware as to how much importance the hon. Members accord to the urine of donkey as compared to that of cow. I do not know as to whether Vir Savarkar had opined so, and how far it is being complied with. What the hon. Vir Savarkar did for the sake of the country and the manner in which our hon. Members expressed their esteemed views about him, point towards this reality that Vir Savarkar has a prominent place in the struggle for the freedom of the country and it is for this reason, I myself told Shri Sharad Pawar. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Credit Based Evaluation System In Institutes of Technology

* 285. DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

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

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to revert present system of higher education involving all Institutes of Technology to the credit based system of evaluation from the academic session beginning year 2003-04 as reported in Hindustan Times dated 17.2.2003;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the time by which the system is likely to come into force; and
- (d) the advantages of this system?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) who is empowered to lay down norms and standards for assessment in examinations considered the matter of assessment in examinations in its Executive Committee Meeting held on November, 2002 and decided that the credit based system of evaluation may be introduced in all technical institutions preferably from the academic session 2003-2004 but not later than 2004-2005. Credit based system is a modular system of offering courses giving flexibility to students in choice of courses during their entire programme of study. Under this system, evaluation is based on grading and CGPA (Cumulative Grade point Average) which is grade point average for all the completed semesters at any point in time. This is an internationally accepted system of offering academic programmes and evaluation. IITs have been following this system since inception.

AICTE has decided that it will provide a model of credit-based system for the Technical Institutions. A Steering Committee of eminent educationists has also been set up by AICTE for this purpose. A series of workshops have been proposed in different parts of the country for the purpose of creating awareness and sharing of experience in this regard.

Following are the major advantages of the credit-based system:

- It gives flexibility to the students to complete their course at their own pace.
- It provides flexibility in the combination of courses.
- It allows accumulation of credits resulting in upward and horizontal mobility of the students across the system.
- It allows continuous and comprehensive evaluation spread over the total span of instruction time
- It brings about transparency in the evaluation system.
- It is internationally accepted system.

[Translation]

Swajaldhara Scheme

*286. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funds allocated to each State for implementation of the Rural Drinking Water Project under the 'Swajaldhara Scheme', State-wise;
- (b) whether any funds have been contributed for this project by MPs from the MPLAD scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether any guidelines have been issued to the States in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (e) Swajaldhara - a demand responsive, community led and participatory Scheme was launched on 25.12.2002 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Swajaldhara is to be implemented throughout the country in all the not-covered (NC) and the partially covered (PC) habitations to provide at least 40 lpcd drinking water to the rural people where community participation is forthcoming. Swajaldhara also provides for provision of drinking water facilities to schools in the rural areas. All the State Governments and UT Administrations were requested to send proposals to the Government of India for consideration and sanction. The Swajaldhara scheme is being implemented on a demand responsive mode for the current year. The State-wise number of schemes sanctioned with the total outlay and the community contribution for the schemes is at statement enclosed.

Under the Swajaldhara, Members of Parliament can recommend to contribute funds from the Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme for bridging the gap that may exist between 10/5% of the capital cost (as the case may be) and the actual community contribution for undertaking drinking water supply schemes in the Government schools. Some Members of Parliament have sent lists of schools to be funded from the MPLAD Scheme, which have been transmitted to the State Governments concerned for processing.

Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments in this regard to process proposals and submit the same for

consideration of the Government of India. In the State Ministers' Conference held on 5.12.2002, all the State Government representatives were informed about the

Swajaldhara guidelines and the funds that can be contributed from the MPLAD scheme for providing drinking water facilities in Government schools.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Schemes Sanctioned	Total Outlay	Community Contribution	Govt. of India Share
1.	Andhra Pradesh	976	65.61	8.126	59.05
2.	Assam	38	4.65	0.39	4.18
3.	Gujarat	30	1.844	0.627	1.66
4.	Haryana	2	0.269	0.046	0.2448
5.	Himachal Pradesh	473	18.98	0.8658	17.08
6.	Karnataka	60	4.11	0.3983	3.699
7.	Kerala	128	9.23	0.914	8.3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	44	2.0138	0.634	1.82
9.	Maharashtra	786	94.23	9.5615	84.8
10.	Orissa	309	9.014	0.322	8.1134
11.	Rajasthan	35	4.125	0.385	3.7125
12.	Tamil Nadu	238	10.024	0.8806	9.02
13.	Uttar Pradesh	666	16.905	2.4726	15.214
14.	West Bengal	55	3.656	0.0678	3.293
15.	UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0.09983	0.00998	0.098
Total		3841	244.7606	25.70058	220.2847

Research on Genes

*287. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite spending crores of rupees nothing much could be achieved in the field of Gene Research as reported in Rashtriya Sahara dated January 6, 2003;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the total amount spent thereon during the last two years;

(c) the number of research papers presented by

the Indian Scientists in the general session of the recently concluded Science Congress;

(d) whether the Government propose any perspective action plan in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Biotechnology has been accorded high priority in the country taking note of the enormous potential of the field, since 1982. Gene research is

an integral part of biotechnology covering human, animal, plant and microbes. There are many achievements through the investments made in this field. The Ministry of Science and Technology, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), the Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) and the Indian Council for Agriculture Research (ICAR) have been supporting research in this field with an investment of about Rs.300-400 crore, per year. In two years, about Rs.400 crores have been invested. Although, the field has long gestation period, yet there are many significant leads and achievements since 1982. Leprosy vaccine, infectious bovine, rhinotrachitis (IBR) vaccine and many diagnostics kits namely western immunoblot and naked eye agglutination of erythrocytes assays for HIV-I and II, ELISA for Hepatitis-C and alpha faeto protein estimations are already in the market, including soft options of biotechnology, namely, biofertilisers, biopesticides, tissue culture plants, herbal products etc. Just with the support of the Department of Biotechnology, 36 technologies have been transferred to the industry.

(c) At least 24 research papers in cutting edge frontiers of gene research and biotechnology were presented by Indian experts in the Plenary Session and Sectoral Symposia of the recently held Indian Science Congress at Bangalore. Also, several young scientists highlighted their research on genes and genomics through scientific posters. There was much appreciation for the high quality research done by the Indian scientists in this field.

(d) and (e) A Vision Document outlining a 10 year perspective plan with the involvement of a large number of national and international experts was prepared in September 2001. Based on this, the Department of Biotechnology has prepared the 10th Five Year Plan. The Annual Plan proposals are based on these and implemented accordingly.

[English]

Role of Panchayats in Mining of Minerals

*288. **SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:**

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have rejected the Union Government's proposal to invite local bodies in granting mining licences for major minerals as reported in the Business Standard dated January 24, 2003;

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government propose to reconsider their decision on granting mining rights to Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (e) The Central Government notified the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (Panchayats Act, 1996) on 24-12-1996. Section 4(K) of the Act provides that "the recommendation of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory prior to grant of prospecting licence or mining lease for minor minerals in the Scheduled Areas" and Section 4(l) of the Act provides that "the prior recommendation of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory for grant of concession for the exploitation of minor minerals by auction". After the enactment of the Panchayats Act, 1996, the State Governments were advised to amend their Minor Mineral Concession Rules so as to bring its provisions in tune with the Panchayats Act, 1996.

In order to review and restress the issue regarding empowering local bodies in the matter of granting of mineral concessions, the matter was discussed in the 27th meeting of the Mineral Advisory Council held on 21.9.2002. It was inter alia recommended by the Council that State Government should incorporate provisions of the Panchayats Act, 1996 in the State Minor Mineral Concessions Rules and may extend the spirit of Panchayats Act, 1996 voluntarily also to the non-scheduled areas of the States in the matter of granting mineral concessions for minor minerals. Some State Governments informed the Council that these provisions are already being implemented. State Governments were advised to send a paper indicating the present status of implementation of these provisions in their States within four weeks so that matter could be considered in the Conference of State Ministers of Mining and Geology.

Thereafter it was decided to constitute a Task Force under the chairpersonship of Additional Secretary of the Ministry having members from State Governments, concerned central Ministries and experts in tribal affairs to make appropriate recommendations in this regard for consideration in the Conference of the State Ministers of Mining and Geology.

The said Task Force submitted its report suggesting inter-alia Guidelines for mandatory prior recommendation of Gram Sabhas for grant of mineral concessions for minor minerals in Scheduled Areas and for consideration of similar

Guidelines for grant of mineral concession, for minor minerals in non-scheduled areas by the State Governments. The Task Force also recommended Guidelines to be followed by the State Governments before granting Prospecting Licence (PL)/ Mining Lease (ML) in Scheduled Areas for major minerals till appropriate provisions are made in Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957.

The report of the Task Force was considered in the conference of State Ministers of Mining and Geology held on 22.1. 2003. There was detailed discussion both on the desirability of involving Panchayati Raj bodies in the decision making process for granting mineral concessions and on the practical aspect of implementation of the same. However there was no consensus in the matter. Some States were of the view that States should retain the rights and the responsibility for deciding matters of mineral concessions for minor minerals in non-scheduled areas and for major minerals. Finally it was considered desirable that a Committee of State Ministers should consider the rights and responsibilities given to the States under the Panchayats Act, 1996 to decide whether the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level should be consulted in matters relating to grant of mineral concessions for minor minerals.

Accordingly as was decided in the conference a committee has since been constituted under the chairmanship of Minister of Mines with Ministers of Mining and Geology of States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan as members. The terms of reference of the Committee will be to consider and give their recommendations on the following suggestions made by the Task Force:

- (i) The Guidelines for giving effect to Panchayats Act, 1996 in respect of grant of mineral concessions for minor minerals in Scheduled Areas.
- (ii) Adoption of similar Guidelines in respect of minor minerals for non Scheduled Areas by the State Governments.

UGC

* 289. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has sent a circular to all the centrally-run universities and colleges as also to all State Governments and Union Territories to raise at least 10 per cent of their budgetary requirements;

(b) if so, the details in regard thereto:

(c) whether the University Grants Commission has promised the college/university authorities that they will be given matching grants against the funds they manage to raise;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of college/university authorities thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) The Expenditure Reforms Commission, in its 9th Report has recommended, inter-alia, raising of fees to a reasonable level for general higher education, freeships to students from poor families and scholarships to meritorious students, besides changing of the present system of determining grants-in-aid to educational institutions so that the institutions are allowed to retain a certain portion of additional resources they raise for spending on some of their more important and urgent needs.

A Scheme for meeting 25% of the contribution raised by the University subject to a maximum of Rs.25.00 lakh per annum by UGC is in vogue from IXth Five Year Plan onwards. The University Grants Commission has constituted a committee for formulation of incentives to universities making increased collections from internal resources.

[Translation]

Computerization of Land Records

*290. DR. M.P JAISWAL:

DR. N. VENKATASWAMY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the computerization of land records is being made in various States;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard, State-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether the target fixed under the scheme during the Ninth Five year Plan has been achieved;

(d) if so, whether the Government have conducted a review of the works carried out under the said scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The main objective of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Computerisation of Land Records is to provide computerised copies of ownership details to the landowners/tenants on demand. This is a demand driven Scheme and therefore no target was fixed for the Ninth Plan. During the Ninth Plan period, 259 districts and 2787 tehsils/taluks/blocks were brought under the Scheme and Rs. 169.14 crores was released to States/UTs. In all, 582 districts and 2970 tehsils/taluks/blocks of the country have been covered and a sum of Rs.263.51 crores has been released to States/UTs under this Scheme. A statement showing number of districts and tehsils/taluks/blocks covered (State-wise) under the Scheme is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The implementation of the Scheme is being reviewed regularly by the Ministry of Rural Development to accelerate the process of computerisation of land records in the country through conferences of Revenue Ministers/ Secretaries of the States and Union Territories, video conferencing, Area Officers visits and Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) from the States/UTs.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of Districts Covered	No. of Tehsils covered
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	308
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14	0
3	Assam	23	27
4	Bihar	37	0
5	Gujarat	25	226
6	Goa	1	11
7	Haryana	19	64
8	Himachal Pradesh	12	37
9	Jammu & Kashmir	14	0
10	Karnataka	27	177
11	Kerala	14	63
12	Madhya Pradesh	45	257
13	Maharashtra	35	330
14	Manipur	8	0

1	2	3	4
15	Meghalaya	0	0
16	Mizoram	9	23
17	Nagaland	8	0
18	Orissa	30	171
19	Punjab	17	0
20	Rajasthan	32	241
21	Sikkim	4	9
22	Tamil Nadu	29	206
23	Tripura	4	14
24	Uttar Pradesh	70	300
25	West Bengal	18	341
26	Chhattisgarh	16	98
27	Jharkhand	22	66
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0
29	Delhi	9	0
30	Pondicherry	1	0
31	Chandigarh	1	0
32	Daman & Diu	1	1
Total		582	2970

[English]

Gandhian Concept of Village Development

*291. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have targeted any villages to introduce a total new concept of Gandhian development;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith States in which such villages have been selected;

(c) whether any International agencies have been associated with this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made under this scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development has not targeted any village to introduce Gandhian concept of

development. However, the Guidelines of the various Schemes of the Ministry stipulate that the beneficiaries/works are to be selected by the Gram Sabhas.

(b) to (d) The Questions do not arise.

[Translation]

Central Mining Research Institute

*292. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Mining Research Institute (CMRI) has any action plan to check spreading of the underground fire in Mines particularly in Jharia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) CMRI has a proposal to develop comprehensive technologies for disaster prevention and management for Jharia Coalfields during the 10th Plan. The main task of the envisaged proposal is to develop appropriate technology package specifically on assessment, isolation and extinguishing fire in few of the Jharia Mines. The proposal is under consideration at the Planning Commission for "in-principle" approval.

[English]

Survey on BPL

293. PROF. A. K. PREMAJAM:

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for identification of the people living below the poverty line has been conducted in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the said survey, State-wise;

(c) if not, the time by which the survey is likely to be completed; and

(d) the agency undertaking the survey?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development conducts through the State Governments the Below Poverty

Line (BPL) Census, at the beginning of each Five Year Plan period, for identifying the households living below the poverty line in the rural areas of the country, since the Eighth Five Year Plan. The BPL Census, 2002 for identification of the BPL rural households, for targetting during the Tenth Five Year Plan under the Programmes of the Ministry, has been initiated during the year 2002.

(b) The BPL Census, 2002 has not yet been completed.

(c) The States have been advised to complete the BPL Census by 31st March, 2003.

(d) The BPL Census is conducted through the State Governments/U.T. Administrations.

[Translation]

Land Reforms

*294. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land reforms have been on the paper only in certain States resulting in the benami transactions of land;

(b) if so, the facts thereof alongwith the names of the States where benami transactions of land have been reported;

(c) the quantum of surplus land yet to be distributed among the landless labourers; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target of Land Reforms during the Ninth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (d) The subject of Land and its management falls under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided under Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Central Government plays an advisory and coordinating role in this field. Laws were enacted by various States with the avowed objectives of abolishing intermediaries, distribution of land through imposition of ceiling, protection of tenants/sharecroppers, consolidation of land holdings, etc. Major achievements are as follows:

- Intermediaries abolished on 150 lakh acres of land and ownership rights granted to 200 lakh tillers.
- 124.2 lakh tenants have their rights protected over an area of 156.3 lakh acres of land.
- An area of 53.9 lakh acres of ceiling surplus land has been distributed to 56.5 lakh rural poor, 50% of which constitute Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries.
- An area of 147.4 lakh acres of Govt. Wastelands and 21.7 lakh acres of Bhoodan land has also been distributed among the eligible rural poor.
- An area of 1633.4 lakh acres has been consolidated in the country.
- 4.3 lakh acres of alienated land has been restored to Scheduled Tribes.

The above facts indicate that substantial progress has been made in the implementation of various land reforms measures which have brought significant change in the agrarian structure in the country. It is, therefore, not correct to say that the land reforms have been on the paper only, resulting in the Benami transactions of land. 9.0 lakh acres of ceiling surplus land is yet to be distributed due to a variety of reasons.

Further, in order to accelerate the pace of various land reform programmes including distribution of ceiling surplus land during the Ninth Plan, reviews were held from time to time at various fora including Revenue Secretaries'/Revenue Ministers' Conferences. In addition, video conferences were held and field visits were undertaken by the Officers of this Ministry. The States were impressed upon to expedite the implementation of these measures and to submit the Quarterly Progress Reports to this Ministry.

Primary Education

*295. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

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

- (a) the number of districts in the country where arrangements have not been made for primary education till date. State-wise; and
- (b) the time by which the said districts are likely to be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) There is no district in the country which does not have facilities for Primary Education.

[English]

Shortage of Drinking Water

*296. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO:

SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have identified those regions in the country where non-availability of drinking water has become a grave problem;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the percentage of people living in these regions in comparison to total population of the country;
- (d) the annual demand of the drinking water in the said regions;
- (e) whether the Government have assessed the acute shortage of drinking water due to the ensuing drought in each State particularly in the districts of Orissa;
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (g) the steps taken by the Government to solve the drinking water problem in these regions during the Tenth Plan period alongwith projected budgetary allocation for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (g) 18 States have reported about the scarcity problem of drinking water due to the drought situation. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The statement showing the number of districts affected State-wise is enclosed.

The exact percent of people living in the drought affected districts has not been reported by the States concerned. However, out of 471 districts in the 18 States, 392 districts have been affected as per reports received.

The demand for drinking water differs from place to place. However, Government of India have accepted 40 ltrs per capita per day for human beings as the requirement according to the norms adopted in the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Mitigation of scarcity of drinking water due to drought is the State Government's responsibility. However, Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture releases funds under Calamity Relief Fund and National Calamity Contingency Funds. The Department of Drinking Water Supply supplements the State Governments effort through 5% earmarked funds under ARWSP. The Government of India send Central Teams to the States affected by drought to make an assessment of the drought situation including shortage of drinking water. As per the reports of various Teams that visited the States, financial assistance has been given to the States out of 5% funds earmarked out of ARWSP for mitigating contingency arising due to natural calamities and emergent situation. The details of such funds released out of ARWSP to drought affected States are as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)		
1	Gujarat	453.00
2	Himachal Pradesh	890.00
3	Karnataka	157.68
4	Madhya Pradesh	367.08
5	Orissa	311.25
6	Rajasthan	1200.00
Total		3379.01

In order to solve the drinking water problem in the areas affected by drought and other natural calamities, it has been decided that with effect from 1-4-2002, 5% of the funds under ARWSP will be earmarked every year for mitigating contingency arising due to natural calamities and emergent situation during Tenth Plan.

Statement			
Sl. No	State	Number of total districts in the State	Number of drought affected districts declared by the State Government
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	22
2	Chhattisgarh	16	16

1	2	3	4
3	Gujarat	25	13
4	Haryana	19	19
5	Himachal Pradesh	12	12
6	Jammu & Kashmir	14	Not yet declared
7	Jharkhand	22	22
8	Karnataka	27	24
9	Kerala	14	11
1	Madhya Pradesh	45	33
11	Maharashtra	35	33
12	Orissa	30	30
13	Punjab	17	17
14	Rajasthan	32	32
15	Tamil Nadu	29	28
16	Uttaranchal	13	13
17	Uttar Pradesh	70	64
18	West Bengal	28	3
Total		471	392

Computer Education

*297. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds recommended by 11th Finance Commission for developing computer education in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have not released even half of the amount sanctioned by the Finance Commission to the States during the last three years:

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to release the amount without further delay to promote Computer training in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the Finance Commission, the Eleventh Finance Commission has recommended grants amounting to 245.53 crores to States during 2000-05 for computer training of school children. The States are required to prepare their Action Plans and after approval the grants are released by the Commission to the States. Initially 25% of the grant recommended for 2000-01 was released to the States on an ad-hoc basis. A list of States to whom the grants have been sanctioned by the Finance Commission during the last three years is given in the statement attached.

(d) As per the information received from the Finance Commission the Commission will release further grants to the States on receipt of revised Action Plan and utilisation certificate from the States as per the guidelines issued to States. So far five States namely Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Manipur and Orissa have yet to furnish duly approved Action Plans. Two States namely Meghalaya and Uttaranchal have been asked to furnish detailed Action Plan and one State namely Sikkim has been asked to provide the requisite clarification pertaining to its Action Plan. The States have been asked by the Commission to expedite the submission of the information required.

Statement

(Amount in Rupees lakhs)

State	Grants recommended by EFC for 2000-05	Grants released during		
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	989.00	99.44		790.66
Arunachal Pradesh	559.00	56.21		446.89
Assam	989.00	99.44		
Bihar	1591.00	159.98		479.92
Chhattisgarh	688.00	69.18		550.02
Goa	86.00	17.30	17.29	
Gujarat	1075.00	108.09		
Haryana	817.00	82.15	246.45	
Himachal Pradesh	516.00	51.88		155.66
Jammu & Kashmir	602.00	121.06		
Jharkhand	774.00	77.83		
Karnataka	1161.00	233.48	233.47	
Kerala	602.00	60.53	181.59	
Madhya Pradesh	1935.00	389.14	389.12	
Maharashtra	1505.00	151.33	453.98	
Manipur	387.00	38.91		

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	301.00	30.27		
Mizoram	344.00	69.18	69.18	
Nagaland	344.00	69.18	69.18	171.24
Orissa	1290.00	129.71		
Punjab	731.00	73.50	73.50	
Rajasthan	1376.00	276.72	276.71	
Sikkim	172.00	17.29		
Tamil Nadu	1247.00	125.39		1121.61
Tripura	172.00	17.29		51.89
Uttar Pradesh	3010.00	302.66	907.96	
Uttaranchal	559.00	56.21		
West Bengal	731.00	147.00	147.01	
Total	24553.00	3130.35	3065.44	3767.89

Employment to Rural Landless under SGRY

*298. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) has been merged with the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY);

(b) if so, whether the rural landless people are being ignored in giving employment under the Yojana;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to restart the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme;

(f) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) was merged into the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) with effect from 25th September, 2001

(b) to (d) The SGRY is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in or around his/her village/habitat. The Programme is self-targeting in nature.

While providing wage employment, preference is to be given to agricultural wage earners, non-agricultural unskilled wage earners, marginal farmers, women, members of Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes and parents of child labour withdrawn from hazardous occupations, parents of handicapped children or adult children of handicapped parents who are desirous of working for wage employment.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) In view of (e) the questions do not arise.

Copyright Act

*299. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted Core

Group to review the Copyright Act in the light of technological and other on-going developments, to make anti-piracy laws more effective;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said Core Group has submitted its report;
- (d) if so, the details of the recommendation made by the said group; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has constituted a Core-Group to consider and suggest amendments to the Copyright Act, 1957, in order to make it compliant with the WIPO-internet treaties namely the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performance and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT).

- (c) No, Sir, not yet.
- (d) and (e) Does not arise.

Militants in Tihar Jail

*300. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware that the officials of Pakistan High Commission at New Delhi and other separatist organisations are providing financial help to militants lodged in Tihar Jail as reported in the Statesman dated February 8, 2003;
- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (c) whether the secret information regarding lodging of militants in jail is passed on to the Militant Organisations;
- (d) if so, the names of the agencies found involved therein; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to fix responsibility and to break the nexus and take necessary preventive measures in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND

PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) It was, inter alia, reported in the news item in question that a document was recovered from an office bearer of "Kashmir Awareness Bureau" which indicated the details of militants lodged in Central Jail, Tihar and that the money received from the Pakistan High Commission was meant to be used for militant activities as also to help the militants lodged in the jail in fighting their legal battles. The investigation of the case referred to in the news item has not, however, so far revealed that the funds recovered were meant specifically to help the militants lodged in the Central Jail, Tihar.

(c) to (e) The prisoners/under-trials lodged in Central Jail, Tihar are entitled to meet their advocates, relatives and friends at such periodicity and subject to such conditions as are laid down in this behalf. The information in regard to location of a prisoner in a particular jail within the jail premises is not, therefore, of a secret nature.

Allotment of Land at Nominal Prices for Sports/Holiday Clubs

2922. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the DDA/Government have been allocating land at nominal prices for encouraging/setting up of Sports/Holiday clubs in various colonies of Delhi over the years;
- (b) if so, the details of sports/holiday clubs for which the land has been allotted during the last three years alongwith prices of land, location-wise;
- (c) whether the Government are aware that many of these clubs have escalated admission fees to high limits and sometime also take recourse to accept underhand admission fees to fill their official and private needs;
- (d) if so, whether the Government propose to issue instructions to such unethical clubs to reduce their admission fees to their original level to enable residents of the colonies to join specially in case of retired employees and senior citizens; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The DDA has reported that it allots land for clubs in accordance with the provisions of DDA (Disposal of Developed Nazul Lana) Rules 1981 and as per the guidelines dated 12.5.2001 and 30.7.2001

issued by the Government. The land allotted to the club is charged at 1½ times of the zonal variant rate. The details of the clubs allotted land by the DDA during the last three years along with price and location is given in the statement attached.

(c) to (e) As per the guidelines issued by Government, one representative of the DDA would be in the Executive Committee of the Club and Vice-Chairman, DDA has the

authority to issue appropriate directions to ensure that the bye-laws of the club are scrupulously followed. It is only the residents of the colony or the owners of the plots/buildings in the colony who could become members of the club. If the colony is small, a group of colonies could form one unit. This will ensure that the club facility is available only to bonafied residents of an earmarked area.

Statement

Details of allotment of clubs made during the last three years i.e. from 2000-01 to 2002-03

Sl. No.	Name of Society	Date of Allotment	Locality/Area Allotted	Premium
1.	City Welfare Society	5.5.2000	1150 sq. mtr. at Wazirpur	Rs. 45,86,731/-
2.	Sarita Vihar Club	1-10.2001	877.50 sq. mtr. at FC-33, Jasola	Rs. 64,53,107/-
3.	I.U.A. Trust	29.8.2001	3724 sq. mtr. at Rohini Sector-13	Rs. 1,71,18,988/-
4.	Greets Getsby Club	4.9.2001	6237 sq. mtr. at Mandawli	Rs. 2,00,69,754/-
5.	Young Sport & Cultural Society	14.8.2001	0.77 hect. at Lado Sarai	Rs. 5,66,34,145/-
6.	M.S. Recreation and Cultural Society	27.12.2002	5800 sq. mtr. at Vasant Kunj	Rs. 4,26,59,496/-

Removal of Park in Nehru Place

2923. SHRI Y.V. RAO:

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority propose to uproot a large number of trees and remove a park near Nehru Place in Delhi to make way for Night Bazar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of trees that are likely to be uprooted;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to intervene in the matter; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that only the beautification work is being taken up by them on the Nehru Place Greens.

The area will be maintained as green only with proper landscaping and tow wall with grill to make it visible from outside.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Rural Technology Resources Centres

2924. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rural Technology Resources Centres, are functioning in the country at present State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up such centres in each district;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M. K. PATIL): (a) The number of Rural Technology Resources Centres (TRCs) functioning in the country at present, State-wise, is given in the statement attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise number of Rural Technology Resource Centres set up by CAPART

Sl. No.	Name of States	No.
(1)	Andhra Pradesh	01
(2)	Gujarat	02
(3)	Himachal Pradesh	02
(4)	Jharkhand	01
(5)	Karnataka	01
(6)	Kerala	02
(7)	Maharashtra	02
(8)	Madhya Pradesh	01
(9)	Rajasthan	01
(10)	Tamil Nadu	04
(11)	Tripura	01
(12)	Uttar Pradesh	01
(13)	Uttaranchal	01
(14)	West Bengal	01
Total		21

Rehabilitation of Residents in Raniganj and Jharia Coalfields

2925. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have granted any amount for the rehabilitation of the affected residents, living in unsafe area in Raniganj and Jharia coalfields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any progress has been made in this regard till now;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken to remove the constraints?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two schemes under "Environmental Measure & Subsidence Control" (EMSC) have been approved in May 1998 as given below:-

(i) Shifting of people from most endangered areas of BCCL in Jharia coalfield for Rs. 33.88 crores. The scheme has now been revised for Rs. 61.09 crores.

(ii) Rehabilitation of four unstable localities in Raniganj coalfield in ECL for Rs. 32.52 crores.

(c) and (d) (1) Jharia Coalfield: Scheme for shifting of people from most endangered areas of BCCL in Jharia coalfield envisages shifting of 1500 BCCL people and 3100 Non-BCCL people. For shifting BCCL people, construction of 344 houses have been taken up by BCCL. 32 people/families have already been shifted to newly constructed houses. Construction of another 252 houses have been completed but certain development work is yet to be done. Construction of balance 60 houses is in progress.

For non-BCCL people, Government of Jharkhand is to implement construction of houses. State Government has constituted a committee in August 2001 to look into the problems of rehabilitation of non-BCCL people. Rehabilitation site has been finalized at Belgora Mouza on non-coal bearing area.

Construction of all the 4600 houses is scheduled to be completed by March 2006.

(2) Raniganj Coalfield: Scheme for rehabilitation of four unstable localities in Raniganj coalfield envisages shifting of Kenda Village, Samdih Village, Refugee Basti & Harishpur Village within the command area of ECL. The status of rehabilitation of the above villages are as under:

Kenda - Rehabilitation site identified but not accepted by villagers. Alternate site for rehabilitation is yet to be finalized. Socio-economic survey is in progress. Villagers are yet to submit their land holding documents.

Samdih - Several rehabilitation sites were offered but villagers did not accept. They have now claimed for compensation of land & structures instead of rehabilitation, which is beyond the purview of the approved scheme. Household survey along with probable compensation has been estimated.

Refugee Basti - Rehabilitation site identified and accepted by villagers after several meetings & discussions. The site is near Baidyanathpur-Govindpur siding and is

overlying old underground workings of erstwhile owners. Stability of the site is being studied by CMPDIL and after that CMPDIL will plan the rehabilitation township. Socio-economic survey has been completed.

Harishpur - Rehabilitation site identified but not accepted by villagers. Villagers are not cooperating in conducting household survey.

Thus, due to unwillingness and non-cooperation of villagers there has been little progress for rehabilitation.

Against this scheme, Rs. 1 crore has been released and a nominal amount (around Rs. 0.42 lakhs) has so far been spent.

(e) In ECL, because of slow progress, a core committee consisting of District Magistrate/Burdwan, CMD/ECL, Principal Secretary/Commerce & Industry/West Bengal and CMPDIL official was constituted in 1998. Core committee decided that villagers should be resettled either in ECL's land or in Government vested land in non-coal bearing area so that rehabilitation could be implemented at the earliest. Subsequently, a core group was constituted in June 1998 consisting of ADM/Asansol, and GM level officers of ECL and CMPDIL to interact with villagers and implement the rehabilitation programme. Village committees have been constituted for all the four localities. For rehabilitation of Harishpur village, a meeting was held between Chief Minister of West Bengal and Minister of Coal & Mines in November, 2001. As per decision taken in this meeting, a technical committee has been constituted and the said committee has also examined the issue. It has been decided that alternative sites in lieu of Mangalpur will be identified by State Government for rehabilitation.

Corruption in Purchase of Computer

2926. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 237 dated 20.11.2002 and state:

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the CVC thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of IT Teachers

2927. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any study has been carried out by the Government in regard to the shortage of IT teachers in the country in near future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is implementing several programmes to enhance quality of teachers and their availability. Early Faculty Induction Programme (EFIP) encourages meritorious students of technical courses to take up teaching as profession by providing them scholarships to pursue post-graduate course at reputed institutions. Quality Improvement Programme (QIP) provides opportunity to technical teachers to obtain higher qualifications. AICTE has also increased scholarship amount for post-graduate courses to attract more persons to PG programmes.

Indo-Mauritius Cooperation

2928. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Mauritius Deputy Premier had discussion with him and expressed the desire of his country to work with India in various fields including Bio-technology during his visit in the month of April, 2002;
- (b) if so, whether any agreement between the two countries has been reached;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the extent to which both countries have agreed to work on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) Dr. Paul R. Berenger, Dy. Prime Minister and Finance Minister of the Republic of Mauritius paid a courtesy call on Minister for Human Resource Development on 7.4.2002 during his visit to New Delhi on the invitation of the Finance Minister of India. In the meeting they apprised each other of the prevailing scenario in various fields such as Information and Communication Technology, Education, Economic

Cooperation, and also identified the following areas for possible cooperation:

- i. undertaking research study regarding the indentured labour route;
- ii. Development of tourism in Mauritius;
- iii. Development of Cinema as a medium of art and culture as well as an industry
- iv. Assistance to Mauritius for teaching language and conducting teacher training in Hindi language.

There was a passing reference to the MOU between India and Mauritius in the field of Biotechnology signed in New Delhi in March 2002.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Professionals for Part-time Teaching in Technical Education Courses

2929. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to increase strength and as well as to provide quality education, it is proposed to employ professionals for part-time teaching in technical education courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the courses have been identified for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), they have not approved any scheme for employing professionals for part-time teaching in technical education courses. However, they encourage engagement of Visiting Faculty, Adjunct Faculty, etc. in the institutes.

Home Secretary's Visit to Tehran

2930. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Iran signed a protocol for the setting up of a joint working group (JWG) on terrorism and security during the recent visit of Home Secretary to Tehran;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other agreements reached between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

Inadequate Funding for Research

2931. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expenditure Reforms Commission, in one of its reports, has observed that the Universities are not able to concentrate on research and development due to inadequate funding by the UGC;

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

(c) the steps taken to provide more funds to the universities to promote research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) Yes, Sir. In this respect ERC in its recent report has made the following observations:

"The UGC has responsibility for extending assistance for both standards of teaching and for research. However, within the resources available to the UGC, the share of research is a small fraction. Apart from other equally valid reasons, this situation is also responsible for universities steadily losing primacy in the R&D effort in the country."

(b) and (c) The UGC is in agreement with the general recommendations of the ERC for the increased funding in research. However, the disbursement of grants to the universities and colleges for different programmes, including Research projects, depends on the quantum of funds made available to the UGC. Despite the financial constraints, the research has been a prime concern of the UGC. The UGC has been providing assistance to Universities/Colleges and individual teachers for research under its different schemes, which include:

1. Teaching and Research in Interdisciplinary areas.
2. Assistance for strengthening of infrastructure in Sciences & Technology (ASIST).
3. Special Assistance Programme (SAP) in Humanities, Social Sciences, Arts, Law and Engineering & Tech.
4. Research Projects to teachers.
5. Advanced centers for Science Education & Research.
6. Research Awards.
7. Research Fellowship.
8. Research workshop, Seminars.

Public Premises Act

2932. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have considered to amend Public Premises Act to stop misuse and abuse of the same by the landlords;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken to protect the interests of tenants;
- (d) whether the Ministry had held discussions and issued fresh guidelines once again;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether various PSUs have accepted the guidelines;
- (g) if so, the details thereof;
- (h) whether the legal opinion and experts have requested that guidelines should be made part of the Act;
- (i) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (j) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) An In-House Committee was constituted in the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation to examine the grievances

and cases of violation of provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 as brought out by the Tenants' Action Committees and to examine the feasibility of framing rules under section 18 of the Act which would, in essence, incorporate the guidelines issued by the Ministry on 14.1.1992.

(c) All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have been written time and again to issue necessary instructions to the PSUs/ Financial Institutions etc. under their control not to misuse the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 against the genuine and bona-fide tenants.

(d) to (g) The Committee held several meetings with the representatives of the Tenants' Associations and the officers of some Public Sector Undertakings against whom the grievances of the tenants lie. After deliberations, the Committee concluded that the guidelines dated 14.1.1992 cannot form part of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. The Committee also concluded that the Guidelines dated 14.1.1992 may be reiterated in the form of a 'Government Resolution' to impress upon the Public Sector Undertakings etc. to follow them earnestly. The Government Resolution has been notified in the Gazette of India on 8.6.2002.

(h) .No, Sir.

(i) and (j) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Srilankan Settlers

2933. SHRI A.C. JOS: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have decided to rehabilitate Srilankan settlers of Katchal who were brought from the Mainland to A&N Islands to work in rubber plantation in the Tribal area; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

ICHR

2934. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Council of Historical Research has recently undertaken the research project "Bundelkhand ki Madhyakalin Kala aur Vastushastra"; *

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount sanctioned for the project; and
- (d) the name and the qualification of the person to whom the project has been allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) ICHR has informed that it has not undertaken any such project.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Progress of Construction of On-going Flyovers in NCR

2935. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the construction of the on-going flyovers in the National Capital Region;

(b) whether the Union Government have a proposal to construct some additional number of flyovers in the NCR; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) Lists of flyovers/ under passes in the National Capital Region which are on going and which have been proposed by various agencies are given in statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of Ongoing Flyovers

Agency	Flyovers/Underpasses	Progress in terms of %age/ likely date of completion
1	2	3
Delhi Development Authority (DDA)	1. Intersection of Wazirabad Road- Road No.66	87%
	2. Inter-Section of NH-24 - NOIDA Morh	58%
	3. Grade separator at the inter-section of ring road-road entry of Sarai Kalekhan	32%
	4. Grade separator at the inter-section of ring road NH-24 Bye pass	48%
	5. ROB on Delhi Rewari line level crossing at Pankha Road	04%
	6. Half Flyover at inter-section of station road - Pankha Road	1.5%
	7. Half flyover at inter-section of G.T. Road and Road No.66 i.e. Subway	09%
	8. Grade Separator at NH-24 Bypass near Gazipur Freight Complex	6.5%
	9. Grade Separator at inter-section of Joseph B. Tito Marg-Lala Lajpat Rai Marg i.e. Subway	Just started
	10. G.T. Road and Road No. 56 (clover leaves and site ramps)	Yet to start
	11. Construction of approach road Dwarka to NH-8 through Cantonment i.e. Flyover in buildup area of Palam to Dwarka Sectors 1 & 7.	02%
Govt. of National Capital Territory Delhi (GNCTD) Public Works Department (PWD)	1. Andrews Ganj (Ring Road)	31.5.2003
	2. Dhaula Kuan (Ring Road)	30.9.2003
	3. Mayapuri (Ring Road)	15.4.2003

1	2	3
	4. Safdarjung (Ring Road)	31.3.2003
	5. Punjabi Bagh (Ring Road)	31.3.2003
	6. Britania Chowk (Ring Road)	30.4.2004
	7. B-Avenue (Ring Road)	31.3.2004
	8. Maa Anand Mai Marg (Outer Ring Road) (Near Kalka Temple)	31.3.2004
	9. Malviya Nagar (Outer Ring Road) (Near Panchsheel Club)	31.3.2004
Delhi Tourism and Transport Development Corporation (DTTDC)	1. Under Pass at Madhuban Chowk, Rohini	15.10.2003
	2. Ramps at Raja Garden Flyover on Ring Road	30.4.2003
	3. Flyover from Srinivaspuri to Lajpat Nagar on Ring Road	17.4.2004
National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)	1. On Road to Khedakalan	2004
	2. On Road to Libaspur	2004
	3. At Murthal	2004
	4. At Gannaur	2004

Statement-II

Details of Flyovers proposed to be constructed

Agency	Flyovers/Underpasses	
1	2	
Govt. of National Capital Territory, Delhi (GNCTD)/ Public Works Department (PWD)	1.	ROB-Marginal bund Road (Between ITO to NOIDA Mor)
	2.	ROB on Wazirabad Road (Road No. 63)
	3.	Punjabi Bagh Club
	4.	Patel Road (Moti Nagar)
	5.	Moolchand underpass
	6.	Road No. 37 intersection
	7.	Nehru Place near Lotus Temple
	8.	NH-1, GT Road (Mukarba Chowk)
	9.	Road under Bridge on Road No.58
	10.	Station Road & NH-8 (near Dhaula Kuan)
	11.	Interchanged Underpass for Bairon Road junction with Ring Road
	12.	Aruna Asaf Ali & Nelson Mandella Marg (Outer Ring Road)
	13.	Vivekanand & Poorvi Marg (Outer Ring Road)
	14.	Banito Juarez Marg (Outer Ring Road)
Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)	1.	Grade Separator at X ing of Rama Road and Shivaji Marg intersection (near Moti Marg)

1

2

2. Grade Separator at Intersection of BSZ Marg and DDU Marg
3. Grade Separator at Intersection DB Gupta Road and Rani Jhansi Road
4. Grade Separator at two intersection of Arya Samaj Road, Faiz Road and Link Road.
5. Grade Separator on intersection of Pankha Road and Najafgarh Road
6. Grade Separator on Intersection of Subhash Marg and Jawaharlal Nehru Marg at Delhi Gate
7. Grade Separator on intersection of Pusa Road and Ridge Road
8. Construction of grade separator on Najafgarh Road at Subhash Nagar
9. Construction of grade separator at Kirbi Place intersection on Jail Road
10. Construction of grade separator at Pankha Road intersection near Janakpuri D Block
11. Construction of grade separator at Hari Nagar Bus Depot intersection on Jail Road
12. Construction of grade separator at intersection of Pankha Road with Janakpuri
13. Construction of ROB at Lajpat Nagar I near Railway Staff quarters Hakikat Rai Marg
14. ROB connected Naya Bazar with Jorawarsingh Road, Gokhale Road
15. Construction of grade separator cum alevated Road-Rani Jhansi Road near fire station from Bada Hindu Rao Chowk of Barf Khana
16. Grade separator on X ing of Asaf Ali Road and DB Gupta Road at Ajmeri Gate intersection
17. Construction of grade separator on Najafgarh Road at Subhash Nagar
18. Grade separator at T junction of Subhash Marg and Darya Ganj Road

National Highways
Authority of India (NHAI)

1. Rao Tula Ram Marg Jn.
2. Palam Jn.
3. Mahipalpur & IGI Airport Jn.
4. Rajokari Jn.
5. Udyog Vihar Jn.
6. IFFCO Jn.
7. Sohana Jn. (Rajeev Chwok)
8. Wazirabad intersection
9. Panipat Elevated Highway

Setting up of Institutes of IT and Computer Education

2936. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISW-MUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some institutes of information technology and computer education in Bodo-Tribal dominated areas with a view to provide access to technical education to the Tribal youths of these backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government of India proposes to set up a Centrally funded Institute of Technology to impart education in various technological/vocational disciplines to the tribal youths in Bodo-Tribal dominated areas of Assam.

(c) Does not arise.

Review on Working of DRDA

2937. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the working of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the work done by the Agencies in every State and particularly in the State of Orissa during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to revamp the working of DRDA's in the scheduled districts of the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Ministry has been reviewing the working of DRDAs from time to time. The DRDAs are facilitating and supporting organizations to the Zilla Parishads and providing necessary executive and technical support in respect of poverty reduction efforts, so as to ensure effective utilization of the funds available under various schemes of rural

development. The DRDAs are required to coordinate with the Line Departments, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Banks and other financial institutions, NGOs as well as the technical institutions, with a view to harnessing the support and resources required for poverty reduction efforts. The DRDAs are also required to closely monitor the implementation of various Schemes like Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Indira Awas Yojana and to ensure financial discipline in respect of the funds received by them.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has taken various measures for strengthening and revamping of working of the DRDAs in all States including Orissa and scheduled districts of the States. Keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the district level to coordinate the anti poverty effort, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme - 'DRDA Administration' - was introduced w.e.f. 1st April, 1999 in all the States including Orissa and scheduled districts of the States. The Guidelines of the scheme provide for the constitution and composition of the Governing Body of the DRDAs, its administrative structure, Staffing Pattern & Personnel Policy. All States are required to follow the Guidelines.

Study Report for Bangalore Metro Project

2938. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has undertaken the DPR for the Bangalore Metro Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which study report for Bangalore is likely to be received from DMRC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION: (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Detailed Project Report is for Bangalore Metro Rail Project phase-I, which is to comprise an 18 km. long East-West Corridor from Mysore Road to Baiyyappanahalli and a 14.5 km. long North-South corridor from Yeshwantpur to R.V. Road. The two corridors are to cross each other at Majestic, where a connecting line for transfer of rakes is to be provided.

(c) The Detailed Project Report is likely to be submitted by 31st March, 2003.

Assistance to Minority Institutions

2939. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the certain State Governments have requested for financial assistance to minority institutions for running Urdu D.T.P. Centres;

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

(c) the present position of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL) an autonomous organization under this Ministry, implements a scheme of "Diploma in Computer applications and Multilingual Desk Top Publishing" through voluntary organizations. The following number of applications have been received by NCPUL from voluntary organizations forwarded by the respective State Governments.

1.	Maharashtra	-	1
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	4
3.	Manipur	-	1
4.	Uttar Pradesh	-	1

The above proposals are being processed as per the norms of the scheme.

National Literacy Mission

2940. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to revamp National Literacy Mission (NLM); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The administrative and financial parameters of the adult literacy schemes of the National Literacy Mission have been revised with effect from 1.4.2000. The main features of the revised schemes are:

- (i) Adopting an integrated approach to literacy
- (ii) Full freedom to Zilla Saksharta Samities to co-opt Non Government Organisations, Mahila Mandals,

Panchayati Raj Institutions and youth clubs etc. in their activities

(iii) Continuing Education Scheme to include removal of Residual Illiteracy

(iv) Devolution of financial & administrative powers to State Literacy Mission Authorities

(v) Extending activities of the Jan Shikshan Sansthans to cover rural areas.

Royalty Rates of Minerals

2941. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the royalty fixed for each of the minerals per tonne and on ad valorem basis;

(b) the amount of royalty on minerals received by each of the producing States during each of last three years;

(c) the latest ROM price per tonne of each of the minerals;

(d) whether the Government have received complaints from State Governments regarding fixation of royalty on different minerals including coal improperly;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to address their problems;

(g) whether the Government propose to return the power of revision of royalty rates of mineral to respective States;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) Royalty rates for major minerals (minerals other than minor minerals defined under section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957(MMDR Act) are notified by the Central Government under Section 9(3) of the MMDR Act. Rates of royalty are fixed on tonnage or ad valorem basis. Royalty rates for major minerals (other than coal & lignite and sand for stowing) under MMDR Act were last notified vide Gazette Notification, GSR 713(E) dated 12.9.2000 and can not be enhanced before 11.9.2003. Royalty rates for Coal and Lignite were last revised vide Gazette Notification GSR 572(E) dated

16.8.2002 and GSR 187(E) dated 15.3.2001 respectively. Copies of these notifications were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 27.11.2000, 3.12.2002 and 24.4.2001 respectively. Royalty rates for minor minerals defined under Section 3(e) of the MMDR Act are fixed by respective State Governments under their Minor Minerals Concession Rules (MMCR).

(b) The royalty rates for major minerals (other than fuel minerals) are fixed and notified by the Central Government but the accruals on account of royalty are collected by respective State Governments for which figures are not centrally maintained.

(c) ROM price per tonne for non-fuel minerals are not centrally maintained. Ministry of Coal has intimated that the net price per tonne (ex plant Neyveli) of lignite is Rs. 900.64 per tonne. The ROM price per tonne of various grades of Coal is given in the statement attached.

(d) to (f) From time to time representations including from State Government are received by the Central Government for change in royalty rates for major minerals. Conventionally, a Study Group is constituted by the Ministry concerned to review the rates of royalty on major minerals having representatives of State Governments, Industry, technical institutions and other concerned Central Ministries/ Departments. The Study Group makes its recommendations after holding broad based consultations with all stake holders. Rates of royalty are decided on the basis of the recommendations of the Study Group.

(g) to (i) Royalty rates for minor minerals are determined and notified by the respective State Governments under their respective MMCR. Royalty rates for major minerals are determined and notified by the Central Government to maintain uniformity in rates of royalty all over the country for these minerals. No proposal to change this system of fixing royalty rate for major minerals is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Coal India Ltd. (CIL) (ROM Coal Price in August, 2002)	
1	2
Non coking coal: Coal produced in specified collieries Raniganj (Grade wise)	
A	1450
B	1370
C	1170

1	2
D	950
E	574
F	440
G	320
Coal produced in specified collieries Non Long Flame Coal	
A	1177
B	1059
C	870
D	694
E	524
F	417
G	298
Coal produced in specified collieries SP Mines	
A	1628
B	1447
C	1211
D	974
E	630
F	502
G	358
Coal produced in specified collieries MUGMA: Non Long Flame Coal	
A	1345
B	1197
C	1000
D	804
E	591
F	476
G	327

1	2
Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.	
Non Coking Coal in specified collieries	
Rajmahal Field Long Flame Coal	
D	915
Non Long Flame Coal	
E	703
F	597
G	479
Coking Coal	
Washery Grade I	1575
Washery Grade II	1305
Washery Grade III	964
Washery Grade IV	896
Semi Coking & Weakly Coking Coal Raniganj	
Semi Coking Grade I	1420
Semi Coking Grade II	1180
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	
Non Coking Coal	
A	1135
B	1030
C	847
D	710
E	562
F	448
G	321
Coking Coal	
Coal produced in specified collieries:	
Steel Grade I	1970
Steel Grade II	1650
Washery Grade I	1440

1	2
Washery Grade II	1200
Washery Grade III	900
Washery Grade IV	830
Washery Grade I	1337
Washery Grade II	1107
Washery Grade III	819
Washery Grade IV	762
Central Coalfields Ltd.	
Non Coking Coal	
Coal produced in specified collieries	
A	1330
B	1203
C	1006
D	857
E	609
F	487
G	348
Coal produced in specified collieries	
A	1248
B	1129
C	944
D	804
Non Long Flame Coal	
A	1166
B	1049
C	862
D	721
E	565
F	453
G	323

1	2	1	2
Coking Coal		Coking Coal	
Washery Grade I	1351	Washery Grade II	970
Washery Grade II	1120	Washery Grade III	880
Washery Grade III	828	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	
Washery Grade IV	771	Non Coking Coal	
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited		Coal Produced in Specified Collieries	
Non Coking Coal		A	1110
Long Flame Coal		B	1040
A	979	C	890
B	885	D	770
C	740	E	545
D	633	F	415
Non Long Flame Coal		G	300
A	912	Long Flame Coal	
B	819	A	1000
C	674	B	940
D	566	C	810
E	445	D	700
F	351	Non Long Flame Coal	
G	250	A	940
Western Coalfields Ltd.		B	880
Non Coking Coal		C	750
A	1148	D	630
B	1083	E	520
C	1012	F	410
D	956	G	300
E	743	Semi Coking and Weakly Coking Coal	
F	620	Semi Coking Grade I	1200
G	467	Semi Coking Grade II	1000

1	2
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	
Non Coking Coal	
Long Coking Coal	
A	1147
B	1039
C	867
D	740
Non Long Flame Coal	
A	1072
B	964
C	792
D	664
E	527
F	420
G	300
North Eastern Coalfields Grade of Coal and UHV Range (K.Cal./KG.)	
A 6200 - 6299	1148
B 5600 - 6199	778

[Translation]

Rural Women Empowerment Scheme

2942. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have implemented Rural Women Development and Empowerment Scheme in the country and particularly in Jammu and Kashmir;

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

(c) the funds provided under the scheme and the achievements made thereunder during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. Swa-Shakti (Rural Women's

Development and Empowerment) Project is being implemented in nine states viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal on pilot basis. This scheme is not being implemented in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) Information is enclosed as statement.

(c) Under the scheme, funds amounting to Rs.24.17 crore has been provided during last one year i.e. 2002-2003 to the project implementing states. So far, 17527 women's self-help groups have been formed in the nine states covering 57 districts and 323 blocks. Out of these 4824 groups have been linked to the banks for credit purposes for income generation activities. The groups savings and inter-lending are to the tune of Rs.11.34 crore and Rs.19.28 Crore respectively, in the nine project states.

Statement

State	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of Villages	No. of SHGs formed	Total Membership
Bihar	1	6	113	400	5271
Chhattisgarh	3	14	395	560	8729
Gujarat	8	57	1281	2705	45422
Haryana	3	23	649	1498	22439
Jharkhand	5	22	638	1600	22985
Karnataka	7	29	993	2142	38744
Madhya Pradesh	9	39	1140	2476	31883
Uttar Pradesh	18	119	1681	5586	65997
Uttaranchal	3	14	398	560	7766
Total	57	323	7288	17527	249236

E-learning Pilot Project in Schools

2943. SHRI V. VETRISLVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had launched e-learning pilot project in 20 schools in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether now the Government have decided to

launch the said project in 60,000 schools throughout the country; and

(d) if so, the incentives likely to be provided to State Governments to make this project a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per information received from the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, the Department of Information Technology has formulated a specific Programme 'Vidya Vahini' for implementation during the Tenth Five Year Plan to integrate Internet and Intranet tools and computer aided techniques into the learning environment. The Programme focuses on providing Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure, training of the teachers to use ICT for imparting education; course curriculum and other learning material to the Government/Government aided schools in the country. To start with, a pilot project is being implemented in 7 districts, namely, Kuppam (Andhra Pradesh), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Hazaribagh (Jharkhand), South 24-Parganas (West Bengal), Parlivaijnath (Maharashtra), Lucknow and Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh). The State Governments are fully participating in implementation of the Pilot Project. In consultation with the State Governments, the Ministry of Communication & Information Technology, the Department of Information Technology has selected 20 Government/Government-aided schools in each of the above districts and a training lab is set up in each district to train the teachers. The site preparation activity at these schools has been carried out by the State Governments. In each of the selected schools, a server, 10 multi-media PCs connected over Local Area Network (LAN), a network printer, UPS, CVT, 29" colour TV and internet connectivity of 128 kbps through VSAT is installed. Education related software such as office tools, encyclopaedia and virus, productivity tools and course curriculum has been installed in the PCs.

(c) and (d) The implementation of the project in 60,000 schools will be considered by the Ministry of Communication & Information Technology, Department of Information Technology only after the completion of the Pilot Project.

Policies/Schemes in Rural Areas under IEC Drive

2944. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any special information Education and Communication (IEC) drive to propagate the Government policies and schemes in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote and project the developmental schemes and public welfare projects in the country; and

(d) the funds allocated, disbursed and utilized for the same during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M. K. PATIL): (a) to (c) To create awareness about Rural Development Programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development amongst target groups in rural areas, IEC activities through most of the available modes of communication are undertaken by the Ministry. In print media, press advertisement on all India basis in Hindi, English and Regional languages are issued periodically. Booklets, leaflets on the Programmes in various languages are also printed for wide distribution amongst the people in rural areas. Guidelines, manuals, evaluation studies relating to different programmes are also printed as per need. A fortnightly newsletter in Hindi and a monthly newsletter in English and 11 regional languages is being circulated to all Panchayats in the country free of cost highlighting the schemes of the Ministry, success stories, rural technologies as well as development schemes of other Departments. In Electronic Media (audio and audio visual) audio/video spots as well as half an hour programmes in Hindi, and Regional Languages are also produced and telecast/broadcast over Doordarshan/AIR.

(d) The details are as under:

S.No.	Year	Allocation (Rupees in lakhs)	Utilisation (Rupees in lakhs)
1.	1999-2000	2395.00	2395.00
2.	2000-2001	2060.00	2060.00
3.	2001-2002	1881.72+3580.00* (*By re-appropriation from savings)	5461.72

[Translation]

Custodial Deaths in Central Jail

2945. SHRI SURESH PASI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prisoners who died in the central jails during the last three years;

(b) whether prisoners are maltreated in the central jails;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check recurrence of such happenings in the jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) As per the available information 861, 799 and 774 prisoners died in various jails in the country during 1999, 2000 and 2001 respectively.

(b) to (d) No specific complaints of maltreatment of prisoners during the last three years have come to the notice of Government of India. 'Prisons' being a State subject, the complaints as and when received against prison administration are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for appropriate action. The Central Government have been providing financial assistance to the State Governments for improving the conditions of prisons and prisoners, besides issuing advisories on various aspects of prison administration including humane treatment to the prisoners.

[English]

Task Force for Students

2946. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a task force to solve the problems of students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) The Government has constituted a Task Force of eminent educationists to solve the problems of students, on 26th February, 2003. The Task Force will examine, inter-alia, issues like commercialization of education, impact of inflation on recipients of scholarship and possibility of linking scholarships to the price index, grant of exemption from income tax for all endowments given for the purpose of education, making social service works and military training compulsory part of education, dovetailing the education curriculum to the National culture, needs and aspirations, establishing women universities and women hostels in each district, improvement in the conditions of hostels for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribe students and expansion of professional education etc.

Special Courts for Rape Cases

2947. DR. V. SAROJA:

SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO:

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up special courts to deal with rape cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a time frame is also fixed for early disposal of such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Under section 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 the State Government, after consultation with the High Court, can establish Special Courts to try any case or class of cases.

[Translation]

Training to Officers Abroad

2948. SHRI RAMSHAKAL:

SHRI A.NARENDRA:

SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the officers of the Union Government sent for training abroad during the last three years till date;

(b) the foreign exchange spent for this purpose separately department-wise and year-wise;

(c) the nature of the training imparted to them;

(d) the extent to which the knowledge they gained through such training has been utilized in various departments of the Government;

(e) whether such training facilities are not available in the country; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) The total number of officers sent for training abroad by the Department of Personnel & Training during the last three years till date is 193.

(b) The foreign exchange spent by the Department of Personnel & Training in respect of officers deputed on training abroad, during the last three years till date is as under:

2000-2001	British £ 3,77,729
2001-2002	US \$ 1,73,329 and British £ 2,25,240
2002-2003 as on 06/03/2003	British £ 2,38,044 and US \$ 2,78,537

(c) The training programmes are broadly in the sectors of public policy, public administration and management.

(d) to (f) These training courses expose officers to the best practices and techniques in public administration and management available globally and also are a tool in knowledge and skill upgradation.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Quake Victims

2949. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether two years after the Gujarat earthquake the Government have reviewed the progress made in rehabilitating and resettling the quake-victims;

(b) if so, the amount of Central aid and foreign aid received by the State Government and the details of rehabilitation and resettlement work completed so far and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the extent to which the rehabilitation/resettlement work still remains to be implemented;

(d) whether the Government are aware that several NGOs have dissociated themselves from the National Centre for People's Action in the Disaster Preparedness (NCPDP) for building capacity to meet the disasters in the wake of earthquake in January, 2001;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the directions given by the Government for the capacity building programme in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The Government of Gujarat and the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) regularly review the progress of the work done under the Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstruction Programme.

(b) Government of India had released Rs.131.14 crore as the Central share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and Rs.585.00 crore from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), which includes Rs.500.00 crore for earthquake relief operation during the financial year 2000-01. Rs.117.01 crore was released as the Central share of CRF and Rs.994.37 crore from NCCF for the expenditure on earthquake relief operations during the year 2001-02.

Statement showing the details of estimated reconstruction cost and proposed funding arrangements for the earthquake reconstruction programme is enclosed. GSDMA has disbursed Rs.2280.83 crore in different sectors till the 28th February 2003 GSDMA received Rs.6110270/- as foreign aid directly from individuals/corporation/ federation and associations of various countries.

(c) So far as the Asian Development Bank Aided Reconstruction Project is concerned the project work will be completed by June 2004 in all the major sectors, whereas the work in various sectors under the World Bank aided Project will be completed by March 2005.

(d) to (f) GSDMA has launched a pilot project for capacity building programme in collaboration with the NCPDP. It consists of training of masons and engineers by demonstrating construction of a model house and retrofitting of one public building. This was undertaken in 484 earthquake affected village in 16 talukas of 5 districts such as Kutch, Patan, Rajkot, Surrendranagar and Jamnagar. The village committee has been envisaged as a key stake-player in the whole programme being implemented by the NCPDP. The programme envisages preparedness on the part of the local community as the first responder for disaster preparedness and mitigation. Details of the progress made under this programme are shown as under:

Sl.No.	Details	Model house	Retrofitting	Water tank
1.	Complete	138	191	167
2.	W/P	192	51	130
Total		330	242	297
% Complete/Work in Progress		68.18%	50.00%	61.36%

This would show that the work is still continuing although the progress is not as expeditious as envisaged.

Statement

The details of Estimated Reconstruction cost and proposed Funding Arrangements for the Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstruction Programme (GEERP)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sectors	Funding Agency					Grand Total
	World Bank	ADB	Netherlands Government	European Commission	GoG and others	
Housing	1606	120	-	-	735	2461
Damaged Irrigation	315	-	-	-	32	347
Public Building	270	-	-	-	27	297
Retrofitting	75	-	-	-	10	85
Roads & Buildings	300	72	-	-	45	417
Urban Infrastructure	-	504	-	-	100	604
Rural Water Supply	-	336	-	-	70	406
Power	-	216	-	-	108	324
Health	-	-	-	172	186	358
Education	155	-	170	-	435	760
Others	583	408	-	-	786	1777
Total	3304	1656	170	172	2534	7836

Anamolies in Pay Commission

2950. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CSS unions have pointed out anomolies in the implementation of Fifth Pay Commission's recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to remove the anomolies; and

(d) the time by when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Associations representing Central Secretariat Service (CSS) have raised, inter-alia, the issue of higher pay scale for the grade of Assistant of CSS in the Departmental Anomaly Committee of Department of Personnel and Training;

(c) and (d) After discussions in the Departmental Anomaly Committee, this item was dropped by the Committee.

[Translation]

Enhancement of Pension for Women Victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy

2951. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether women victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy have demanded for increase of pension from the amount they are drawing at present;

(b) if so, the number of the women victims thereof; and

(c) the decision taken or propose to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) According to information received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, no such demand has been received.

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

[English]

Illegal Cattle Trade at Indo-Bangla Border

2952. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the illegal cattle trade on Indo-Bangla border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stop such illegal cattle trade on the said border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. During the year 2001 and 2002, 36,020 and 49,593 cattle, respectively, were seized by the Border Security Force on Indo-Bangladesh border. To check such illegal cattle trade, the following steps are being taken to stop smuggling of cattle and other illegal activities on the border:

- (i) Round-the-clock surveillance of the border by patrolling;
- (ii) Erection of fence along the Indo-Bangladesh border;
- (iii) Conduct of special operations;
- (iv) Up-gradation of intelligence network;
- (v) Use of night-vision devices;
- (vi) Augmentation of strength for patrolling/naka duties; and
- (vii) Forward shifting of BOPs and OP Towers for better observation.

Citizen's Charters

2953. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have advised all service providing departments, banks, PSUs and State Governments to formulate citizen's charters;

(b) if so, the broad guidelines issued in this regard;

(c) whether such charters have been formulated and implemented;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Details of broad guidelines issued in this regard are given in the statement attached.

(c) to (e) Yes Sir. 79 Citizen's Charters have been formulated by Central Government Ministries/Departments/Organisations and 498 Citizen's Charters have been formulated by Organisations of various State Governments/UT Administrations.

Statement

Citizen's Charter-Guidelines

- (i) The Charter arises from the dissatisfaction of the citizen/consumer/customer with the quality of service we offer.
- (ii) To be useful, the Charter must be simple.
- (iii) The Charter must be framed not only by senior experts, but by interaction with the cutting edge staff who will finally implement it and with the users (individual organizations).
- (iv) Merely announcing the Charter will not change the way we function. Create conditions through interaction and training for generating a responsive climate.
- (v) Begin with a statement of the service(s) being offered.
- (vi) Place against each service the entitlement of the user, service standards and remedies available to the user for the non-adherence to standards.
- (vii) Procedures/cost/charges should be made available online/display boards/booklets inquiry counters etc. at places specified in the Charter.
- (viii) Indicate clearly, that while these are not justifiable, the commitments enshrined in the Charter are in the nature of a promise to be fulfilled with oneself and with the user.
- (ix) Frame a structure for obtaining feedback and provide for a scheduled for reviewing the Charter.
- (x) Separate Charters can be framed for distinct services and for organizations/agencies attached or subordinate to a Ministry/Department.

FDI in Pharmaceutical Sector

2954. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian Government made any agreement with any foreign countries in the field of pharma research;
- (b) if so, the details of countries that have come forward for collaboration in the field of drug development, clinical trials, joint manufacturing of drugs etc.; and
- (c) the steps taken by the government to attract foreign investment in the pharma research industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Panchayat Elections in States

2955. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some State Governments have failed to hold the Panchayat elections in time;
- (b) if so, the name of the States and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the action taken by the Government so far in this regard;
- (d) whether these States have refunded the Central fund which was allocated to them for holding panchayats elections; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M. K. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal have failed to hold Panchayat Elections in time. In the case of Arunachal Pradesh, the State sought exemption from the Constitutional provision of making reservations for Scheduled Castes as the State had no indigenous people. The Arunachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act consequently was passed in May, 2001 following due process of law. The State Government has indicated that the process for the holding of elections in the State has been initiated. In respect of Uttaranchal, the State was carved out of the State of Uttar Pradesh in 2000. The State has now indicated that elections are being held in March, 2003. The State of Jharkhand, a newly created State, has been facing disputes regarding percentage of seats reserved for Tribal People in Scheduled V Areas of the State.

(c) The Chief Ministers of these States and Ministers incharge of Panchayati Raj and concerned Secretaries in the States are being urged from time to time to hold Panchayat Elections.

(d) and (e) No Central funds are released for holding of Panchayat elections. As no funds have been released, the question of refund does not arise.

[Translation]

State Administrative Tribunals

2956. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE:

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka Governments for abolishing State Administrative Tribunals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon so far and the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Karnataka Government was of the view that in the light of judgement of Supreme Court in the case of L.Chandra Kumar vs. Union of India, decisions of the State Administrative Tribunals may be questioned in the High Court by way of Writ Petitions before a Division Bench and, therefore, the Karnataka Administrative Tribunal has become redundant.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh had taken a decision to abolish the Madhya Pradesh Administrative Tribunal on the plea that the experience of the State was that the objectives with which the Tribunal was established have not been achieved in as much as the goal of expeditious and final resolution of Service disputes could not be achieved. The Madhya Pradesh Government was of the view that after the Supreme Court judgement in the case of L.Chandra Kumar and Others vs. Union of India, the Tribunals have become an additional tier in the judicial hierarchy, thereby considerably reducing its effectiveness as a perceived specialized agency and as a substitute for overworked High Courts.

(c) The question of considering the request of the State Governments arise only after enabling provisions for abolition of Administrative Tribunals and for dealing with consequential contingencies like transfer of pending cases to some other forum and service interests of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Members and other staff of the Tribunals are made in the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

[English]

Strike by Singareni Colliery Workers

2957. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Sector Trade Unions in the country observed February 13, 2003 as a Day of Solidarity with the Singareni Coal workers of Andhra Pradesh, and went on a general strike on that day, in support of their protest against privatization and contractualisation of jobs of permanent nature;

(b) if so, the precise demands of the Singareni Colliery workers;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(d) whether the Union Government have constituted a Crisis Resolution Group;

(e) if so, the terms of reference of the said group; and

(f) the steps taken to meet the coal shortage and safeguard, the interests of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) As reported by the Coal India Limited and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited under the administrative control of this Ministry, no strike was observed in their respective jurisdictions on 13-2-2003 in support of strike in Singareni Collieries Company Limited.

(b) The main demands made by the workers were as under:

- (i) No privatization and contractisation in SCCL.
- (ii) Stop contractisation in Koyagudem Opencast Project and immediate withdrawal of Surface Miner.
- (iii) Roll back of various privatization measures introduced in the past such as hiring of private ambulances, security services, private vehicle etc.
- (iv) Revival of company's voluntary Retirement Scheme for providing dependant employment (which is known as Hereditary Employment Scheme).
- (v) Company should continued to provide power to all hutment areas.

(c) The management of SCCL has taken all steps to apprise the workmen by way of pamphlets, wall posters, advertisements, electronic media etc. of the factual position on the demands raised in their strike notice. The management as well as Andhra Pradesh Government had also written letters to the union leaders explaining the position. It was communicated to the workmen that SCCL has not transferred its business, ownership and title or assets to any private agency. Only certain non-core activities are being out sourced/ off-loaded in a phased manner within the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. It was also conveyed that there is no retrenchment or compulsory retirement of any employees in SCCL.

(d) and (e) During the strike period, an inter-Ministerial Crisis Resolution Group (CRG) consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Power, Railways, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) was meeting every week under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary (Coal) to monitor the situation and ensure that there were no forced outages.

(f) During the strike period following steps were taken effectively:

- (a) The co-operation of loyal workman, all officers and Police Department was sought.
- (b) Coal dispatches were made at an average of 64,000 tonnes per day.
- (c) Sufficient coal supplies and stocks were maintained for linked power houses.
- (d) Upon a request from SCCL management to Ministry of Coal, coal supplies from Coal India Limited were diverted to some of the power houses linked to SCCL.

[Translation]

Development of Nano Technology

2958. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL:

SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:

SHRI AMBAREESHA:

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

(a) the expenditure proposed to be incurred on the development of Nano technology by the Government;

(b) whether there is any plan for participation of private parties in this field;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the Government after the development of this technology and the fields in which this technology is likely to prove useful; and

(d) the details of the expenditure incurred by the Government on the development of this technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) to (d) Government has launched a new programme titled 'Nanomaterials Science & Technology Initiative (NSTI)' to promote research and development in this field in the 10th five year plan with an allocation of around Rs. 100 crores. Industry collaboration including participation of private groups is envisaged.

Nanotechnology promises immense applications in the areas of health and biotechnology, electronics, information technology, materials etc. Significant steps have already been taken for providing sophisticated facilities, infrastructure and manpower. Since the programme has been launched recently, it would be too early to assess the impact. In the current year, approximately Rs. 15 crores will be spent on the development of Nanoscience and Technology.

Foreign Nationals in Voters Lists

2959. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No.4675 dated 19.12.2000 and state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals enrolled in the voters list of Delhi; and

(b) the action taken so far to remove their names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) The enquiry into the cases of foreign nationals whose names figure in the Electoral Rolls and the deletion of their names from such Rolls is a continuing process.

(b) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have reported that the names of 75 illegal Bangladeshi immigrants have so far been deleted from the Electoral Rolls.

Extraction of Coal

2960. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited has fixed any time limit to extract coal from deep land surface under the productivity of labour programme; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof alongwith the details of works/activities undertaken under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Allocation of Funds under SGRY

2961. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana has been implemented in all the districts particularly in Scheduled Districts of the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;

(d) the details of foodgrains/funds allocated under the scheme so far, district-wise;

(e) whether the utilization certificates have been furnished by DRDAs under the scheme;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M. K. PATIL): (a) to (g) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Security to Temples

2962. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an armed robbery attempt was made on Birla Mandir, New Delhi in the second week of January, 2003 to loot ornaments worth Rs.5 crore from the sanctum sanctorum; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide more security to this and other temples in Delhi in view of the increasing terrorist activities in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Delhi Police have made appropriate arrangements to ensure the security of important religious places in Delhi. These include deployment of plain-clothes policemen near religious places; and additional force during important festivals.

[Translation]

Norms Adopted by CPWD

2963. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the norms adopted for the construction and maintenance of official accommodations are around 10 to 15 years old and have become redundant;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to make a provision of exhaust fans, netted doors and windows in the official accommodations of Type-I by making amendments in the CPWD norms;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The financial norms regarding cost of construction and maintenance of official accommodation are updated every year by way of issue of Cost Index. The specifications adopted are revised from time to time. The last revision of specifications for construction of Type I to Type III Quarters was done in the year 1989 and for Type IV in 1992.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal for providing exhaust fans, netted doors and windows in Type I quarters. Netted windows are provided only in kitchens. However, additional facilities can be provided on the request *

of the allottee under the scheme "Permissible additions/alterations on allottee's request" as per the statement enclosed.

Statement

Permissible Additions/Alterations of Allottee's Request

1. For additions/alterations in flat/quarter only following items of work are carried out:

A: Civil Works

(I) Items where 10% of the estimated cost is charged from allottees:

- (i) Renovation of kitchen including breaking of chimney wherever existing, marble/Kota stone on working platform, proper sink and drainage board, white glazed tiles in dado and renovation of shelves etc.
- (ii) Renovation of toilet with marble flooring and white glazed tile dado including connected pipe work and chromium plated fittings.
- (iii) Under ground water tank/loft tanks including connected pipe work.
- (iv) Wire-gauze shutters for doors/windows.
- (v) Wash basin with looking mirror and glass shelves etc.
- (vi) Provision of additional cupboards.
- (vii) Creation of additional enclosed space by covering verandah etc.
- (viii) Pelmet/curtain rods/grills in windows.
- (ix) Provision of magic eye and other security related fixtures on entrance door/doors.
- (x) Barbed wire fencing with Iron Gate around the quarters.

(II) Items where 20% of the estimated cost is charged from allottees:

- (i) Bamboo Thattis.
- (ii) Provision of collapsible shutters in the stairs area.

(III) Items where 100% of the estimated cost is charged from allottees:

- (i) Pavement areas around premises with suitable material in an approved manner.
- (ii) Changing of Indian W.C. to European W.C. & vice-versa.
- (iii) Change of flooring.
- (iv) Change in the type finishing of walls with superior materials/paints.
- (v) Change of colour scheme internally including painting etc.
- (vi) Provision of partitions by split bamboos, chicken mesh, wood substitutes etc. inside the house and out side between house & servant quarters.
- (vii) Provision of temporary sheds for car/scooter and also for pet animals.
- (viii) Modifications in varandahs by way of partitioning and addition/removal of doors/windows etc.

B: Electric Works

(I) Items where 10% of the estimated cost is charged from the allottees:

- (i) Provision of additional power points/light points.
- (ii) Provision of additional sockets for ACs (Industrial type).
- (iii) Changing of light brackets.
- (iv) Provision of fluorescent tubes instead of incandescent lights.
- (v) Provision of additional light points.
- (vi) Provision of additional call bells, including call bell point from main house to servant's quarters.

(II) Items where 100% of the estimated cost is charged from the allottees:

- (i) Provision of additional ceiling fans/exhaust fans.
- (ii) Provision of fancy light fittings.
- (iii) Provision of additional compound lights and lights at gate pillars (Except for Type VII & VIII).
- (iv) Provision of floodlights surrounding the house.

- (v) Provision of heaters/geysers/booster pumps including A/A in wiring & plumbing work.
- (vi) Provision of compact fluorescent lamps & fittings.
- (vii) Changing of cable from feeder pillar to house, if required due to increased load in the house.
- (II) Ceiling limit of addition/alteration works to be carried out for different types of quarters during a financial year are given below. The items of work for which allottee is required to pay 100% cost are not bound by these limits:

Type of Quarters	Existing Monetary Ceiling (Rupees)
I	2900
II	4000
III	4000
IV	10500
D I and D II flats	21700
C I and C II flats	26000
VII and VIII	39000

Central District Police

2964. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

SHRI G.J. JAVIYA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints and FIRs relating to criminal cases lodged in the central district of Delhi particularly in Karol Bagh police station during the last one year;

(b) whether some complaints were also lodged in the office of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Daryaganj and Assistant Commissioner of Police, Karol Bagh, during the said period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) The number of complaints relating to criminal cases received in the Central District during the period from 1st March, 2002 to 28th February, 2003 was 12023 of which 2589 were received at the Karol Bagh Police Station. Similarly, the number of cases registered in the Central District during the same period was 5328 of which 693 cases were registered at Karol Bagh Police Station.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Four of these complaints were prima facie established in the course of inquiry and FIRs in these cases were registered.

[English]

Implementation of Housing Schemes

2965. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:

SHRI DINSHA PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are responsible for the formulation of broad policy framework for Housing sector and to oversee the effective implementation of the social housing schemes particularly for the economically weaker sections of the Society;

(b) if so, whether two million additional dwelling units were to be created every year as per the National Agenda for Governance;

(c) if so, the details therefor;

(d) whether the ambitious programme 'Housing for All' by the end of Ninth Plan has miserably failed;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the targets and achievements made in various States including Gujarat, year-wise and State-wise; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the programme in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) Although 'Housing' z

falls within the jurisdiction of the State Governments, Union Government has been laying down broad policy framework for augmentation of housing stock in the country to meet the shelter need of people in general and the people belonging to weaker sections in particular. The State Governments are required to draw their own action plans to tackle the housing shortages keeping in view the broad parameters of housing policy. The National Agenda for Governance has declared housing for all as a priority area and two million additional dwelling units every year are required to be constructed in pursuance to this National agenda for Governance as also National Housing & Habitat Policy 1998. Two Million Housing Programme was launched in 1998-99 under which 7 lakh houses are required to be constructed in urban areas, and 13 lakh houses in rural areas for weaker sections and low income group category every year through State Government agencies and housing Cooperatives with financial assistance from HUDCO and other lending agencies.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The overall progress has been satisfactory. The details of dwelling units sanctioned for urban areas and by HUDCO for rural areas is given in attached statement-I.

(f) Details of dwelling units sanctioned by HUDCO and by Housing Co-operatives under Two Million Housing Programme for the last four years from 1998-99 to 2001-2002 (year-wise and State-wise) including Gujarat, are given in the attached statement-II and III.

(g) Government is monitoring the progress of Two Million Housing Programme at the highest level. State Governments have been requested to gear up the concerned agencies to fulfil their targets.

Statement-I

(No. of dwelling unit)

HUDCO (Urban):

Year	Target (Dwelling Units)	Dwelling Units Sanctioned
1998-1999	4,00,000	4,30,399
1999-2000	4,00,000	4,60,218
2000-2001	4,00,000	4,70,881
2001-2002	4,00,000	4,01,078
Total	16,00,000	17,62,576

HUDCO (Rural):

Year	Target (Dwelling Units)	Dwelling Units Sanctioned
1998-1999	6,00,000	6,34,638
1999-2000	6,00,000	6,54,050
2000-2001	6,00,000	7,32,131
2001-2002	6,00,000	3,33,113
Total	24,00,000	23,53,932

Co-operative Sector (Urban) :

Year	Target (Dwelling Units)	No. of Dwelling Units Sanctioned/Financed		
		Apex Federations	Other Cooperatives	Total
1998-1999	1,00,000	1,47,844	27,100	1,74,944
1999-2000	1,00,000	61,308	26,910	88,218
2000-2001	1,00,000	55,368	25,531	80,899
2001-2002	1,00,000	37,877	35,782	73,659
Total	4,00,000	3,02,397	1,15,323	4,17,720

Housing Finance Institutions other than HUDCO:

Year	Target	Approved HFCs (Excluding HUDCO)	Public Sector Banks	Total
1998-1999	2,00,000	1,85,817	60,633	2,46,450
1999-2000	2,00,000	1,82,424	1,28,080	3,10,504
2000-2001	2,00,000	2,24,370	2,25,205	4,49,575
2001-2002	2,00,000	2,51,947	2,17,144	4,69,094
Total	8,00,000	8,44,551	6,31,062	14,75,613

Statement-II

2 Million Housing Programme (HUDCO) as on 31.3.2002

Sl. No.	State	Yearly Target	DU's Sanctions															
			1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2001-2002		2001-2002		1998-02			
			Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73457	33063	249378	282441	34316	139745	174061	24298	295382	319660	4000	124681	128881	95677	809188	904843	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1600	0	1600	1600	0	1600	
3.	Assam	55948	26250	26250	26250	383	314	314	314	314	314	50	50	26564	50	26614	26614	
4.	Bihar	37185	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	0	383	
5.	Chhattisgarh	23780	23780	23780	23780	23780	23780	23780	23780	23780	23780	10000	0	10000	10000	0	10000	
6.	Delhi	19621	19621	19621	19621	19621	19621	19621	19621	19621	19621	2016	0	2016	2016	0	2016	
7.	Gujarat	67993	13976	4011	17987	21970	21970	21970	3059	3059	3059	2318	123	2441	41323	4134	45457	
8.	Haryana	15289	2046	2046	2046	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	2710	0	2710	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4120	4120	4120	4120	10941	10941	10941	10941	10941	10941	10941	10941	10941	10941	10941	10941	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	13286	13286	13286	13286	13286	13286	13286	13286	13286	13286	557	0	557	557	0	557	
11.	Jharkhand	19158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500	500	0	500	
12.	Karnataka	59782	133708	149808	283516	55900	56711	56711	184808	333192	43679	107736	151475	381671	499123	880794	880794	
13.	Kerala	30200	67688	96075	163643	64725	55200	119925	74800	31667	106467	1330	24600	25930	208423	207542	415965	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	55487	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	2200	0	2200	52200	0	52200	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
15. Maharashtra	110885	18713	18713	18713	343	343	343	343	343	3442	3442	3442	4989	0	4989	27487	0	27487
16. Manipur	9946		9946							80	80	80	80	0	80	80	0	80
17. Meghalaya	8271		8271															0
18. Mizoram	10262		10262							379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379
19. Nagaland	6565		6565							40	40	40	40	0	40	40	0	40
20. Orissa	31016	12000	11700	23700	100000	137688	237688	10284	10284	905	905	123189	149388	0	905	123189	149388	272577
21. Punjab	2237		2237							10000	10000	10000	10000	0	10000	10000	0	10000
22. Rajasthan	62880		62880							8280	2000	10280	8280	2000	10280	8280	2000	10280
23. Tamil Nadu	84399	18142	37725	55867	30600	33200	63800	11150	25294	36444	34712	46586	81298	142805	94604	142805	237409	
24. Tripura	7124		7124				1700	1700	150	522	0	522	2372	0	522	2372	0	2372
25. Uttar Pradesh	91180	44550	44550							125000	0	125000	169550	0	125000	169550	0	169550
26. Uttaranchal	11269		11269							2167	600	2767	2167	600	2767	2167	600	2767
27. West Bengal	604492	10000	75000	85000	150000	231506	381506	195000	390000	8858	28298	35156	363858	527804	891662	527804	891662	
28. Pondicherry	1705		1705							170	0	170	170	0	170	170	0	170
Total	1000000	430399	634638	1065037	460218	654050	1114268	470881	732131	1203012	263923	333113	597036	1625421	2353932	3979353		
HUDCO Nirwas (RF & Bulk Loan)*										75283	75283	75283	75283	0	75283	75283	0	75283
Other Schemes*										61872	61872	61872	61872	0	61872	61872	0	61872
G. Total	1000000	430399	634638	1065037	460218	654050	1114268	470881	732131	1203012	401078	333113	734191	1762576	2353932	4116508		

Statement-III

*State-wise Progress of Housing Cooperative under Two Million Housing Programme during
1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2000-2001 & 2001-2002*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Housing Units constructed/Financed				Total
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10	-	-	-	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1287	1039	677	654	3657
3.	Assam	1316	2340	-	2306	5962
4.	Bihar	1985	-	2329	8	4322
5.	Chandigarh	1070	67	-	4184	5321
6.	Delhi	8793	4388	2563	197	15941
7.	Goa	562	3021	3417	4906	11906
8.	Gujarat	1811	3259	2138	1816	9024
9.	Haryana	167	419	366	4565	5517
10.	Himachal Pradesh	139	52	42	240	473
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	350	26	91	19	486
12.	Karnataka	1838	1880	1264	2192	7174
13.	Kerala	7538	10534	10575	9695	38342
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2712	224	368	731	4035
15.	Maharashtra	9257	10233	12775	14773	47038
16.	Manipur	132	176	-	-	308
17.	Meghalaya	78	3	-	88	169
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	49	7	-	56
20.	Orissa	1784	680	812	185	3461
21.	Pondicherry	167	177	74	83	501
22.	Punjab	4093	4489	3923	6308	18813
23.	Rajasthan	1039	1191	107	756	3093
24.	Tamil Nadu	121630	42947	37377	14956	216910

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Tripura	10	24	28	-	62
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6744	298	1029	2100	10171
27.	West Bengal	432	702	937	2696	2071
28.	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	196	196
29.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	5	5
Total		174944	88216	80899	73659	417720

Scholarship to Students

2966. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign Governments /Universities are giving scholarships to students to do research work in various fields; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Under the various Cultural/Educational Exchange Programmes entered into by the Government of India with various foreign countries from time to time scholarships are given generally to students for P.G./Ph.D/Post Doctoral research in various subjects relating to humanities, languages, science, engineering and medicine etc.

[Translation]

Involvement of Panchayats in Water Conservation Scheme

2967. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assigned Panchayati Raj Institutions for the implementation of water conservation scheme;

(b) if so, whether the Government have issued any directions to this effect;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be implemented by the Panchayati Raj Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched a new initiative named "Hariyali" on 27.1.2003. Under this initiative, all Watershed Development Programmes of the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, namely, the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), the Desert Development Programme (DDP) and the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) would be implemented through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI). All new watershed development projects sanctioned in future would be executed by the Grain Panchayats with technical support from the Intermediate Panchayat/Zilla Panchayat who would act as the Project Implementing Agency (PIA). In case the Intermediate/Zilla Panchayat has no technical staff to support the Gram Panchayats, suitable Government Line Departments/Autonomous Agencies/Voluntary Organisations would be identified for the purpose.

Proposals for Introduction of Metro Rail Service

2968. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States from which the proposals for introduction of Metro-Rail Service have been received by the Union Government alongwith the action taken thereon;

(b) whether Delhi Metro Rail Corporation propose to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Maharashtra to conduct a study report for Mumbai Metro Project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the study is likely to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. However, proposals from State Governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have been received for conducting studies to explore the possibility of introduction of metro rail project in these states.

(b) Even though the Govt. of Maharashtra has approached Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) for providing consultancy service for developing a Master Plan for Mumbai Metro Rail and to prepare a Detailed Project Report for the priority corridor, the State Govt. has not yet awarded this consultancy study to DMRC.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Use of Non-Lethal Weapons

2969. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Security Guards (NSG) has sought permission to use the non-lethal weapons or gases in case of hostage crisis as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated February 14, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have approved of the use of non-lethal weapons in case of hostage crisis;

(d) whether the security personnel are proposed to be sent for training to U.K. in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Medical Facilities to Bhopal Gas Victims

2970. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government for releasing Rs. 10 crore to the State for issuing identity cards (Smart Cards) to the Bhopal Gas victims to enable them to avail medical facilities through Metro Area network; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The proposal has been received with the request that it could be funded from the unspent money lying with Reserve Bank of India out of the compensation money given by the Union Carbide Company. According to Supreme Court directions, the money received from the Union Carbide is earmarked for paying compensation to the Bhopal Gas victims. All the compensation claims have not yet been decided.

Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas

2971. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments have sent proposals to the Union Government for opening Navodaya Vidyalayas in their respective states;

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

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Receipt of proposals by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti from State Governments for opening JNVs is a continuous process. At present 30 proposals received from various state Governments are under process at various level/stages. The state-wise details are enclosed as statement.

*Statement**State-wise details of the pending proposals for sanction of JNVs*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Proposals Pending
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01
2.	Assam	02
3.	Bihar	02
4.	Chhattisgarh	05
5.	Gujarat	02
6.	Haryana	02
7.	Jharkhand	01
8.	Maharashtra	01
9.	Madhya Pradesh	03
10.	Meghalaya	01
11.	Mizoram	02
12.	Orissa	05
13.	Uttar Pradesh	01
14.	West Bengal	02
Total		30

*[English]***Recording of Crimes**

2972. SHRI BHASKARRAO PATIL:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of crimes reported are not registered by the police on one pretext or the other resulting in misrepresentation of the factual position as reported in the 'Statesman' dated February 17, 2003;

(b) if so, the facts and the details in this regard; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure proper recording and reporting of crimes by the Police and the States respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are state subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility of detection, registration, investigation and prevention of crimes lies with the state governments. The State Governments are required to ensure that crimes are freely registered at the Police Stations.

The Government of India have been advising the state governments, from time to time, to give more focused attention to the improvement of administration of the criminal justice system including registration of cases.

Research on Safety of Asbestos

2973. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ITRC Lucknow and several other public sector R and D Institutions such as NIOH, Nagpur have done pioneering work on the safety and health aspects of Asbestos;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that asbestos have been banned in many countries across the world; and

(d) if so, the names of those countries and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. ITRC and NIOH have carried out health and environmental monitoring related studies on asbestos. The efforts have led to working out mechanisms of toxicity of asbestos using in-vitro and in-vivo models; and highlighting populations that may be occupationally vulnerable.

(c) and (d) Some of the European Union countries have banned asbestos as a preventive measure.

*[Translation]***Expenditure on Deportation of Bangladeshi/Pakistani Nationals**

2974. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

f Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news regarding expenditure incurred on Bangladeshi/Pak citizens for their deportation appearing in the *Dopahar Ka Samna* (Mumbai edition) dated February 11, 2003;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter and the details in this regard;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the procedure of deportation of Bangladeshi/Pak nationals; and

(d) the number of Bangladeshi/Pakistani deported during the last three years, till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The State Government is incurring expenditure @ Rs. 16/- as allowance per day for each deportee and Rs. 500/- as travelling expenses to the escort party on this account.

(c) States are being advised from time to time to strictly enforce the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and rules made thereunder for the detection and deportation of illegal foreigners including Bangladeshi & Pakistani nationals.

(d) The details are given in enclosed statement-I and II, respectively.

Statement-I

Bangladeshi Nationals Deported from India during the last Three Years

Sl. No.	State	Bangladesh Nationals		
		2000	2001	2002 (as on 30.6.02)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	
2.	Assam	1492	555	4
3.	Bihar	3	-	4
4.	Delhi	411	262	69
5.	Jharkhand	-	-	1
6.	Maharashtra	78	156	21

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Karnataka	-	-	6
8.	Orissa	-	-	21
9.	Rajasthan	131	80	-
10.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	16
11.	Tripura	318	-	44
12.	Uttar Pradesh	349	272	2
13.	West Bengal	3255	6526	-
Total		6040	7854	188

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	2000	2001	2002
				(Upto April)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	-	1
2.	Chandigarh	25	5	-
3.	Gujarat	1	335	-
4.	Maharashtra	33	37	-
5.	Punjab	17	53	8
6.	Rajasthan	2	2	-
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2	3
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	-	-
9.	Delhi	8	7	3
10.	Goa	-	49	-
11.	Karnataka	-	-	1
Total		108	490	17

Pending Educational Projects

2975. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No.1241 dated 26th November 2002 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has been gathered;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) Clarifications received from the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir are being examined. Information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as final decisions are taken on these proposals.

[English]

Law Enforcement Agency

2976. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE:

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some States have recently expressed grave reservations over the Centre's proposal to set up a law-enforcement agency to operate at the different State levels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the proposal of the Government for monitoring development schemes in terrorist affected areas had been rejected by majority of States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any consensus reached on these issues between the Centre and the States; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The issue of setting up of a Federal Law Enforcement Agency was discussed in the recent Chief Ministers' Conference on Internal security. There was, however, no consensus on the proposal due to the perception of some of the states that this could impinge upon their spheres of responsibility with regard to the maintenance of public order.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Does not arise.

Bulk Drugs in DPCO

2977. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government had

lost Court case over the inclusion of several Bulk Drugs in the Drugs Price Control Order;

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

(c) the names of bulk drugs and the status of the case in the Court as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (c) In its Order dated the 31st August, 2001, the Bombay High Court has held, inter alia, that seven bulk drugs, viz., Ciprofloxacin, Doxycycline, Glipizide, Salbutamol, Theophylline, Norfloxacin and Cloxacillin do not fall within the purview of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. Against this Order, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Supreme Court of India. The Supreme Court of India has admitted the SLP.

Higher Education

2978. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of students coming for higher education are likely to go up from nine million now to 14 million during the next five years; and
- (b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the enhanced growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) The X Five year Plan proposal of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for higher education development has, inter alia, targetted that a minimum of 10% of the relevant age group (17-23) needs to be enrolled in higher education. The strategy would include both the conventional and open learning systems to reach this goal. Use of information and communication technology and maximum use of existing infrastructure is considered essential to help in building up a more inclusive higher education scenario.

Use of Wasteland for Bio-Diesel Energy

2979. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether rural wastelands are being used for Karanji tree plantations to produce Bio-diesel energy;
- (b) if so, the progress of research and development made in this regard so far; and

(c) the time by which the results are expected in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL):

(a) to (c) Research and Development activities are being carried out in the country through different R & D organizations on the development of technology for characterization of different vegetable oils, conversion of different non-edible oils to bio-diesel, effect of these bio-fuels on conventional engines, optimum level of bio-fuel blends to be used, laying down the specifications of engine for the use of different bio-fuels, etc. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is also carrying out a Policy Analytical Study on Utilization of Ethanol Blends and other bio fuels in petrol and diesel vehicles. The study is expected to make a review of technology regarding use of Ethanol and deviation in motor fuel, their economic and financial cost benefit analysis, their availability, macro and micro economic impacts of use of bio fuels as a substitute to petroleum products, etc.

Plantation of trees, including bio-fuel plantations such as *Jatropha Curcas*, *Karanja* etc. on wastelands/degraded lands is an important activity under the ongoing watershed development programmes, namely the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Recruitment of Statutory Mining Surveyors in CIL

2980. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of statutory mining surveyors recruited in the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited during the last three years, year-wise and subsidiary-wise;

(b) the role of mining surveyors in the safety of mines;

(c) whether the Government are aware that there has been shortage of the number of statutory surveyors in the collieries in the recent times;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) The number of statutory mine surveyors recruited during last three years are as follows:

Company	2000	2001	2002	Total
Eastern Coalfields Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Central Coalfields Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Western Coalfields Limited	03	Nil	01	04
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Nil	Nil	21	21
Northern Coalfields Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Coal Mines Planning & Design Institute Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(b) As per regulation 35 of the Coal Mines Regulation (CMR), 1957, Surveyors are to be statutorily appointed at every mine, for carrying out the surveys and levellings and for preparing the plans and sections required under the Mines Act, 1952 or the regulations, or orders made there under. Statutory duties of Mine Surveyors are laid under regulation 49 of CMR 1957.

(c) to (e) Presently, there is no overall shortage of Surveyors in Coal India Limited for statutory works.

Electricity Dues of IDPL

2981. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that IDPL unit of Hyderabad is facing power supply problems due to mounting electrical dues to the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any request has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for adjustment of electrical dues against central plan releases to the State;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The electricity dues claimed from IDPL by the

Central Power Distribution Company A.P. Limited and the Andhra Pradesh Gas Power Corporation Limited, as on 31.12.2002, are Rs.66.51 crore and Rs.8.07 crore respectively.

(c) to (e) It has been clarified to the State Government that their proposal for adjustment of electricity dues payable by IDPL against the loan amount payable by the State Government to the Government of India is not feasible. The State Government has also been requested not to withdraw power supply to IDPL, Hyderabad.

[Translation]

Home Guards

2982. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

SHRI G.J. JAVIYA:

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received memorandum from All India Home Guards Welfare Association on 25.11.2002 and 06.01.2003 regarding the recruitment of Jawans in Home Guards, Delhi and their other problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken or likely to be taken thereon; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) A representation dated the 25th November, 2002 of All India Home Guards Welfare Association seeking, inter alia, establishment of a "Home Guard Relief Fund"; extension of such retirement benefits as admissible to the police personnel; and payment of dearness allowance was received by the Government.

(c) and (d) The Home Guards is voluntary organization and as per the provisions contained in the Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947, as extended to the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the tenure allowed to a Home Guard Volunteer is three years on the expiry of which period he is liable to be discharged. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have, however, initiated action to explore the possibility of recruiting the discharged Volunteers in other departments.

[English]

Allotment by NDMC

2983. SHRI SALKHAN MURMU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation is made in allotment of shops, kiosk, stall etc. by NDMC;

(b) if so, the details of the allotments made to SCs/ STs and Physically Handicapped during the last three years as on 31.12.2002, year-wise;

(c) whether All India Association for SC/ST and Physically Handicapped Peoples 'Upliftment' raised different issues with NDMC during 2002 and 2003; and

(d) if so, the details and action taken on each issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Council did not allot any shop, kiosk, stall, etc. to any of the categories of persons (including those of general category) during the last three calendar years.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Association had asked for the information about the allotments made to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and physically handicapped persons during the last three years and the procedures followed in allotment of shops, kiosks etc. The position in this regard has been clarified to the Association.

DDA Parks

2984. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the location of DDA parks where annual flower shows were held during the last three years in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that these parks are badly damaged by digging artificial fixing tents and for period of amusement facilities for children;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that it takes about six months to repair the damage done for organizing the flower shows;

(e) if so, the facts and reasons therefor;

(f) whether these premier parks lack basic facilities like drinking water, toilets and proper walking tracks and are maintained only at the time of organizing such shows; and

(g) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to ensure regular maintenance of these parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that during the last three years, Flower Show was held in DDA Park in Greater Kailash-I, opposite Lady Sri Ram College.

(b) to (e) The minor damage caused to the lawns during the show were rectified immediately after the show.

(f) and (g) Drinking water and toilet facilities are available in the Park and are being maintained properly. However, the DDA has planned to get one toilet block with drinking water facilities constructed on build, operate and transfer (BOT) basis.

Setting up of Technology Parks

2985. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of technology parks in the country as on date, State-wise; and

(b) the details of target set up for the propose vis-a-vis achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) and (b) The Government does not have a specific planned scheme for setting up of "Technology Parks" in the country. However, the Department of Science & Technology is engaged in the promotion and growth of Science & Technology Entrepreneur's Parks (STEPs) in and around academic institutions of excellence to promote entrepreneurship among S&T persons. So far 14 STEPs have been supported by the Department. Recently, it has also initiated a scheme on Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) for promotion and growth of knowledge based enterprises. The Department is also promoting Rural Technology Parks & Women Technology Parks as common facility and technology resource centers which provide technological empowerment based on local resources.

The Department of Biotechnology supports Bio-technology Incubator facilities, pilot plants, human resource development etc. as part of biotech parks being set up by different State Governments based on the merit of the project proposals.

The Department of Information Technology of Ministry of Communication and Information Technology has set up Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) in 1991 to boost software exports from the country by providing high-speed data communication links and other facilities. STPI has so far set up 37 Software Technology Parks at various States in the country.

Technology Parks are being planned and promoted by various State Governments in collaboration with private institutions, financial institutions and other agencies with a view to attracting investments for development and growth of hi-tech industries.

Appointment of VCs in Universities

2986. SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for the appointment of Vice-Chancellors in the Indian Universities;

(b) the recognised qualification of a person for the appointment to the post of VC in a university;

(c) whether the Government have any role to play if there is any controversy in the appointment of VCs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) The appointment of Vice Chancellors in the Central Universities are made by the Visitor in accordance with the relevant provisions in the Acts/Statutes of the concerned universities, which generally provide for selection from a panel recommended by a Committee of eminent persons constituted for the purpose.

(b) Though no specific qualification has been prescribed for appointment to the post of Vice Chancellor, the Committee is expected to consider distinguished educationists with administrative competence and leadership skills for inclusion in the panel.

(c) and (d) As the procedure for appointment of Vice Chancellors has specifically been provided in the Acts/Statutes

of the Central Universities, no controversy in the appointment of Vice Chancellors is foreseen and hence, no role has been assigned to the Government in this regard.

**International Indian Association
for Canadian Studies**

2987. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Mysore under the aegis of centre for Canadian Studies has held the prestigious third Asian and 15th International Indian Association for Canadian Studies Conference from January 9 to 13, 2003;

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed in the conference;

(c) the number of countries participated in the Conference; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subjects discussed in the conference centered around the theme "Globalization and Consumerism" in the context of India, Canada & Asia Pacific regions.

(c) Scholars from eight countries, including India, participated in the conference.

(d) Within the main theme of the conference, academic papers which dealt with the comparative studies in the areas of sustainable development, environment, higher education, literature, culture etc. between Canada, India and Asia Pacific regions were presented. This would help the student community and the faculty members to identify new areas of research programme in the Canadian studies.

Images Magazines on Employment Opportunities

2988. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards study conducted by 'Images' magazines on employment opportunities in retail sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have examined the study and taken note of suggestion made therein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sale of Madras Fertilizers Ltd.

2989. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) has given the no objection certificate to the Government for selling of the Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL);

(b) if so, the stake of NIOC in the MFL;

(c) whether the Government propose to sell MFL;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any parties in the private/public sector have shown their interest in the purchase of MFL and other non-viable fertilizer units; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (d) As per policy of the Government to bring down its equity in the non-strategic PSUs to 26% or lower, it has been decided to disinvest 32.74% of GOI held equity of 58.74% in the Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) to a strategic buyer along with transfer of management control. The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) holds 25.77% equity in MFL. NIOC has shown its willingness to enter into an MOU to divest its equity held in MFL.

(e) and (f) In the case of MFL, fresh 'Expression of Interest' is to be invited as IFFCO and KRIBHCO, the two fertilizer cooperatives, have been allowed to participate in the disinvestment process of fertilizer companies. In case of FACT, 'Expression of Interest' has already been called.

Education for Disabled

2990. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has sent some proposals relating to integrated education for the disabled including reservation in education, vocational training and employment;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have asked some clarifications from the State Governments/NGOs concerned;

(c) if so, whether the said clarification have been received by his Ministry;

(d) if so, the number of proposals cleared and pending with the Government for clearance; and

(e) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children, 100% financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UTs/NGOs for providing necessary facilities to the children with mild to moderate disability with the purpose of integrating them in the general school system. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded four proposals relating to the Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC). An amount of Rs.63,31,700/- has been released to the State Government as first instalment for the current year. Also an amount of Rs.3,30,625/- has been released to District Primary Education Programme Society as first instalment under IEDC components for the current year.

An amount of Rs.12,64,512/- to Healers Society, Nandyal and Rs.17,03,518/- to Kranti Education Society, Kurnool were released as first instalment under the NGO sector of IEDC programme for the year 2002-03.

Decontrolled Segment of the Fertilizer Industry

2991. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has recommended that in the decontrolled segment of the fertilizer industry there should be only one single subsidy for all NPK/phosphate fertilizers manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the final decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Earlier, the concession rate of various grades of NPK fertilizers was being derived based on concession

rates of DAP and MOP. The Government entrusted a cost price study of NPK fertilizers to Tariff Commission to arrive at the normative delivered price of complex fertilizers. Tariff Commission in its report submitted to Government recommended separate price of nutrient 'N' content for the units using imported ammonia or gas based ammonia and units sourcing ammonia through naphtha/fuel oil for manufacturing NPK fertilizers. The Government of India after examination of the report has decided to implement the report after suitable modifications, in the recommendations of the Tariff Commission w.e.f. 1.4.2002. Under the revised policy, the per unit cost of 'N' of complex manufacturing units using ammonia through naphtha/fuel oil is fixed higher than the other units on account of costlier feedstock compared to gas or imported ammonia.

[Translation]

Assistant Commandant Examination

2992. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the paper of Intelligence Question of the Assistant Commandant Examination, 2002 under LDE of CRPF had errors;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to reconduct the said examination; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (d) There were certain printing mistakes in the Hindi version of the Question paper of Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) for the post of Assistant Commandant in CRPF. These were corrected and the same were announced during the examination in the Examination Hall itself. It was clearly told to the candidates that in case of any doubt in Hindi version, they may refer to English version, which does not have any printing mistake.

The result of the said LDCE has already been finalised and published.

[English]

**Allocation of Foodgrains under
Employment Guarantee Scheme**

2993. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any requests from the State Governments seeking allocation of foodgrains under the Employment Guarantee Scheme as per Central Government Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana;

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

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto;
and

(d) the time by which the foodgrains are likely to be allocated to States under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M. K. PATIL):

(a) to (d) A request was received from Government of Maharashtra for release of foodgrains under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) to implement the Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS). Since the Employment Guarantee Scheme is a state sector Scheme and the SGRY is an allocation based Central Government Scheme, it is not possible to release separately foodgrains from the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) to implement the EGS. However, as per the Guidelines, if there is a surplus of foodgrains under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) with the Implementing Agencies, funds from other State Sector Schemes can be dovetailed for permitted works under the SGRY.

[Translation]

**Payment of Arrears to the
Labourers of BCCL**

2994. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid as arrears to the labourers of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited from July, 1996 to December, 2000;

(b) whether wrong database led to overpayment;

(c) if so, the details of overpayments made;

(d) whether payment of arrears was made on the basis of wage audit report of different agencies;

(e) if so, the names of the agencies on the basis of whose opinion or report payment of arrears was made;

(f) whether any action has been taken against those agencies; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) Total amount involved as arrear wages to the Labourers in BCCL was Rs. 528.27 crores for the period July, 1996 to December, 2000.

(b) and (c) Excess payment was made to a few employees only on account of their overtime. While preparing the arrear wages bill, the maximum ceiling of overtime was not taken into consideration by oversight.

Excess payment was made in respect of 2578 employees out of total of 1,53,555 employees, amounting to Rs. 99.43 lakhs out of the total arrear payment of Rs. 528.27 crores. The excess amount paid has been/is being recovered from their salary bills.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Payment was made after pre-audit. List of firms who were engaged for audit of arrear wages is given below:

- (i) M/s DN Dokania Associates, Chartered Accountants, Dhanbad
- (ii) M/s PS Keshari & Co. Chartered Accountants, Dhanbad
- (iii) M/s Singh Mukherjee & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Ranchi
- (iv) M/s George Read & Co., Chartered Accountants, Kolkata
- (v) M/s PK Banerjee & Co., Cost Accountants, Dhanbad
- (vi) M/s S. Banerjee & Co. Cost Accountants, Dhanbad
- (vii) M/s US Prasad & Co. Chartered Accountants, Patna
- (viii) M/s Konar Mustaphi & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Patna
- (ix) M/s S.N. Das & Co. Cost Accountants, Dhanbad
- (x) M/s Karmakar Shamanta & Associates, Cost Accountants, Sitarampur
- (xi) M/s Ghoshal & Ghoshal Chartered Accountants, Kolkata

(xii) M/s M.P. Sinha & Co. Cost Accountants, Dhanbad

(xiii) M/s Das Bairgya & Associates, Cost Accountants, Kolkata

(xiv) M/s Shyamadas Bandhopadhyay & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Dhanbad

(f) and (g) Considering the total volume of work and the time allowed to the auditors for auditing, no action has been taken. However, their performances are being watched.

[English]

Decentralisation of Panchayati Raj

2995. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the achievements with regard to decentralisation, as envisaged in the constitution and promotional steps undertaken for implementation of Panchayati Raj Institutions during the Ninth plan, State-wise; and

(b) the share of public expenditure earmarked for

local self-Governments during the said plan period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M. K. PATIL):
(a) The powers to endow Panchayats with funds, functions and functionaries, including in respect of the 29 subjects enumerated in the Eleventh Schedule vest in the State Legislatures. The status of devolution in this regard is given at Statement-I. The Central Government has been persuading States through correspondence and Conferences and discussions with the State Governments/Ministers of Panchayati Raj in the State to devolve more powers on Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(b) Local Body Grants are released by the Ministry of Finance based on the recommendations of the Central Finance Commissions. The State-wise funds earmarked for release on the recommendations of the Tenth/Eleventh Finance Commission during the period of Ninth Plan is given at Statement-II. Funds were also earmarked by the Ministry of Rural Development for Panchayats for the implementation of its programmes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)/Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)/Swapoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY-II) during that period, which are given in statement-III.

Statement-I

Status of Devolution of Departments/Subjects with Funds, Functions and Functionaries to Panchayati Raj Institutions

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Departments/ Subject Transferred to Panchayats with		
		Fund	Functions	Functionaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	05	17	02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	29	-
4.	Bihar	-	20	-
5.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
6.	Goa	6	6	-
7.	Gujarat	15	15	15
8.	Haryana	-	16	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	02	25	07
10.	Karnataka	29	29	29
11.	Kerala	15	26	15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	23	09
13.	Chhattisgarh	10	29	09

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Maharashtra	18	18	18
15.	Manipur	-	22	04
16.	Orissa	05	25	03
17.	Punjab	-	07	-
18.	Rajasthan	-	29	-
19.	Sikkim	24	24	24
20.	Tamil Nadu	-	29	-
21.	Tripura		12	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	12	13	09
23.	Uttaranchal	12	13	09
24.	West Bengal	12	29	12
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	06	06	06
26.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	03	03
28.	Daman & Diu	05	09	03
29.	NCT of Delhi	Panchayati Raj System is yet to be revived		
30.	Pondicherry	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	06	-

The provisions of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 are not applicable to the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.

Statement-II

Tenth and Eleventh Finance Commission Grants to PRIs during Ninth Plan Period

(Rs. in lakhs)

States / UTs	TFC Grant 1997-98	TFC Grant 1998-99	TFC Grant 1999-2000	EFC Grant 2000-2001	EFC Grant 2001-2002
0	1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	8,775.00	8,775.00	8,775.000	15,204.83	15,204.83
Arunachal Pradesh	113.00	113.00	113.00	556.85	556.85
Assam	3,334.00	3,334.00	3,334.00	4,668.95	4,668.95
Bihar	12,679.00	12,679.00	12,679.00	10,875.00	10,875.00
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	4,200.39	4,200.39
Goa	148.00	148.00	148.00	185.45	185.45
Gujarat	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	6,960.87	6,960.87
Haryana	2,066.00	2,066.00	2,066.00	2,941.75	2,941.75

0	1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	804.00	804.00	804.00	1,313.38	1,313.38
Jammu & Kashmir	940.00	940.00	940.00	1,488.14	1,488.14
Jharkhand	-	-	-	4,825.85	4,825.85
Karnataka	5,544.00	5,544.00	5,544.00	7,882.35	7,882.35
Kerala	4,470.00	4,470.00	4,470.00	6,592.58	6,592.58
Madhya Pradesh	8,717.00	8,717.00	8,717.00	10,109.33	10,109.33
Maharashtra	8,675.00	8,675.00	8,675.00	13,134.58	13,134.58
Manipur	233.00	233.00	233.00	375.43	375.43
Meghalaya	217.00	217.00	217.00	512.16	512.16
Mizoram	73.00	73.00	73.00	157.11	157.11
Nagaland	116.00	116.00	116.00	257.33	257.33
Orissa	5,025.00	5,025.00	5,025.00	6,911.76	6,911.76
Punjab	2,584.00	2,584.00	2,584.00	3,092.71	3,092.71
Rajasthan	5,306.00	5,306.00	5,306.00	9,818.96	9,818.96
Sikkim	47.00	47.00	47.00	105.85	105.85
Tamil Nadu	7,184.00	7,184.00	7,184.00	9,322.36	9,322.36
Tripura	349.00	349.00	349.00	569.19	569.19
Uttar Pradesh	18,988.00	18,988.00	18,988.00	23,342.67	23,342.67
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	3,040.00	3,040.00
West Bengal	8,336.00	8,336.00	8,337.00	11,554.59	11,554.59
Total	109,523.00	109,523.00	109,524.00	1,60,000.00	1,60,000.00

Statement-III*Funds earmarked under JRY/JGSY/SGRY-II during Ninth Plan Period*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	15528.39	11703.94	9319.52	8727.55	9921.52
2	Arunachal Pradesh	159.37	257.32	204.90	456.91	519.38
3	Assam	5111.22	6686.18	5324.02	11872.04	13495.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Bihar	30458.60	38340.77	30529.68	16476.68	18730.78
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	3692.90	4197.65
6	Goa	172.20	172.20	137.12	128.41	145.98
7	Gujarat	5699.44	4405.58	3508.04	3285.21	3734.65
8	Haryana	1369.22	2591.88	2063.84	1932.75	2197.16
9	Himachal Pradesh	547.18	1091.54	869.16	813.95	925.31
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1111.89	1350.93	1075.71	1007.38	1145.20
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	12113.79	13771.01
12	Karnataka	10427.12	8838.13	7037.56	6590.54	7492.16
13	Kerala	3793.66	3965.64	3157.73	2957.15	3361.70
14	Madhya Pradesh	19677.78	19433.93	15474.69	10798.86	12276.64
15	Maharashtra	16927.42	17470.82	13911.52	13027.87	14810.16
16	Manipur	204.27	448.24	356.92	795.90	904.72
17	Meghalaya	239.02	502.19	399.88	891.69	1013.61
18	Mizoram	100.69	116.21	92.53	206.33	234.54
19	Nagaland	256.21	344.48	274.30	611.66	695.29
20	Orissa	12597.20	13386.90	10659.61	9982.52	11348.19
21	Punjab	973.75	1259.63	1003.01	939.30	1067.80
22	Rajasthan	8175.55	6711.09	5343.85	5004.41	5689.04
23	Sikkim	93.28	128.66	102.45	228.45	259.69
24	Tamil Nadu	14037.96	10348.85	8240.50	7717.07	8772.80
25	Tripura	265.32	809.31	644.43	1437.02	1633.50
26	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	1960.17	2228.37
27	Uttar Pradesh	37841.25	42194.35	33598.18	29503.89	33540.13
28	West Bengal	13916.74	14876.87	11846.03	11093.58	12611.24
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	94.31	117.89	93.87	84.64	96.21
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51.18	77.81	61.96	55.87	63.51
31	Daman & Diu	30.16	37.70	30.02	27.07	30.77
32	Lakshadweep	47.28	59.10	47.06	42.43	48.23
33	Pondicherry	92.34	115.42	91.91	86.00	97.76
	Total	200000.00	207843.56	165500.00	164550.01	187060.00

Liberalisation of Visa

2996. SHRI V. VETRISLVAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Canada have decided to liberalise the issuing of visas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the extent to which the Indian trade is likely to be enhanced as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Development of Pharmaceutical Industry

2997. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have any proposal to develop Pharmaceutical industry in the country and particularly in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the government to promote pharmaceutical industrial projects, State-wise;
- (d) the details of the amount allocated, disbursed and utilized for the same during the last three years;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the government both in Centre and State find it difficult to monitor the performance of Pharmaceutical industries; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (d) In February, 2002, Government announced the 'Pharmaceutical Policy-2002'. This provides the framework for the sustained growth and development of the Pharmaceutical industry. The main ingredients of this policy are:-

- (a) Ensuring abundant availability at reasonable prices within the country of good quality essential pharma-ceuticals of mass consumption.

- (b) Strengthening the indigenous capability for cost effective quality production and exports of pharmaceuticals by reducing barriers to trade in the pharmaceutical sector.
- (c) Strengthening the system of quality control over drug and pharmaceutical production and distribution to make quality an essential attribute of the Indian pharmaceutical industry and promoting rational use of pharmaceuticals.
- (d) Encouraging R&D in the pharmaceutical sector in a manner compatible with the country's needs and with particular focus on diseases endemic or relevant to India by creating an environment conducive to channelising a higher level of investment in to R&D in pharmaceuticals in India.
- (e) Creating an incentive framework for the pharmaceutical industry, which promotes new investment into pharmaceutical industry and encourages the introduction of new technologies and new drugs.

A Public Interest Litigation in Karnataka High Court has resulted in an order dated 12-11-2002 which stops the Government from implementing the price control regime of the Pharmaceutical Policy-2002. Government have filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court against the order of the Karnataka High Court.

(e) and (f) Pharmaceutical Industry is monitored by numerous agencies. In addition, Government have established the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), which is specifically responsible for monitoring prices in the Pharmaceutical Sector.

Stamp Duty

2998. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE:

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government propose to make the rate of stamp duty uniform throughout the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to reduce the rate of stamp duty for sale-purchase of land;
- (d) if so, whether any directions have been/are likely to be issued to State Governments in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (e) Rationalisation of stamp duty all over the country to not more than 5% by the end of Xth Plan is sought to be taken up as an urban reform measure which has been included in the draft Memorandum of Agreement circulated by Central Government to the State Governments under Urban Reforms Incentive Fund.

Food Calories Per Day

2999. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a report of the United Nations for the year 2000 a healthy person is required to take 1800 calories of food during the day;

(b) if so, whether the rural families of the country are getting balanced diet as per the aforesaid standards;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

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

(e) the estimated expenditure being incurred in providing such balanced diet in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M. K. PATIL): (a) As per the information made available by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) 1989 recommends following energy intake for adults in our country:

Type of activity	Energy (RDA) intake for men	Energy (RDA) intake for women
Sedentary	2425	1875
Moderate	2875	2225
Heavy	3800	2925

(b) and (c) As per National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau under Indian Council of Medical Research, about 48% of households consume more than adequate amounts of both calories and proteins and 20% consume inadequate amounts of both calories and proteins.

(d) and (e) Government is implementing various Health

and Nutrition Programme in the country to improve Nutritional status of population, which are as follows:

- Increased Agricultural Production;
- Improving the purchasing power of the people through income generating scheme;
- Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through public distribution system;
- Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bringing about the desired changes in the feeding practices including promotion of breast feeding;
- Supplementary Feeding Programme:-
 - (i) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS);
 - (ii) National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education;
 - (iii) Wheat Based Supplementary Nutrition Programme;
 - (iv) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)
- Programme for Prevention of Specific Micro-Nutrient Deficiency Disorders such as:
 - (i) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme;
 - (ii) Prophylaxis Programme to Prevent Blindness due to Vitamin A Deficiency as a part of Reproductive and Child Health Programme and
 - (iii) Pilot Project for control of Micronutrient Malnutrition is also under implementation.

Mining Areas of Aravalli Hills of Rajasthan

3000. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take up afforestation work in the mining areas of Aravali hills of Rajasthan in order to protect the environment;

(b) whether his Ministry have decided to take up this matter with the Ministry of Environment and Forests; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) deals with subject matter concerning afforestation work in the mining areas, be it Aravalli hills of Rajasthan or any other area in the Country, under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

MOEF have informed that in order to minimize the loss of green cover and to mitigate the ill-effects on surrounding environment due to mining, the Central Government grants forestry clearance for mining under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 with stipulated condition of compensatory afforestation, to be done by the User Agency at the project cost either on non-forest land or on double degraded forest land as the case may be. MOEF also stipulates the condition of raising and maintaining safety zone by the User Agency around the mining area. As regards the afforestation programme in mining areas, be it Aravalli area or any other area, it is usually done as per Reclamation Plan submitted by the User Agency and approved by the State Government as soon as the mining is over.

MOEF also invests sufficient funds on afforestation programme all over the country through National Afforestation and Eco-development Board (NAEB), provided the State Government submits a scheme for the purpose.

[English]

Non-Plan Expenditure of PSU's

3001. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether PSUs under his Ministry have followed the Government's direction to cut non-plan expenditure during the 2002-2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results achieved thereby PSU-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The non-plan budgetary support to the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the administrative control of this Ministry is extended to meet the working capital requirements of the functional units, preservation cost of the non-functional units and salary and wages of the employees. Keeping in view the bare essential requirements of the PSUs, the following non-plan budgetary provision during 2002-03 (RE) has been made:

(Rs. crore)

S.No.	Name of PSU	2002-03
1.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	271.00
2.	Fertilizer Corporation of India. Ltd.	320.00
3.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	36.00
4.	Projects & Development India. Ltd.	17.00
5.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	263.00
6.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-
7.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-
8.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.	5.70
9.	Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	3.20

Recommendations of NCR Planning Board

3002. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NCR Planning Board has recommended various developmental plans and submitted its draft to the Union Government for approval recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have studied the various recommendations made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the policy of the Government to provide various developments in the National Capital Region in the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) The National Capital Region Planning Board had constituted eight Study Groups with experts, officials and non-officials for review of Regional Plan-2001 and preparation of Regional Plan-2021. Based on the recommendations of the Study Groups, a draft Regional Plan-2021 for the National Capital Region has been submitted by the Board to the Government.

The objections and suggestions under Section 12 of NCRPB Act are to be invited after consideration of the Draft Report by the High Level Group constituted by the National

Capital Region Planning Board in its 25th meeting held on July 12, 2000.

The Draft Report aims at promoting growth and balanced development of National Capital Region. It also aims:

- To provide suitable economic base for future growth.
- To provide efficient and economic rail & road based transportation networks.
- To minimize the adverse environmental impact.
- To improve resource mobilization and facilitate, attract & guide private investment.
- To develop selected urban settlements with urban infrastructural facilities such as transport, power, communication, drinking water, sewerage, drainage etc. comparable with Delhi.
- To provide a rational land-use pattern in order to protect and preserve good agricultural land and utilise unproductive land for urban uses.
- To promote sustainable growth with social justice and empowerment in resource.
- To improve the quality of life, particularly of the poor and deprived.
- To promote effective people's participation in the process of development through decentralisation of institutions.

(e) The current Regional Plan-2001 aims at decongesting Delhi and attaining a balanced and harmonized development of NCR. To achieve this objective, the Government has facilitated financing of 172 schemes in the NCR of which 84 schemes have been completed and 88 schemes are at different stages of implementation. The NCR Planning Board has also taken many steps for implementation of Plan, which includes:

- (i) Preparation of 4 Functional Plans relating to Transportation, Telecommunication, Power and Industry.
- (ii) Preparation of the sub-Regional Plans of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan Sub-Regions.
- (iii) Extension of loan facilities to State Governments/ Agencies for development of the NCR area so that the pressure on Delhi is reduced.

Contractarisation of Production Jobs in NECL

3003. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of North Eastern Coalfields Ltd. has resorted to contractarisation of the production jobs at the mines under their control;

(b) if so, the number of persons working under contractors and details of the production in mines;

(c) whether any of the types of jobs undertaken by contractors, falls under the prohibitory category under the Contract Labour Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) Hiring of heavy earth moving machinery from established contractors is being done for removal of overburden and carbonaceous shale at Tikak & Tirap OC Mines of North Eastern Coalfields.

(b) As reported by Coal India Limited, the Number of persons working under contractors in North Eastern Coalfields Limited are as under:

(I) Tikak = 170

(II) Tirap = 374

Production of Mines at Tikak & Tirap for last two ears are as under:

		2001-02	2002-03 up to Jan '03
Tikak	Carbonaceous Shale (in Tonnes)	1,25,025	1,20,360
	Hard Stone (in Cubic Meter)	11,91,106	11,70,980
Tirap	Carbonaceous Shale (in Tonnes)	3,34,894	2,71,934
	Hard Stone (in Cubic Meter)	35,44,633	27,64,043

(c) As reported, Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries do not engage any Labourer on contract for execution of work prohibited under Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (c) above.

Ocean Development Schemes

3004. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the plan and schemes approved for Ocean Development during 2003-2004 and 2004-2005?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): The details of plan and non-plan schemes approved for Ocean development during 10th plan including for 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 are:

Plan Schemes

1. Polar Science
2. Polymetallic Nodules Programme
3. Ocean Observation and Information Services
4. Marine Research & Technology Development
5. National Institute of Ocean Technology
6. Coastal Research Vessel
7. Delineation of Outer Limits of Continental Shelf
8. Comprehensive Swath Bathymetric Survey of Indian EEZ
9. Gas-hydrate Exploration & Technology Development for Exploitation
10. Acquisition of New Research Vessels
11. Geo-physical Study of Laxmi Basin

Non-Plan Schemes

1. Oceanographic Research Vessel Sagar Kanya
2. Fisheries Oceanographic Research Vessel Sagar Sampada.

[Translation]

Merger of District Rural Development Agencies Employees

3005. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of DRDAs have been merged with District Panchayats;

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

(c) whether the consent of the DRDA employees was taken before their merger;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether directions were issued by the State Governments that DRDA employees would continue to avail all the facilities as before even after their merger;

(f) whether benefits of Fifth Pay Commission are being given to these employees like State Government employees;

(g) if so, whether the State Governments have refused to give the benefits of 5th Pay Commission to the employees; and

(h) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHÉB M. K. PATIL): (a) to (h) As per 'DRDA Administration Scheme' guidelines issued w.e.f 1.4.99, instructions were issued to States/UTs that the States Rural Development Department should immediately draw up a 3-5 year plan for absorption of the staff into the line departments. Based on information received from the States, some of the States have absorbed the employees of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in District Panchayats. In other States, the employees of DRDAs have been absorbed or are in the process of absorption in line departments. The concerned employees of DRDA are governed by the relevant rules of departments in which they are absorbed and are entitled for the benefits on par with the employees of the concerned departments.

[English]

Opening of New Outlets by National Book Trust

3006. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Book Trust opened many new outlets outside Delhi;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that National Book Trust is opening outlets in Delhi;

(d) if so, the purpose of opening outlets in urban areas like Delhi; and

(e) the efforts made by the NBT to expand and make it a growing and relevant organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) Only one outlet has been opened outside Delhi. This outlet has been opened in the campus of Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak in April, 2002.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) With its extensive publishing programme, organisation of International, National and Regional Book Fairs, Mobile display-cum-sale exhibitions covering the whole country, the NBT has greatly enhanced its relevance to promote books and reading habit in the country.

Allocation/Utilization of Funds under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

3007. PROF. A. K. PREMAJAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a portion of the fund earmarked under the Basic Minimum Services programme for the completion of work under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for the year 2000-2001 has been made available;

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

(c) the details of such funds utilized by the States so far;

(d) whether the State Governments have any machinery for monitoring the PMGSY; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASHEB M. K. PATIL): (a) to (c) Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), a sum of Rs. 672.26 crore was released in the year 2000-2001 to different States/Union Territories for completion of incomplete road works under the erstwhile Basic Minimum Services Programme. The details of funds released and utilised is given in the statement attached.

(d) and (e) The Programme is being executed by the Executing Agencies identified by the State Governments which are mainly the Public Works Department/Rural Engineering Service/Rural Works Department etc. The progress of works are monitored by the senior officers of the Executing Agency and the Nodal Department.

Statement

BMS road works completed under PMGSY-2000-01

(Rs. in crore)

S.N.	State/UT	Amount released	Amount utilised upto 31.1.2003
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.95	34.95
2.	Assam	17.00	17.00
3.	Goa	4.35	4.35
4.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	59.31
5.	Maharashtra	64.64	64.64
6.	Manipur	40.00	31.33
7.	Meghalaya	34.95	34.95
8.	Mizoram	8.03	8.03
9.	Nagaland	19.75	19.08
10.	Rajasthan	29.84	19.87
11.	Sikkim	13.16	13.16
12.	Tripura	24.75	24.75
13.	Uttar Pradesh	315.00	315.00
14.	Daman & Diu	5.00	0.35
15.	Pondicherry	0.84	0.84
Total		672.26	647.61

Purchase of Duplicators/Offset Machines

3008. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Directorate of Printing had purchased 49 Nos. Duplicators/Offset machines at a cost of Rs.5.09 Crore between 1990 to 1998;

(b) if so, the justification for procurement of these machines/Duplicators;

(c) the reasons for not achieving full rated capacity;

(d) whether in respect of 24 machines, the CAG

Investigating team have assessed the percentage of capacity utilisation that ranged from 4.67 per cent to 36.82 per cent; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN) : (a) and (b) A special investigation team of Audit had, in their Report, observed that Directorate of Printing had purchased 49 machines valuing Rs.5.09 crores during January 1990 to March 1998 for various Government of India Presses. These machines included various pre-printing and post-printing machines besides the Duplicators and offset machines. Out of this, the cost of Duplicators/Offset machines was about Rs.3 crores. Digital Duplicators/Offset Machines were purchased for modernization/ upgradation of printing facilities available with various Government of India Presses.

(c) to (e) The special investigation team of Audit had assessed percentage capacity utilization of 24 machines in the range of 4.67% to 36.82%. The Audit had assessed this capacity utilization on the basis of 'Rated capacity' calculated by multiplying maximum speed of the machine with total annual working hours. It has been clarified to the Audit that 'Capacity Utilization' is worked out with reference to 'Annual Assessed capacity' of the machine and not with respect to the 'Rated Capacity' since the maximum speed can only be achieved in ideal conditions, which do not exist in practice. The speed at which a particular machine can be run depends on the nature of job and various other factors besides erosion in the operational efficiency of the machine with passes of time. The 'Annual Assessed Capacity' of the machines is assessed at regular intervals and it keeps on changing with passage of time. The Audit has been apprised about this on 7.8.2001 and no further comments have so far been received from the Audit.

[Translation]

Construction of Overbridge

3009. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to construct an overbridge at the Palam and Bijwasan railway crossings in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said bridge is likely to be opened for the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) In the case of overbridge at Palam, the Delhi Development Authority has informed that it has planned an overbridge near Palam Railway Station over the Rewari Railway line upto Dwarka through Cantonment. This overbridge is about 6 Km. long with an estimated cost of about Rs.100 crore. The overbridge is planned to be completed by March, 2005.

As far as Bijwasan railway crossing is concerned, the details are being collected.

[English]

Fresh Linkage or Restoration of Snapped Linkage

3010. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) has taken a decision not to grant any fresh linkage or restoration of snapped linkages;

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

(c) whether the subsidiary companies of CIL are authorized to formulate their own system/procedure for sale of coal to non-core sector consumers;

(d) if so, whether the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) has since formulated its sale policy regarding sale of coal to non-core sector consumers and the said sale policy has become functional;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the salient features thereof;

(f) the quality of coal is offered for sale by SECL under open sale scheme and the conditions attached to such type of sale;

(g) whether the CIL propose to review its decision of non restoring the snapped linkages;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In pursuance to the decision taken by CIL Board in its meeting dated 6.6.2001 it was decided that sale of coal to non-core sector through the system of linkage/ sponsorship was to be done away with. Accordingly grant of

fresh linkage and restoration of linkage to non-core sector has been discontinued. Also there is no provision/scope either for CIL or Coal companies to issue fresh linkage, revival/restoration of snapped/lapsed linkages or to effect any change in the linkage already issued for the consumers in the non-core sector.

Ministry of Coal, subsequent to the above decision taken by the Coal India Limited Board on 6.6.2001, has formulated the new coal sales policy for non core in January, 2003. Under this policy, the existing, linkages other than snapped and verified and found genuine cases can be restricted only to the present level of Maximum Permissible Quantity (MPQ). However, additional quantities of coal subject to availability can be offered based on a more even-handed system of Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs).

Except the MPQ quantity now being made available to linked consumers, there will be no other loose linkages. Consumers wanting coal in addition to their MPQ, consumers wanting coal beyond the old linkages and new consumers wanting coal are all to be treated alike and are to be allowed to enter into FSAs with the coal companies.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The CIL board in its meeting dated 6.6.2001 also decided to authorise the subsidiary companies to evolve their system/procedure for sale of coal to consumers of non-core sector. Subsequently the non-core coal sale policy formulated by the Ministry of Coal has been made applicable to CIL and its subsidiaries, including SECL. The modalities on the implementation are being worked out by CIL.

(f) Coal is offered for sale under Open Sales Schemes (OSS) of different grades falling in non-coking coal category varying from 'B' to 'F' whenever surplus availability exists after meeting the demand of core sector and regular non-core sector consumers. Booking is accepted on first-come-first-served-basis as provided in the OSS with a stipulation for pro-rata allocation on the opening day of booking whenever booking is more than the offered quantity, with the due approval of competent authority for smooth operation and to avoid any law and order problem. In case booking on the first day is less than the offered quantity, booking is accepted subsequently on first-come-first-served-basis.

(g) Coal subsidiaries, at present, do not propose reviewing of restoration of snapped linkages.

(h) and (i) Do not arise in view of reply given at (g) above.

Ceiling on Age for Pension

3011. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: §

(a) whether the Government are considering to put a ceiling on age till which the pensions can be drawn, minimising dearness relief to pensioners, reducing level of commutation of pensions etc.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Delhi University

3012. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students studying in Delhi University and the number of students out of them availing hostel facility in the university and in each college;

(b) whether the number of students have increased during the last five years;

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken to provide hostel facility to more such students who have come to Delhi from outside;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether Union Government are formulating any scheme for making the arrangements for more hostels in Delhi University and its 79 colleges in view of the increasing number of students coming from outside; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (g) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the total number of students enrolled in the University is 2,99,850 of which 1,35,733 are regular students in the teaching departments and colleges of the University and the remaining are in the School of Correspondence Courses & Continuing Education, Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board and the External Candidates Cell. The number of students availing hostel facility in the University and its colleges is 7,489. With the increase

in the number of students during the recent years three new hostels have been added in the academic session 2002-2003. Besides, one more new hostel is under construction and the construction of three boys' hostels and three girls' hostels is proposed during the 10th Plan.

[English]

National Commission of Women

3013. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission of Women has made a recommendation that there should be adequate reservation in civil services for women;

(b) if so, details in this regard;

(c) whether NCW has made any study on the percentage of women in the civil services; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In its Annual Report for the year 1996-97, the National Commission for Women had recommended that 'for increasing employment opportunities for women, 30 percent jobs/posts should be reserved for women in Central and State Governments as well as in public undertakings'.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Systemizing Paddy Genes

3014. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian scientists have achieved success in systemizing genes of paddy (gene making);

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the percentage to which the production of paddy is likely to increase as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT

"BACHDA"): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Indian scientists from Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Delhi University have succeeded in complete sequencing of decoding of all the genes present on chromosome No.11 of paddy. Indian contribution is 15.38 Megabase against the commitment of 10 Megabase much ahead of time to the International Rice Genome Sequencing Programme. India joined the International programme in June 2000. Complete paddy genome has approximately 62,000 genes. Indian scientists have accomplished the identification of 2000 of these genes. Also our scientists have worked on identification of markers and gene characterization to make their use in breeding programme for increasing the yield.

(c) At the present research stage, the exact increase in production can not be quantified. The paddy genome sequence is freely available in public domain for gene discovery and functional genomics. The focus is to improve the nutritional quality of paddy, and develop abiotic and biotic stress resistant varieties with increased yield.

[English]

Extension of VAMBAY

3015. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to extend the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana for providing houses to urban poor, who were affected by the floods; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far as providing houses to urban poor who were affected by the natural calamity is concerned, the Government of Andhra Pradesh was informed that it may not be possible to provide 100% subsidy under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) for constructing houses for slum dwellers. The Centrally sponsored scheme envisages subsidy of Union Government only to the extent of 50% of the cost and the balance is to be matched by the resources of the State Government or local bodies or other sources or loans from HUDCO.

[Translation]

Recovery of Dues

3016. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NDMC has sought Central Government's intervention for recovery of their dues from embassies, State Government buildings and Central Government Departments on account of electricity, water and property tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith amount involved therein; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government at the request of NDMC and the steps to be taken by the Government for the early recovery of dues from the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (c) The Delhi Municipal Council have not specifically sought the intervention of the Central Government in the matter of recovery of dues on account of electricity and water charges outstanding against the Embassies and Central/State Government buildings. These properties are also exempt from payment of property tax. However, NDMC had made a proposal for levy of property tax on Embassies which was not agreed to on the ground that levy of such tax with respect to the Embassies is not permissible under international conventions.

[English]

Installation of Deepwell Handpumps

3017. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will be Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deepwell handpumps installed in rural areas of the country with the help of central assistance

under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Drinking Water component of the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) are not functioning as these are installed without proper survey;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government have inquired the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the Central assistance provided to each State under the ARWSP and PMGY for the purpose during the last three years and current year;

(f) whether the Government have issued instructions to the States for installation of deepwell hand pumps; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. The Government of India extends financial assistance to the States in this task under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and under the Drinking Water component of Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). Powers to plan and implement the schemes under ARWSP and PMGY, including selection of water supply system like hand pumps, piped water supply scheme, etc. have been delegated to the State Governments. The details of deep well hand pumps which have become non-functional are not maintained at the Government of India level.

(e) The details of Central assistance provided to each State under the ARWSP during the last three years and current year are given in statement-I, and the details in respect of PMGY, including rural drinking water component, is given in statement-II attached.

(f) and (g) Since the powers to plan and implement schemes under ARWSP and PMGY have been delegated to the States, no special instructions have been issued to the States for installation of deep well hand pumps.

Statement-I

*Release Under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)
Including Activity Taken Under DDP During Last Three Years and Current Year*

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	12534.37	13259.00	14277.64	14173.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1980.80	2182.50	2455.91	2488.50
3	Assam	2090.00	5459.78	5357.67	5252.50
4	Bihar	4690.00	0.00	0.00	3703.00
5	Chhattisgarh	-	1580.00	3977.00	2443.00
6	Goa	0.00	888.59	727.50	0.00
7	Gujarat	7842.20	17485.00	9776.30	6644.75
8	Haryana	3857.67	1899.18	3475.92	1473.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	3107.95	5384.50	6457.21	5639.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3190.72	3694.00	6292.10	6194.00
11	Jharkhand	-	2359.50	1809.50	1531.50
12	Karnataka	11409.40	8419.62	13861.68	11724.50
13	Kerala	4568.30	4022.42	5045.00	1899.30
14	Madhya Pradesh	12330.44	9529.00	9077.00	7159.00
15	Maharashtra	17302.37	16934.00	19659.00	8414.50
16	Manipur	0.00	0.00	821.50	913.00
17	Meghalaya	779.20	1644.08	1215.51	1957.00
18	Mizoram	696.00	1161.99	1634.10	699.00
19	Nagaland	579.20	822.61	1700.40	1236.00
30	Orissa	4847.93	3106.50	4852.09	3112.50
21	Punjab	2320.64	1783.00	1985.50	2581.00
22	Rajasthan	15654.37	20512.00	20713.73	22395.96
23	Sikkim	695.59	325.00	696.80	597.00
24	Tamil Nadu	8958.28	7308.00	8956.00	6358.00
25	Tripura	1662.00	1521.00	2026.70	867.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	14825.12	10884.83	13063.35	6511.00
27	Uttaranchal	-	2304.00	3447.88	1541.50
28	West Bengal	5606.45	7837.31	8947.63	4272.50
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	3.50	0.00	0.00
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		141529.00	152310.91	172310.62	131781.93

*As on 14-2-2003.

Note: The States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal were created during 2000-2001

Statement-II

Allocation and Release of ACA under PMGY for the year 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-03.

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	ACA Allocation 2000-01	Release	ACA Allocation 2001-02	Release	ACA Allocation 2002-03	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14206.00	10664.60	15911.00	14490.40	15644.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6817.00	5617.68	6617.00	6435.00	6500.00	
3.	Assam	17957.00	9427.46	20112.00	20112.00	19000.00	
4.	Bihar	21946.00	11909.38	24579.00	14132.47	24173.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	3140.00	2355.00	3517.00	3076.40	3435.00	
6.	Goa	78.00	62.65	67.00	76.85	72.00	
7.	Gujarat	8479.00	5020.44	7256.00	4718.40	7122.00	
8.	Haryana	1678.00	1491.00	1879.00	1879.00	1834.00	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7061.00	8850.74	7908.00	7908.00	7000.00	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	17168.00	6434.25	19217.00	14603.00	18000.00	
11.	Jharkhand	6779.00	5084.25	7592.00	1898.00	7446.00	
12.	Karnataka	7513.00	6949.31	8415.00	7665.00	8273.00	
13.	Kerala	6908.00	4148.60	7737.00	7156.30	7808.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11377.00	8152.18	9225.00	7034.07	8500.00	
15.	Maharashtra	9913.00	7618.31	11103.00	8163.79	10917.00	
16.	Manipur	4856.00	2549.40	5439.00	3602.42	4800.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	4069.00	3826.57	4546.00	4546.00	4112.00	
18.	Mizoram	4041.00	3008.46	5041.00	4713.23	4300.00	
19.	Nagaland	4113.00	4134.88	4528.00	4303.75	4528.00	
20.	Orissa	9655.00	7652.15	11038.00	11038.00	10863.00	
21.	Punjab	4040.00	4040.00	4525.00	4298.75	4442.00	
22.	Rajasthan	9640.00	9201.00	10797.00	10797.00	10611.00	
23.	Sikkim	2811.00	2043.32	3798.00	3798.00	3000.00	
24.	Tamil Nadu	10479.00	9278.91	11736.00	11736.00	11547.00	
25.	Tripura	5083.0	5083.00	7084.00	7084.00	5000.00	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	33635.00	33614.45	37671.00	3586.65	37087.00	
27.	Uttaranchal	1256.00	942.00	3907.00	37871.00	7000.00	
28.	West Bengal	16782.00	15522.25	18796.00	17858.00	18490.00	
Total		249660.00	192482.24	280259.00	244377.48	271302.00	

*First Instalment of 50% of their allocated funds under PMGY released to all the States.

SPG to Former PM

3018. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to prune the SPG deployment being provided/made for former Prime Ministers and their immediate family members from five years to one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a corresponding reduction in deployment strength of Delhi police Personnel is also planned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) As per the Special Protection Group (Amendment) Bill, 2003 the SPG cover to any former Prime Minister or to the members of his immediate family is proposed to be provided for one year and beyond one year based on the level of threat. The Bill has since been passed by both the Houses of Parliament during the current Session.

(c) No sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Engineering/Management Colleges

3019. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that teachers working in privately managed and self-financed Engineering/Management colleges affiliated with AICTE are not paid prescribed grades and allowances etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the AICTE to save teachers from the exploitation;

(c) whether the Government are also aware that most of the privately managed/Finance Engineering/Management Colleges are not providing Provident Fund facilities to their teaching and non-teaching staff for a long time;

(d) if so, whether AICTE Rules provide punitive action against such guilty Management; and

(e) if so, the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (e) As per the information received from the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), with a view to having co-ordinated and uniform approach and need for quality education, AICTE announces model scales of pay and other term & conditions for teachers in technical institutes. The model announced by the AICTE in March 2000 for private self-financing technical institutions also provides for payment of provident fund at rates not lower than those available to teachers in the respective State Government service. The AICTE Act 1987 does not provide any provision for punitive action for not implementing the pay scales.

[Translation]

Higher Education

3020. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to allow private sector participation in Higher Education as reported in Dainik Jagran, dated 29th December, 2002;

(b) if so, the details and terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Union Government and the State Government are providing huge amount of grants for higher education to every students;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to review its policy and take effective measures to improve the fee structure and help the poor students in getting education; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) Though the major responsibility for funding of higher education rests on the Government, in pursuance of the directive of the National Policy on Education, 1986, as modified in 1992, non-governmental organizations/voluntary agencies are also encouraged to participate in the educational development in the country across all sectors of education. Besides, the Government has recently set up *Bharat Shiksha Kosh* to mobilize extra budgetary support for bridging the gap in actual requirements and the available budgetary resources for various educational purposes.

(c) to (e) The Government considers the amount spent on higher education as an investment in human resources

and has been consistently increasing Plan allocations for this sector. However, with a view to generating additional internal resources and also to bring about a greater seriousness of purpose about higher education, the Government has recently asked the University Grants Commission for rationalization of fees in university/college system in general and the institutions funded by the Central Government through the UGC in particular. At the same time, the UGC has been asked to ensure that the upward revision of fees is necessarily accompanied by greater availability of educational loans through commercial banks as also by provision of liberal free-ships and scholarships to SCs, STs and other disadvantaged groups.

[English]

Functions in Farm Houses

3021. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation propose to ban all functions in farm houses as commercial activities pose traffic snarls at those venues as reported in the Times of India dated December 3, 2002;

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

(c) whether the Government are aware of the High Court of Delhi banning all such commercial activities in the farm houses;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether despite the ban, large number of farm houses in Delhi, are still being used for commercial purposes, viz. holding of marriages, parties and other such functions; and

(f) if so, the measures taken by the Government to enforce the ban and to take action against the farm house owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) A public notice was issued by Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) on 13.12.2002 in the leading Newspapers of Delhi regarding intention of carrying out intensive drive against misuses of farm Houses and to warn all such farm house owners who indulge in commercial activities to the effect that the MCD will launch stern action against such violator from January-2003.

(c) A public interest litigation (PIL) titled "Common Cause Vs. Lt. Governor and others was filed in High Court of Delhi seeking directions against MCD to stop misuse of farm houses for Banqueting and other commercial activities.

(d) During hearing of above PIL, in CWP No.5509/1997, as per directions of Hon'ble High Court dt. 14.12.99, a policy was framed by MCD in consultation with Principal Secretary (UD) Government of Delhi, to take action against farm house owners under section 347 and 417 of DMC Act for misuse of farm houses for banqueting and other commercial activities. However, this PIL was dismissed by High Court of Delhi on 30.3.2000.

(e) and (f) As and when any commercial activity in any farm house is noticed, action against the same is taken by the MCD under the provisions of Delhi Municipal Corporation (DMC) Act.

Financing of Co-Generation Projects by HUDCO

3022. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. have decided to finance the Co-Generation projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the HUDCO have also decided to spent Rs.7500 crore on providing Urban Infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) finance bio-mass/bagasse-based co-generation power projects. These projects use cane residue from sugar mills and other bio-mass cultivated by farmers as fuel for generation of power. Details of the co-generation projects sanctioned by HUDCO till 31.1.2003 are given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d) A loan sanction target of Rs.4800 crore and a loan release target of Rs.3300 crore have been set for HUDCO under the Memorandum of Understanding signed with Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation for the year 2002-2003. Against these targets during the current year as on 31.1.2003, HUDCO has sanctioned loan amount of Rs.10136.56 crore for 128 urban infrastructure schemes with a total project cost of Rs. 21304.67 crore. An amount of Rs. 3431.40 crore has been released till 31.1.2003 during the current financial year for various urban infrastructure schemes.

Statement

Details of Bio-Mass/Bagasse Based Power Projects Financed by HUDCO

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Installed Capacity (in MW)	Project Cost	Loan Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bio-Mass Based power plant at Ongole, Andhra Pradesh	4.50	1286.08	282.87
2.	Bagasse Based Co-generation plant at Chagallu, Andhra Pradesh	22.50	2707.82	1895.47
3.	Establishment of Bio-Mass based Power Plant at, Ananthapur Distt., Andhra Pradesh	6.00	2087.00	800.00
4.	Establishment of Bio-mass based Power Plant at Julakal, Distt. Medak, Andhra Pradesh	40.00	15850.00	3170.00
5.	Bagasse based Co-generation Plant at Mudhol, Bijapur, Karnataka	12.25	2509.77	1722.67

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Bagasse based Co-generation Plant at Mandya, Karnataka	28.00	7634.88	5726.16
7.	Setting up of Bagasse based Co-generation plant at Kukkuwada, Davangere, Karnataka	24.00	8158.00	5710.00
8.	Setting up of Bagasse based Co-generation Plant at Chikodi, Karnataka	20.00	5560.00	3892.00
9.	Setting up of Bagasse Bagasse based Co-generation Plant at Bellad, Bagewadi, Belgaum Distt. Karnataka	14.00	3949.80	2660.00
10.	Bagasse based Co-generation Plant at Sangli, Maharashtra	12.50	4005.47	1647.82
Total		183.75	53748.82	27506.99

Setting up of Jan Shikshan Sansthan

3023. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

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

(a) whether the Government have set up "Jan Shikshan Sansthan" to provide non-formal education and technical skills for adults;

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

(c) the number of centres set up in the country under the scheme as on 31 December, 2001 and till date, State-wise, and

(d) the total amount sanctioned and spent under the scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan is conceived as a scheme of non formal, adult and continuing education for conducting vocational training and skill upgradation programmes. It is based on the polyvalent or multifunctional approach to adult education. The Jan Shikshan Sansthans, in their courses and activities, concentrate on the socio-economically backward and educationally disadvantaged groups of urban and rural areas.

(c) The State-wise list of 120 Jan Shikshan Sansthans sanctioned till date is given in the statement attached.

(d) An amount of Rs.25.00 crores was spent under the scheme during 2001-2002 and an amount of Rs.22.04 crores has been released so far during the current financial year.

Statement

State-wise List of Jan Shikshan Sansthans

Sl.No. Location of JSS

1 2

Andhra Pradesh

1. Hyderabad
2. Guntur
3. Visakhapatnam
4. Vijayawada
5. Rangareddy
6. Kakinada
7. Ongole
8. Tirupati
9. Hindupur

Arunachal Pradesh

10. Naharlagun

1	2
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Assam

11. Silchar
12. Kamrup

Bihar

13. Gaya
14. Patna
15. Dharbhanga
16. Nalanda

Chhattisgarh

17. Raipur

Delhi

18. R.K. Puram, New Delhi
19. Jahangir Puri, Delhi (Prayas)

Goa

20. Parvari

Gujarat

21. Ahmedabad
22. Surat
23. Vadodara
24. Bharuch
25. Mehsana (Kalol)
26. Kutch

Haryana

27. Faridabad
28. Sirsa
29. Sonapat

Jammu and Kashmir

30. Jammu

1	2
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Jharkhand

31. Jamshedpur
32. Dhanbad
33. Hazaribagh
34. Ranchi

Karnataka

35. Bangalore
36. Mysore
37. Tumkur
38. Karwar
39. Raichur
40. Shimoga
41. Kolar
42. Mandya

Kerala

43. Thiruvananthapuram
44. Calicut
45. Thrissur
46. Kottayam
47. Kollam
48. Idukki

Madhya Pradesh

49. Indore
50. Satna
51. Ujjain
52. Gwalior
53. Ratlam
54. Bhopal
55. Guna
56. Morena

1	2
57.	Bhind
58.	Datia
Maharashtra	
59.	Worli (Mumbai)
60.	Nagpur
61.	Dharavi (Mumbai)
62.	Aurangabad
63.	Pune
64.	Kolhapur
65.	Nashik
66.	Sindhudurg
67.	Nandurbar
68.	Washim
Manipur	
69.	Thoubal
Mizoram	
70.	Aizawl
Orissa	
71.	Rourkela
72.	Cuttack
73.	Bhubneswar
74.	Keonjhar
75.	Angul
76.	Puri
77.	Dhenkanal
Punjab	
78.	Mohali (Roopnagar)
Rajasthan	
79.	Ajmer
80.	Kota

1	2
81.	Jaipur
82.	Jodhpur
83.	Bikaner
84.	Dholpur
Tamil Nadu	
85.	Chennai
86.	Coimbatore
87.	Madurai
88.	Tiruchirapalli
89.	Ramanathapuram
90.	Shivaganga (Kundrakundi)
91.	Sivakashi (Virudhi Nagar)
Uttar Pradesh	
92.	Kanpur
93.	Lucknow
94.	Ghaziabad
95.	Faizabad
96.	Varanasi (Bairagi Shikshan Sansthan)
97.	Varanasi
98.	Unnao
99.	Allahabad (Indian Institute for Development Studies and Research)
100.	Allahabad (Dr. Ambedkar Welfare Society)
101.	Basti
102.	Ambedkar Nagar
103.	Sultanpur
104.	Jaunpur
105.	Pratapgarh
106.	Barabanki

1	2
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107. Gonda

108. Banda

109. Kushinagar

110. Farukkabad

111. Pilibhit

112. Bahraich

Uttaranchal

113. Nainital (Bhimtal)

West Bengal

114. Kolkata

115. Narendrapur (South 24 Parganas)

116. Haldia (East Midnapore)

117. Jalpaiguri

118. Purulia

119. Howrah

Union Territory**Chandigarh**

120. Chandigarh

**Disused Mines of Kolar Gold
Mines in Karnataka**

3024. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop disused mines of 10 year old Kolar Gold Mines in the State of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether recently there has been an agreement between BGML officers association and Indian Minerals Corporation to jointly develop one of the disused mines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Kolar Gold Mines was operated by Bharat Gold Mines Limited

(BGML). The mine is more than 100 years old. BGML was referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in 1992 when its net worth got totally eroded due to heavy losses and unviable operations. BIFR, in June, 2000 concluded that it is just, equitable and in public interest that BGML is wound up under section 20(1) of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985. The order of BIFR was also upheld by the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR). Subsequently, closure of the company was approved by the Government under Section 25(o) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 with effect from 1.3.2001. The closure of BGML is sub-judice in the High Court of Karnataka where hearings have been concluded and judgement is awaited.

(d) and (e) BGML is a Public Sector Enterprise of Government of India and therefore no agreement can be signed in respect of the company without the approval of the Government of India. BGML Officers Association has not obtained any approval of Government of India for signing the agreement, if any with Indian Minerals Corporation.

Proposal for Mineral Exploration

3025. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from the State Governments for minerals exploration during 2002-2003;

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

(c) the number of applications cleared so far, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the remaining applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (d) Under Section 10(3) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), Reconnaissance Permits (RP) and Prospecting Licences (PL) for mineral exploration are granted by the State Government concerned. However, before granting RP or PL in respect of minerals included in the First Schedule to the MMDR Act, the State Governments are required to seek approval of the Central Government. Efforts are made in the Central Government to expedite a decision in least possible time. In certain cases, however, the proposals received from the State Governments are found incomplete and consequently, in such cases, the State Governments are asked to furnish complete information/additional information for expeditious disposal of such cases.

During 2002-2003 (1.4.2002 till 28.2.2003), 92 proposals of Reconnaissance Permits and Prospecting Licences referred by the State Governments for approval of the Central Government under various sections of the MMDR Act, have

been disposed of (approved/returned) by the Central Government, details of which are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Reconnaissance Permits approved by the Central Government during 2002-2003 (till 28.2.2003)	Prospecting Licences approved by the Central Government during 2002-2003 (till 28.2.2003)	Reconnaissance Permits rejected/ returned by the Central Government during 2002-2003 (till 28.2.2003)	Prospecting Licences rejected/returned by the Central Government during 2002-2003 (till 28.2.2003)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	2	-
2.	Goa	-	-	3	-
3.	Karnataka	9	-	7	1
4.	Madhya Pradesh	8	4	-	1
5.	Maharashtra	-	2	-	-
6.	Orissa	6	13	-	2
7.	Rajasthan	3	3	-	-
8.	Jharkhand	1	-	-	-
9.	Chhattisgarh	15	5	-	2
Total		46	28	12	6
Grand Total		92			

Safety/Security of Metro Railways

3026. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the security threat posed to the Metro Railways there is a need to provide adequate safety/security to the Metro Railways and their passengers in Delhi and Kolkata; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken:

Delhi:

- (i) A special unit with the name of Delhi Metro Rail Police has been formed within Delhi Police which is responsible for access control and law and order within the boundaries of Metro Rail tracks and installations.
- (ii) For the safety and security of metro property, private security has been deployed on stations, depot and track.
- (iii) Two sniffer dogs for detection of explosive materials are being used in metro premises.
- (iv) Door frame metal detectors have been installed on the entry gates of all stations for proper checking/frisking of passengers. Staff has been provided with hand held metal detectors for this purpose.

Kolkata:

- (i) Security is being provided by Metro Railway Police and Railway Protection Force (RPF).

- (ii) Security exercise are also conducted by NSG personnel from time to time.
- (iii) Security arrangements also include Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), and use of Metal Detectors etc.

Low Cost Sanitation Scheme

3027. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry have launched a Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for the conversion of dry latrines into low cost pour flush latrines;
- (b) if so, the States where such scheme has been launched;
- (c) whether the scheme has also been launched in Madhya Pradesh;
- (d) if not, whether any such scheme is proposed to be launched in that State; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Scheme has been launched in 21 States and one U.T., viz. States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal and UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Not Applicable.

(e) In Madhya Pradesh, 34 schemes have been sanctioned under Low Cost Sanitation Scheme at a project cost of Rs.7061.00 lakhs involving Government of India subsidy of Rs. 3142.78 lakhs and HUDCO loan of Rs. 3509.53 lakhs for construction/conversion of 272957 units in 288 towns envisaging liberation of 7510 scavengers.

Harassment of Women Police

3028. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he is aware of the sexual harassment of women police in some police stations in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the number of cases came to notice of the Government during 2002-03; and
- (c) the action taken against the officials involved in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (c) There were two cases during the year 2002-2003 in which the complaint of sexual harassment by male colleagues was received. Delhi Police have instituted preliminary enquiry into both these complaints.

Maintenance of Parks in Delhi

3029. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the USQ No. 147 dated 18.2.2003 and state:

- (a) whether any on-the-spot survey was conducted to establish the facts regarding the boundary wall which is almost at foot-path level on three sides, use of ox-based mower for cutting grass, lack of drinking water/toilet facilities and uneven stone based walking tracks and street dog menace;
- (b) if so, the findings thereof;
- (c) the reasons for poor maintenance despite spending huge amounts and steps being taken to ensure proper use of funds earmarked therefor; and
- (d) the plan being drawn to rectify the deficiencies in this park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that:

- (i) The boundary of this Exhibition Park has been kept low deliberately so that the view of the park is enjoyed by the passers-by.
- (ii) Presently the grass is being cut by power lawn mower only.
- (iii) Drinking water and toilet facility are available in the park and are being maintained properly. In addition DDA has also planned to get one toilet

block with drinking water facilities to be constructed on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis.

- (iv) Rough sandstone walkways of the park are being maintained properly.

The park in general, is being maintained properly.

Freedom Fighters Biography in Syllabi

3030. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the youth and the students of today hardly know the biographies of numerous freedom fighters and revolutionaries who sacrificed their lives at the alter of the country's freedom;

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to include their biographies in the syllabi of all the Government, private schools and universities;

(c) if so, the degree of success achieved; and

(d) if not, the time by which befitting tributes will be paid to the freedom fighters and revolutionaries by including their biographies in the syllabi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) It is not correct to say that students hardly know about biographies of freedom fighters and revolutionaries as Syllabi at School Stage includes their lives and achievements. In view of this, the students are aware of the sacrifices made by the freedom fighters in achieving the freedom of the country.

Promotion of Domestic Pharmaceutical Industry

3031. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that promotion of domestic pharmaceutical industry is less than one per cent of the total world market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the domestic share in the world market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL

SINGH): (a) to (c) In February, 2002, Government announced the 'Pharmaceutical Policy-2002'. The main objectives of this policy are:

(a) Ensuring abundant availability at reasonable prices within the country of good quality essential pharmaceuticals of mass consumption.

(b) Strengthening the indigenous capability for cost effective quality production and exports of pharmaceuticals by reducing barriers to trade in the pharmaceutical sector.

(c) Strengthening the system of quality control over drug and pharmaceutical production and distribution to make quality an essential attribute of the Indian pharmaceutical industry and promoting rational use of pharmaceuticals.

(d) Encouraging R&D in the pharmaceutical sector in a manner compatible with the country's needs and with particular focus on diseases endemic or relevant to India by creating an environment conducive to channelising a higher level of investment in to R&D in pharmaceuticals in India.

(e) Creating an incentive framework for the pharmaceutical industry, which promotes new investment into pharmaceutical industry and encourages the introduction of new technologies and new drugs.

A Public Interest Litigation in Karnataka High Court has resulted in an order dated 12-11-2002 which stops the Government from implementing the price control regime of the Pharmaceutical Policy-2002. Government has filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court against the order of the Karnataka High Court.

Implementation of Nagarpalika Act

3032. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved with regard to decentralization, as envisaged in the constitution and promotional steps undertaken on implementation of Nagarpalika Act in the country during the Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the share of public expenditure earmarked for the local self-Governments during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) The Constitution (74th Amendment Act), 1992 came into force on 1.6.1993. As

provided in the Act, all the State Governments have implemented the basic provisions of the said Act either by amending their Municipal Laws or bringing a new comprehensive Municipal Law, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment Act). The amended State Municipal Laws provide for composition and constitution of municipalities, reservation of seats for SC, ST and women, fixed duration of municipalities, functional and financial powers of municipalities, setting up of State Finance Commission, constitution of District Planning Committees and Metropolitan Planning Committees etc. Following the provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment Act), all States except Jharkhand and Union Territory of Pondicherry have conducted elections to municipal bodies. State Finance Commissions have also been constituted by States to review the financial position of Urban Local bodies. As municipality

is a State subject as per Entry-5 of State List of the Constitution, it is the primary responsibility of the State Government to take needed steps to ensure effective working of ULBs. The Union Government is providing all possible assistance and guidance to the State Governments for effective implementation of Constitution (74th Amendment Act).

(b) As stated in reply to part (a) above, municipality is a State subject, in view of this, the details of public expenditure earmarked for local self-Governments is not maintained by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. However, the 11th Finance Commission has recommended for devolution of Rs. 400 crores per annum to Urban Local Bodies for maintenance of civic services by the local bodies during its award period 2000-05. The State-wise allocation and release is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Release of Local Bodies Grants as per the Recommendations of EFC

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	Panchayati Raj Institutions					Urban Local Bodies				
	Released					Released				
	Annual Allocation	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 so far	Total	Annual Allocation	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 so far	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	15204.83	0.00	15204.83	7602.41	22807.24	3293.14	1646.58	4102.56	2483.71	8232.85
Arunachal Pradesh	556.85	278.42	0.00	0.00	278.42	13.67	6.84	6.83	20.50	34.17
Assam	4668.95	0.00	4668.95	2334.47	7003.42	430.84	215.42	215.42	646.26	1077.10
Bihar	10875.00	0.00	10875.00	16312.50	27187.50	1340.94	0.00	0.00	3352.35	3352.35
Chhattisgarh	4200.39	2100.00	6300.79	4200.38	12601.17	572.23	286.10	858.36	572.23	1716.69
Goa	185.45	92.72	278.19	92.72	463.63	92.73	46.36	139.10	46.36	231.82
Gujarat	6960.87	0.00	6960.87	10441.30	17402.17	2650.46	1325.22	1325.24	3975.69	6626.15
Haryana	2941.75	1470.88	4412.63	2941.74	8825.25	732.80	366.40	1099.20	732.80	2198.40
Himachal Pradesh	1313.38	656.68	1970.08	656.69	3283.45	77.84	38.92	38.92	116.76	194.60
Jammu & Kashmir	1488.14	744.06	744.08	0.00	1488.14	313.16	156.58	156.58	469.74	782.90
Jharkhand	4825.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	537.00	0.00	0.00	1342.50	1342.50
Karnataka	7882.35	3941.18	11823.53	3941.17	19705.88	2496.39	1248.20	1248.19	3744.58	6240.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala	6592.58	3296.28	9888.88	3296.29	16481.45	1504.91	752.46	2257.36	752.45	3762.27
Madhya Pradesh	10109.00	5054.70	15163.30	10109.00	30327.00	2548.00	1274.00	1274.00	3822.00	6370.00
Maharashtra	13134.58	6567.28	19701.88	6567.29	32836.45	6325.09	3162.54	9487.64	3162.54	15812.72
Manipur	375.43	187.72	563.15	0.00	750.87	87.92	43.96	43.96	131.88	219.80
Meghalaya	512.16	256.08	768.24	256.08	1280.40	53.98	27.00	26.98	80.97	134.95
Mizoram	157.11	78.56	235.67	78.55	392.78	76.89	38.44	115.34	38.44	192.22
Nagaland	257.33	128.66	386.01	128.66	643.33	35.72	17.86	17.86	53.58	89.30
Orissa	6911.76	3455.88	10367.64	3455.88	17279.40	799.20	399.60	1198.80	399.60	1998.0
Punjab	3092.71	0.00	0.00	1546.35	1546.35	1094.53	547.26	547.27	1641.79	2736.32
Rajasthan	9818.96	4909.48	14728.44	4909.48	24547.40	1988.32	994.16	2982.48	994.16	4970.80
Sikkim	105.85	52.92	158.79	52.92	264.63	4.16	2.08	2.08	6.24	10.40
Tamil Nadu	9322.36	4661.18	13983.54	4661.18	23305.90	3867.34	1933.66	5801.02	1933.67	9668.35
Tripura	569.19	284.60	853.79	284.59	1422.98	80.32	40.16	120.48	40.16	200.80
Uttar Pradesh	23342.67	11671.34	35014.01	11671.33	58356.68	4557.64	2278.90	6836.38	2278.82	11394.10
Uttaranchal	3040.00	1520.00	4560.00	0.00	6080.00	475.00	237.42	237.58	712.50	1187.50
West Bengal	11554.59	5777.30	17331.89	5777.29	28886.48	3949.78	1974.90	5924.66	3949.78	11849.34
Total	160000.00	57185.92	206944.18	101318.27	365448.37	40000.00	19061.02	46064.29	37502.06	102627.37

**Reservation of SCs/STs in
Government and Public Sectors**

3033. SHRI P. D. ELANGO VAN:

SHRI SALKHAN MURMU:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased

to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any special scheme to generate job opportunities for the underprivileged people in both the Government and Public Sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have kept in their view the various problems faced by the Government due to the sudden decrease in the job opportunities in the Government Sector and PSUs;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to solve such problems;

(e) whether the Government propose to bring constitutional amendment to remove the ceiling of 50% for filling up backlog vacancies as reported in the Hindustan Times dated January 21, 2003; and

(f) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (d) Information will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f) An Amendment to the Constitution has already been made which enables the State to treat backlog/carried forward reserved vacancies as a separate and distinct group not subject to the ceiling of 50% on reservation in a year.

Activities of Dawood

3034. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report regarding pumping of money by Dawood into Gujarat to heighten communal tensions appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated December 20, 2002;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any investigation in the matter;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether any arrest has been made;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. There have been earlier reports about the plans of the underworld groups, including Dawood Ibrahim and his associates, operating from their foreign bases, to carry out retaliatory violence in the context of the communal situation in Gujarat. These elements were reported to have mobilised funds abroad for dispatch to destinations in India and planned to smuggle in terrorist hardware and cause explosions to achieve their objectives.

The investigating agencies are keeping a close watch over the activities of suspected elements/institutions. The State Government of Gujarat has informed that no arrests have been made so far in this regard.

The Union Government have been sharing intelligence and issuing advisories from time to time with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to take adequate precautions for the maintenance of peace and communal harmony in their areas. The activities of the individuals/organizations having a bearing on the communal situation in the country are under constant watch of the law enforcing agencies and appropriate measures, including action under relevant laws, are taken wherever necessary.

[Translation]

Observing 2004 as Science Awareness Year

3035. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to observe the year 2004 as the Science Awareness Year;

(b) if so, the action plan prepared by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement it in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) to (c) A proposal has been mooted to observe 2004 as Year of Science Awareness. The proposal is under examination of the Government. Detailed action plan is being worked out.

[English]

Spurious Drugs

3036. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has unearthed several groups which were involved in manufacture and sale of spurious drugs in the capital during the last three years;

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

(c) the outcome of the investigations made in this regard;

(d) whether the Government have assessed the nexus of drugs controller and spurious drug manufacturers in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (e) During the last three years (i.e. between 1st March, 2000 to 28th February, 2003), Delhi Police registered 14 cases of manufacture/sale of spurious drugs and arrested 45 persons in connection with these cases. Ten of these cases have since been challenged in the Court for a judicial verdict. The investigation of none of these cases revealed any nexus between the Drugs Controller and manufacturers of spurious drugs.

Reservation of Seats for Handicapped in Universities

3037. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued directive that all universities should reserve 3% of their seats for the handicapped students;

(b) if so, whether said directive is being obeyed by all universities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have offered to fund universities to create "total access facilities" in all universities which reserve 3% of their seats for handicapped people; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allotted by the Government for the purpose of making universities accessible in all ways to handicapped students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission has issued instructions to all the Universities to reserve 3% seats for the handicapped students for strict compliance.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Coal Mining at State Level

3038. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state.

(a) whether any State Government has submitted any proposal for coal mining at its own level after acquiring the coal blocks under the revised coal mining policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of the proposals of the State Governments, the Coal India Limited has issued no objection certificates for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the grounds on which the no objection certificates have been issued and names of the collieries in respect of which no objection certificates have been issued?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) and (b) Revised coal mining policy enunciated in December

2001 allows coal mining to the State Government companies/undertakings. Under the said policy the following State Government/State Government undertakings have submitted proposals to the Central Government for allocation of coal mining blocks:

(i) West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Ltd. (Govt. of West Bengal Undertaking)

(ii) Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited (Govt. of Jharkhand Undertaking)

(iii) State Mineral Development Corporation (Govt. of Jharkhand Undertaking)

(iv) Maharashtra State Mining Corporation. (Govt. of Maharashtra Undertaking)

(v) Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation. (Govt. of Chhattisgarh Undertaking)

(c) and (d) Coal India Ltd. have issued no objection in respect of the following blocks as they have no plan to work these blocks.

1. West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Ltd.

Block/Area

Dewanganj Harinsingha

Khagra-Joydev

Gangaramchak

Ardhagram

Bhadulia-Gangaramchak

2. Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited (Government of Jharkhand Undertaking)

Block/ Area

Semara

Angwali

Pipradih

3. State Mineral Development Corporation, Govt of Jharkhand.

Block/ Area

N .K. Coalfield - Mitra

- N .K. Coalfield - Babupara
 N .K. Coalfield - Gondalpara
 N .K. Coalfield - Badam
 N.K. Coalfield - Serengara
 Pachwara Coalfield
4. Maharashtra State Mining Corporation.
- Block/Area
- Belgaon
- Majra
- Chinora
- Warora West (North)
- Warora West (South)
- Nirad-Maelgaon
- Kosar-Dangargaon
- Bandhak (East & West)
- Vithal-Rukmar-Ruikot
- Ardwan-Mukutban
- Mangli-Hirapur
- Jamni-Paunar-Adkoli
- Nandori
- Hiwardar Sindhwadhona
- Bokara
- Northern Extn. of Takli upto Nandori
5. Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation.
- Tara

(a) whether the Government had allowed the modernisation of the Government Presses in the year 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Lino-type technology had become outdated and was phased out since 1988;

(d) if so, whether two Lino-type machines costing Rs. 18.66 lakh were purchased and installed in Nasik Press in September, 1990; and

(e) if so, the justification for purchasing the said outdated machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Modernization/partial modernization of following Government of India Presses was undertaken during the years 1988-89:

1. Government of India Press (Photolitho), Minto Road,
2. Government of India Press, (Koratty),
3. Government of India Press (Letterpress), Faridabad,
4. Government of India Press, Nilokheri,
5. Government of India Press, Nasik,
6. Government of India Press, Coimbatore,
7. Government of India Press, Aligarh.

(c) to (e) The two Lino-Type Machines were purchased through DGS&D and were installed in 1990. Lino-type machines are mechanical composing machines. These are essential for composing of text for the letterpress printing machines, which were the main Printing Machines in Govt. of India Press, Nasik at that time. The two Lino-type machines were purchased as replacement for two old machines in order to maintain production on the Letter Press Printing machines. These Machines were purchased as per the technological requirement of Letter Press printing which was the technology in use pre-dominantly in Nasik Press as that time.

Police Reform

3040. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the recommendations of the committee on Police Reform under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Padmanabhaiah have been examined and implemented by the Union and State Governments;

[English]

Purchase of Lino-Type Machines

3039. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the recommendations yet to be implemented; and

(c) the reasons for delay in their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Padmanabhaiah Committee Reforms had made about 240 recommendations regarding various aspects of policing. Government had examined all these recommendations. 23 recommendations regarding Review of allocation of cadre policy, direct IPS officers to be given charge of district, to post IAS/IPS as judicial magistrate, police commissioners system in cities, divisions of NICFS, compulsory retirement to those not empanelled as DIG, etc. have not been accepted, after examination.

192 recommendations pertaining to recruitment; training, reservation of posts, involvement of public in crime prevention, commitment, recruitment of police personnel, delegation of powers to lower ranks in police, revival of beat system, rationalisation of the recruitment of Constables with 1:4 ratio, fixing the minimum qualification for recruitment to Constables as 10+2 and maximum age limit as 20 years, assessment of man-power, recruitment at the level of SI and DSP apart from constables, etc. have been referred to State Governments for implementation.

The remaining 25 recommendations have been referred to the concerned Ministries/Departments for necessary follow up action.

Board of Studies in Universities

3041. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a plan to empower the Board of Studies in Universities to decide on courses and system of education rather than the Academic Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the universities will be given financial incentives to take up the new system; and

(d) if so, details of incentives being planned for universities all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished

by the University Grants Commission (UGC), universities being autonomous and self-governing institutions are empowered to decide on courses through their respective Academic Councils and Board of Studies.

Supply of Coal to Thermal Power Plants

3042. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited is facing any difficulty in supplying the coal to thermal power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for not supplying adequate coal to thermal power plants by CIL;

(d) the present condition of stock of coal available with thermal power plants, State-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by CIL for regular supply of coal to power plants?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) to (c) Coal India Limited (CIL) is not facing any difficulty in supplying coal to thermal power plants.

The details of coal linkage vis-a-vis despatch to thermal power plants in the country during 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 (upto January, 2003) is as under:

(figures in million tonnes)

Year	Linkage	Despatch	Materialisation
2000-2001	215.14	208.46	97%
2001-2002	222.53	216.87	97%
2002-2003 (upto January 2003)*	192.06	182.00	95%

* Provisional.

It may be seen from the above table that the despatches are adequate with regard to coal linkage. This is despite a severe drought in the country in current year, leading to high levels of consumption of coal by Thermal Power Stations.

(d) The details of coal stock position of thermal power plants as on 28th February, 2003, state-wise as furnished by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is given in the statement attached.

(e) The monthly coal despatch to power stations is

made by the Standing Linkage Committee (Short-Term) which meets every quarter and is an inter-ministerial body headed by Special Secretary(Coal) as its Chairman and comprises representatives from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority and Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). This Committee functions as a mechanism to co-ordinate the regular and adequate movement of coal to the core sector including thermal power plants.

In order to ensure that all power stations maintain comfortable coal stock, CIL and its subsidiaries always keep close liaison with State Electricity Boards/Power Utilities. In certain cases when supplies from linked sources are disturbed for some reasons, CIL ensures that the shortfall in supplies from those sources is compensated by supplying coal from other sources. In the cases where SEBs/power utilities have huge outstanding dues, CIL and its subsidiaries are compelled to regulate coal supplies in order to facilitate recovery of dues. As on 28.2.2003 these outstanding dues of CIL amounted to over Rs. 6000 crores.

Statement

(figures in '000 tonnes)

State	Power Station	Stock
1	2	3
Delhi	Badarpur	148
	IP	17
	Rajghat	5
	Total	170
Haryana	Faridabad	31
	Panipat	100
	Total	131
Punjab	Bhatinda	49
	LHM	96
	Ropar	103
	Total	248

1	2	3
Rajasthan	Kota	92
	Suratgarh	60
	Total	152
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara	421
	Hardugan	27
	Dadri	160
	OBRA	335
	Panki	5
	Paricha	14
	Rihand	128
	Singrauli	346
	Tanda	65
	Unchahar	123
Total	1624	
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	9
	Gandhinagar	94
	Sikka	62
	Ukai	169
	Wanakbori	158
Total	492	
Maharashtra	Bhusawal	47
	Chandrapur	130
	Dahanu	47
	Kapadkheda	161
	Koradih	208
	Nasik	74

1	2	3
	Paras	8
	Parli	38
	Total	713
Madhya Pradesh	Amarkantak	31
	Birsingpur	364
	Satpura	179
	Vindhyachal	672
	Total	1246
Chhattisgarh	Korba (East)	117
	Korba (West)	196
	Korba STPS	312
	Total	625
Andhra Pradesh	Kothagudem	229
	Muddanur	90
	Nellore	2
	Ramgundam	6
	Simhadri	255
	RDM STPS	359
	Vijaywada	127
	Total	1068
Tamil Nadu	Ennore	77
	Mettur	182
	North Chennai	105
	Tuticorin	222
	Total	586

1	2	3
Karnataka	Raichur	97
Bihar	Barauni	2
	Muzaffarpur	6
	Kahalgauon	143
	Total	151
Jharkhand	Patratu	79
	Tenughat	139
	Bokaro	286
	Chandrapura	286
	Total	790
West Bengal	Mejia	173
	Durgapur (DVC)	31
	Bandel	24
	CESC Kolkata	16
	South Gen	20
	Durgapur (DPL)	78
	Kolaghat	47
	Bakreswar	32
	Santaldih	18
	Titagarh	22
	Budgebudge	59
	Farakka	350
	Total	870
Orissa	Talcher	77
	Talcher STP	326
	IB Valley	79
	Total	482
Assam	Bongaigaon	0
All India	Total	9445

**Integrated Development of Small and
Medium Towns Scheme**

3043. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM:
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI AMBAREESHA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total budgetary allocations made under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme since its commencement;

(b) the total amount utilized under the said scheme till date, State-wise;

(c) the details of Schemes submitted by the various State Governments for Central assistance for development of their cities and towns during the last three years, till date, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) the details of Schemes approved/rejected/pending during the said period, State-wise;

(e) the names of cities/towns developed alongwith the cost incurred thereon, State-wise;

(f) the names of cities/towns for which the Central assistance has been provided during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(g) the reasons for pendency of Schemes and the time by which the pending Schemes are likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme (IDSMT) central assistance amounting to Rs.59219.67 lakhs has been released till 28.2.2003 and the State-wise details of central assistance released and the amount utilized (expenditure reported) by the States is given in statement-I attached.

(c) to (f) The information is given in statement-II attached.

(g) The proposals submitted by the State Governments within the prescribed time were approved and central assistance was released as per their annual allocations. Accordingly, no proposal is pending. However, the proposals received during the current year (2002-03) over and above the States' annual allocations and after the stipulated time are under process and will be considered in the next financial year. The towns recommended by the State Level Sanctioning Committees of respective States which are under consideration of the Government are given in statement-II attached.

Statement-I

*Towns Covered, Central Assistance Released And
Expenditure Reported Under IDSMT Scheme
Since 1979-80 Upto Feb. 28, 2003.*

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	State	Towns Covered	C.A. Released	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99	5530.26	8230.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	151.00	167.52
3.	Assam	35	1225.77	1201.88
4.	Bihar	36	1147.38	1089.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	1033.67	1026.39
6.	Goa	9	204.00	118.72
7.	Gujarat	73	3771.07	6005.12
8.	Haryana	19	1419.00	1252.36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18	763.06	796.94
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	642.22	753.29
11.	Jharkhand	13	418.76	439.58
12.	Karnataka	111	5200.32	4267.57
13.	Kerala	42	2135.06	3530.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	97	3763.73	3504.76
15.	Maharashtra	126	7519.25	13077.81

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	22	632.60	631.52	26.	Uttaranchal	6	343.00	113.32
17.	Meghalaya	8	411.50	471.87	27.	Uttar Pradesh	135	5103.06	5286.45
18.	Mizoram	10	479.40	849.85	28.	West Bengal	90	4076.94	5290.73
19.	Nagaland	9	350.99	618.91	29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	92.00	124.00
20.	Orissa	62	2169.63	2334.68	30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	112.22	16.38
21.	Punjab	35	1635.60	2741.82	31.	Daman & Diu	1	23.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	54	2787.22	4714.47	32.	Lakshadweep	1	25.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	10	250.89	327.62	33.	Pondicherry	7	240.75	159.55
24.	Tamil Nadu	132	5063.52	5620.25	Grand Total				
25.	Tripura	13	498.81	782.49			1316	59219.67	75547.21

Statement-II

Proposals Approved (New and Ongoing), Central Assistance Released and Expenditure Reported (Cumulative) Under IDSMT Scheme During Last 3 Years

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	S. No.	Town	Central Assistance Released			3 Years Total	Cumulative Expenditure
			Year 2000-01	Year 2001-02	Year 2002-03		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Tuni	30.00	30.00		60.00	79.00
	2.	Tripati I			53.14	52.00	217.78
	3.	Gdadwal			18.91	18.00	83.00
	4.	Bhongir			26.40	26.00	65.70
	5.	Eluru			105.67	53.00	321.58
	6.	Bobbili	23.00	22.94		46.94	40.57
	7.	Gujuwaka	25.00			55.00	
	8.	Ramagundam	40.00			70.00	
	9.	Mahaboobnagar	34.00			64.00	
	10.	Mandapeta	8.00			30.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11.	Tenali	57.00			57.00	
	12.	Nalgonda	36.50			36.50	
	13.	Nandyal		63.00	32.50	95.50	
	14.	Suryapet		75.00		75.00	
	16.	Bapatla		58.00		58.00	
	16.	Kovvur		45.00		45.00	
	17.	Nuzividu		45.00		45.00	
	18.	Sirsilla		41.90		41.90	
	19.	Pedana		14.20		14.20	
	20.	Anantpur		57.50	57.50	115.00	
	21.	Sadasivpet		37.50		37.50	
	22.	Anakapalle		48.00		48.00	
	23.	Kadiri		70.00	4.00	74.00	
	24.	Mancherial			75.00		
	25.	Narsapur			67.50		
	26.	Bellampalli			29.00		
	27.	Samalkot			45.00		
	28.	Salur			20.00		
		Sub-Total	253.50	608.04	534.62	1216.54	817.60
Arunachal Pradesh	29.	Roing		16.00	8.00	24.00	
		Sub-Total		16.00	8.00	24.00	
Assam	30.	Goal Para		55.00		55.00	49.00
	31.	Rangia		29.30		29.30	31.75
	32.	Bokakhat	15.00			15.00	
	33.	Digboi	16.00			16.00	
	34.	Dibrugarh		105.00		105.00	
	35.	Hojai		45.00		45.00	
	36.	Biswanath Chariali		24.00		24.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	37.	Gossaigaon			24.00		
	38.	Sonair			24.00		
	39.	Gohpur			24.00		
	40.	Udalguri			24.00		
	41.	Bijni			24.00		
	42.	North-Guwahati			24.00		
	43.	Bilasipara			24.00		
		Sub-Total	31.00	258.30	168.00	289.30	80.75
Bihar	44.	Forbesganj		69.99		69.99	25.14
	45.	Araria	15.00			15.00	
	46.	Khagaria	15.00			15.00	
	47.	Narkatiaganj		41.00		41.00	
	48.	Aurangabad		45.00		45.00	
	49.	Bhabua		44.50		44.50	
	50.	Darbhanga			90.00		
		Sub-Total	30.00	206.49	90.00	230.49	25.14
Chhattisgarh	51.	Bikunthpur		22.20		22.20	
	52.	Durg			105.00		
	53.	Pendra			24.00		
	54.	Dalli-Rajhara			19.00		
	55.	Champa	30.00			30.00	47.83
	56.	Janjgeer	30.00			30.00	91.72
	57.	Balod	16.00			32.00	28.76
	58.	Raipur	90.00			90.00	40.20
	59.	Kathgora		18.00	8.00	24.00	
	60.	Dhamtari		50.00	25.00	75.00	
	61.	Korba		70.00	35.00	105.00	117.56
		Sub-Total	166.00	158.20	216.00	408.20	326.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa	62.	Canacona	8.00			8.00	
		Sub-Total	8.00			8.00	
Gujarat	63.	Borsad	22.09			44.09	79.97
	64.	Petlad	8.67			16.17	80.24
	65.	Savarkundla	2.50			8.50	21.26
	66.	Bavia	30.00			41.00	205.61
	67.	Modasa	2.00			60.00	175.69
	68.	Idar	25.00			50.00	119.92
	69.	Anandi	70.00			96.00	467.00
	70.	Bardoli	30.00	30.00		60.00	85.95
	71.	Jamnagar	90.00			180.00	707.96
	72.	Bhavnagar	71.40			144.40	447.92
	73.	Amnaji	13.50			19.45	49.45
	74.	Mandvi	29.00			44.50	58.07
	75.	Dakor		32.00		48.00	28.76
	76.	Dholka	5.60			27.60	65.16
	77.	Anjar	8.00			30.00	
	78.	Una	8.00			30.00	
	79.	Umreth	8.00			30.00	53.36
	80.	Gandhidham	70.00			70.00	
	81.	Jetpur	50.00			50.00	
	82.	Dhrangadhra	48.00			48.00	
	83.	Kapadwanj	30.00			30.00	
	84.	Kodinar		33.00		33.00	
	85.	Wankaner		45.00		45.00	
	86.	Limbdi		45.00		45.00	
	87.	Dhandhuka		45.00		45.00	
	88.	Kheda		45.00		45.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	89.	Prantij		45.00		45.00	
	90.	Kadi		30.00	43.60	73.60	
	91.	Bagasara		40.00	5.00	45.00	
	92.	Khambhalia		40.00	5.00	45.00	
	93.	Mansa			32.00		
	94.	Balasinor			45.00		
		Sub-Total	621.76	430.00	130.60	1549.31	2815.82
Haryana	95.	Barwala	30.00			60.00	74.16
	96.	Charkhi Dadri	30.00			60.00	115.50
	97.	Yamuna Nagar	60.00		62.58	105.00	116.99
	98.	Pehowa	19.60	10.40	30.00	53.00	53.00
	99.	Bhiwani	60.00		109.82	60.00	
	100.	Ambala City	65.00		131.10	65.00	
	101.	Sirsa		70.00	35.00	105.00	
	102.	Hansi		50.00	25.00	75.00	
	103.	Kurukshetra		75.00		75.00	
		Sub-Total	265.60	205.40	393.50	658.00	359.65
Himachal Pradesh	104.	Nahan	32.65			64.65	125.14
	105.	Una	15.29			30.39	51.47
	106.	Rampur	16.00	16.00		33.00	67.33
	107.	Dharamsala	32.50	32.50		90.00	73.10
	108.	Solan	8.00		60.00	30.00	4.00
	109.	Theog			27.64	12.00	5.30
	110.	Kullu			32.00	16.00	
	111.	Palampur			16.00	16.00	6.54
	112.	Nalagarh	16.00	32.00		48.00	19.65
	113.	Jwalamukhi		16.00	8.00	24.00	9.90
	114.	Paonta Sahib		8.00	16.00	24.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	115.	Bilaspur			24.00		
	116.	Sunder Nagar			45.00		
	117.	Kotkhai			24.00		
		Sub-Total	136.44	104.50	236.64	387.94	362.43
Jammu & Kashmir	118.	Sopore	38.24			38.24	67.05
	119.	Jammu		145.00		215.00	201.17
	120.	Anantnag		75.00		75.00	
	121.	Pulwama			44.40		
		Sub-Total	38.24	220.00	44.40	328.24	268.22
Jharkhand	122.	Hazaribagh			75.00		
		Sub-Total			75.00		
Karnataka	123.	Mandya	70.47			115.47	96.18
	124.	Bijapur	46.95			85.95	64.53
	125.	Lakshmiেশwar	2.00			38.91	31.83
	126.	Savanur	18.30			36.65	26.60
	127.	Gadag Betageri	70.12			115.12	91.67
	128.	Malur	23.82			42.82	43.13
	129.	Kundapura	4.11			46.94	38.32
	130.	Sidlaghatta	18.20			38.20	38.67
	131.	Arsikere	54.58			54.58	64.64
	132.	Hunsur	56.43			56.43	46.63
	133.	Gajendragarh		60.00		60.00	48.31
	134.	Sirsa	60.00			60.00	49.78
	135.	Bangarapet	21.85			43.70	53.01
	136.	Koppal	60.00			60.00	57.81
	137.	Kadur		31.13		56.28	85.67
	138.	Holenarsipuri		29.50		59.00	89.14
	139.	Chincholi		32.00		32.00	21.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	140.	Muddebihal	18.14	11.86		30.00	68.14
	141.	Harapanahalli		60.00		60.00	46.14
	142.	Chennagiri		32.00		32.00	24.16
	143.	Ron		32.00		32.00	30.39
	144.	Hassan		120.00		120.00	103.11
	145.	Shimoga			73.73	19.00	49.99
	146.	Manvi	4.00			26.00	
	147.	Davangeri	40.00			70.00	
	148.	Gulbarga	53.00			83.00	
	149.	Athani	15.00			15.00	
	150.	Aland	30.00			30.00	
	151.	Birur	30.00			30.00	
	152.	Devanhalli	14.00			14.00	
	153.	Chamrajnagar		30.00	15.00	45.00	
	154.	Mundaragi		12.30		12.30	
	155.	Kerur		22.90		22.90	
	156.	Hanagal		45.00		45.00	
	157.	Indi		45.00		45.00	
	158.	Tumkur		50.00	45.00	95.00	
	159.	Konnur			24.00		
	160.	Khanapur			19.00		
	161.	Yadgiri			35.50		
	162.	Arakalgud			8.50		
	163.	Mahalingapur			38.00		
	164.	Mulgund			24.00		
	165.	Bhalki			43.70		
	166.	Chittaguppa			23.17		
	167.	Anekal			32.62		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	168.	Nelamangala			16.80		
	169.	Haliyala			19.80		
	170.	Channarayapattna			20.51		
	171.	Bantwala			25.98		
	172.	Alnavar			24.00		
	173.	Annigeri			35.00		
	174.	Hosadurga			12.32		
	175.	Bellary			42.98		
	176.	Bagalkote			58.64		
		Sub-Total	710.97	613.69	638.25	1833.25	1269.29
Kerala	177.	Kozhikode	90.00			180.00	248.87
	178.	Chenganur	62.00			62.00	88.00
	179.	Varkala	57.75			57.75	69.47
	180.	Nedumangad		60.00		60.00	81.50
	181.	Pathanamthitta		24.50		49.50	98.66
	182.	Moovattupuzha		24.00		44.00	34.31
	183.	North Peravar	30.00			30.00	
	184.	Kundungallur		15.00	7.50	22.50	
	185.	Irnjalakuda		45.00		45.00	
	186.	Pala		40.00	5.00	45.00	
	187.	Ponnani		50.00	25.00	75.00	
	188.	Kunnamkulam			24.00		
	189.	Angamaly			45.00		
		Sub-Total	239.75	258.50	106.50	670.75	620.81
Madhya Pradesh	190.	Khandwa	30.44			60.44	85.50
	191.	Biaora		30.00		60.00	100.00
	192.	Derasia		16.00		32.00	55.75
	193.	Narsingarh	54.98			54.98	45.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	194.	Ashok Nagar	48.78			48.78	41.42
	195.	Sihora	30.00			30.00	70.19
	196.	Umaria		60.00		60.00	63.96
	197.	Maihar	27.00			27.00	40.38
	198.	Dhanpuri	16.00			16.00	
	199.	Nagod	16.00			16.00	
	200.	Nowgong	30.00			30.00	19.65
	201.	Sonkutch	13.00			13.00	
	202.	Barwani		45.00		45.00	
	203.	Jawad		24.00		24.00	
	204.	Rajpur		24.00		24.00	
	205.	Chourai		24.00		24.00	
	206.	Garhakota		45.00		45.00	
	207.	Sidhi		40.00	5.00	45.00	
	208.	Raisen		45.00		45.00	
	209.	Churhart		24.00		24.00	
	210.	Lahar		24.00		24.00	
	211.	Hatta		45.00		45.00	
	212.	Akodia			24.00		
	213.	Jeerapur			24.00		
	214.	Mangawan			22.92		
	215.	Birsinghpur			24.00		
	216.	Khilchipur			24.00		
	217.	Tendukheda			24.00		
	218.	Rampur-Naikin			24.00		
	219.	Manasa			24.00		
	220.	Shajapur			45.00		
	221.	Rampur-Bagelan			24.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	222.	Shivpuri			86.95		
	223.	Shujalpur			35.00		
	224.	Aaron			24.00		
	225.	Raghogarh			35.00		
	226.	Bhind			66.25		
	227.	Machalpur			24.00		
	228.	Amarwara			24.00		
	229.	Khujner			24.00		
	230.	Govindgarh			24.00		
		Sub-Total	266.20	446.00	608.12	793.20	521.85
Maharashtra	231.	Basmath Nagar	13.81			51.00	127.64
	232.	Manwath	28.50			49.00	100.55
	233.	Ausa	11.20			23.20	92.66
	234.	Georai	18.00			36.00	115.13
	235.	Sawantwadi	28.80			39.50	146.02
	236.	Murtijapur	7.00			37.67	136.65
	237.	Parola	36.00			36.00	95.60
	238.	Alibagh	14.00			28.00	75.28
	239.	Pulgaon	29.00			58.00	102.12
	240.	Umred	4.00			58.00	109.17
	241.	Vaijapur	34.00			58.00	112.23
	242.	Ichalkarnji	10.00			140.00	490.06
	243.	Wai	30.00			60.00	165.31
	244.	Anjangaon Surji	30.00			60.00	165.31
	245.	Mehkar	30.00			60.00	169.16
	246.	Kalamb	16.00			32.00	85.56
	247.	Daryapur	51.52			71.00	122.15
	248.	Amravati	90.00	90.00		180.00	373.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	249.	Shahada	30.00			60.00	145.52
	250.	Navapur	30.00	30.00		60.00	114.49
	251.	Kurundwad	32.00			64.00	144.77
	252.	Sangola	30.00			60.00	261.08
	253.	Ghatanji	16.00			32.00	68.71
	254.	Gangakhed		50.60		75.60	50.61
	255.	Sillod		60.00		90.00	84.05
	256.	Satana	8.00			30.00	7.37
	257.	Dhamangaon	8.00			30.00	17.40
	258.	Roha		32.00		48.00	30.80
	259.	Kolhapur	60.00	180.00		270.00	20.38
	260.	Umerkhed	30.00			30.00	13.08
	261.	Faizpur	30.00			30.00	41.42
	262.	Raver	30.00			30.00	25.31
	263.	Jintur	30.00	60.00		90.00	55.32
	264.	Desaiganj		16.00		16.00	
	265.	Akola		135.00		135.00	175.00
	266.	Khed			24.00		
	267.	Rajapur			24.00		
	268.	Jawhar			24.00		
	269.	Latur			75.00		
	270.	Tumsar			23.00		
	271.	Wani			24.50		
	272.	Jalgaon			55.00		
	273.	Dhule			55.00		177.08
	274.	Sangli Miraj Kupwad			80.00		
	275.	Shrirampur			32.50		
	276.	Shirpur Warwade			25.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	277.	Gadhinglaj			22.00		
	278.	Udgir			75.00		
	279.	Nanded Waghala			112.00		
	280.	Chandrapur			82.00		
	281.	Islampur			45.00		
	282.	Parbani			105.00		
	283.	Beed			80.25		
		Sub Total	815.83	653.60	963.25	2227.97	4393.62
Manipur	284.	Hayang Imphal	32.00			32.00	31.99
	285.	Moirang		24.00		24.00	
	286.	Kumbi		24.00		24.00	
	287.	Sugnu			21.00		
	288.	Kakching-Khounu			18.00		
	289.	Kwata			24.00		
	290.	Wangoi			24.00		
	291.	Samurou			24.00		
	292.	Oinam			24.00		
	293.	Andro			24.00		
	294.	Kikhong-Sekmai			24.00		
	295.	Heirok			24.00		
		Sub-Total	32.00	48.00	207.00	80.00	31.99
Meghalaya	296.	Shillong			123.60	61.80	20.64
		Sub-Total	0.00		123.60	61.80	20.64
Mizoram	297.	Champhai		60.00		90.00	130.00
	298.	Hnahthial		32.00		48.00	69.00
	299.	Saiha		32.00	48.00	69.00	
	300.	Lengpui		24.00		24.00	
	301.	Mamit			24.00		
		Sub-Total	0.00	148.00	24.00	210.00	268.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nagaland	302.	Wokha	32.00		32.00	56.78	
	303.	Phek	15.00		16.00	15.00	50.15
	304.	Dimapur	50.00			50.00	66.00
	305.	Kiphire	15.00			15.00	22.75
		Sub-Total	112.00			16.00	112.00
Orissa	306.	Brahmapur	158.00			158.00	245.64
	307.	Nilgiri		32.00		32.00	24.33
	308.	Athamallik	16.00	16.00		32.00	39.84
	309.	Anandpur	4.00			26.00	
	310.	Soro	5.00			27.00	
	311.	Balasore	40.00			70.00	9.97
	312.	Aska	16.00			16.00	
	313.	Banki	16.00			16.00	12.49
	314.	Karanja		16.00	8.00	24.00	
	315.	Kesinga		24.00		24.00	
	316.	Balugaon		24.00		24.00	
	317.	Rajgangpur		45.00		45.00	
	318.	Chikiti		24.00		24.00	
	319.	Talcher		40.00	5.00	45.00	
	320.	Gunupur		24.00		24.00	
	321.	Rairangpur		24.00		24.00	
	322.	Sonepur				24.00	
	323.	Nayagarh				24.00	
	324.	Khurda				44.68	
	325.	Hinjalicut				24.00	
326.	Boudh				24.00		
327.	Udala (T)				22.84		
		Sub-Total	255.00	269.00	176.52	611.00	332.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Punjab	328.	Anandpur Sahib			14.24	15.00	92.59	
	329.	Fatehgarh Sahib		34.00		35.00	28.07	
	330.	Patti			76.00	1.00	15.80	
	331.	Muktsar		100.00		150.00	95.41	
	332.	Kapurthala	24.00			46.00	42.05	
	333.	Nakodar	8.00			30.00	45.03	
	334.	Jagraon	30.00			30.00		
	335.	Dasuya	16.00				16.00	
	336.	Garhshankar			16.00	8.00	24.00	
	337.	Raman-Mandi				24.00		
	338.	Sardulgarh				24.00		
		Sub-Total		78.0	150.00	146.24	347.00	318.95
	Rajasthan	339.	Nokha		30.00		30.00	87.87
		340.	Shahpura		33.00		65.00	76.88
341.		Kapasan	17.00			24.50	42.25	
342.		Jaisalmer I			32.50	44.00	92.49	
343.		Udaipur			5.00	105.00	236.50	
344.		Bikaner	65.00		141.00	206.00	270.95	
345.		Deshnok			32.00	36.00	29.62	
346.		Hanumangarh	50.00			50.00		
347.		Balotra	30.00			30.00		
348.		Didwana	30.00			30.00		
349.		Nathdwara			45.00	45.00		
350.		Bhander			24.00	24.00		
351.		Suratgarh			45.00	45.00		
352.		Rawatbhata				45.00		
353.		Tonk				45.00		
354.		Pokaran				24.00		
	Sub-Total		192.00	387.50	114.00	734.50	836.56	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Sikkim	355.	Singtam		36.00		36.00	55.57	
	356.	Geyzing	16.00			16.00		
	357.	Soreng	16.00			16.00		
	358.	Rangli Bazar		24.00		24.00		
		Sub-Total	32.00	60.00		92.00	55.57	
Tamil Nadu	359.	Ponnamaravati	14.09			28.09	82.63	
	360.	Tattayyarpettai	14.10			28.20	61.07	
	361.	Thuraiyur	12.45			24.90	73.75	
	362.	Chinnamanur	18.87			37.87	64.40	
	363.	Nattarasankottai	9.66			19.31	37.85	
	364.	Denkanikota	11.59			23.19	47.90	
	365.	Surampatti	26.04	26.04		77.17	84.99	
	366.	Oddanchatram	9.91	9.92		29.74	42.04	
	367.	Dindigal	30.00			140.00	70.00	129.81
	368.	Kinathukadvu	16.00				16.00	
	369.	Vilathikulam	16.00			31.52	16.00	
	370.	Peravoorani	16.00				16.00	
	371.	Chengam	16.00				16.00	
	372.	Periyakulam		30.00	15.00		45.00	
	373.	Thanjavur		105.00			105.00	
	374.	Rajapalayam		105.00			105.00	
	375.	Pallathur		21.00			21.00	
	376.	Sivakasi		64.00			64.00	
	377.	Ullandurpet		24.00	24.00		48.00	
	378.	Gudalur		45.00	45.00		45.00	
379.	Thondi		24.00			24.00		
380.	R.S. Mangalam		24.00	24.00		48.00		
381.	Chinnasalam		24.00	24.00		48.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	382.	Kallakkadu		35.97	4.00	39.97	
	383.	Tiruppur			105.00		
	384.	Orathanadu			24.00		
	385.	Puduvalyal			16.00		
	386.	Erode			88.57		
	387.	Alampalyam			24.00		
	388.	Pudukottai			58.92		
	389.	Patukottai			31.75		
	390.	Lalgudi			24.00		
	391.	Annur			24.00		
	392.	Musiri			44.99		
	393.	Thirukkattupalli			16.56		
	394.	Tirunveli			72.90		
	395.	Jalagandapuram			18.28		
		Sub-Total	210.71	537.93	856.49	995.44	624.44
Tripura	396.	Kumarghat		30.00		30.00	62.00
	397.	Sonamura	16.00	16.00		32.00	44.15
	398.	Kamalpur	16.00	16.00		48.00	44.02
	399.	Teliamura		51.00		76.50	44.19
	400.	Sabroom			13.60	13.00	18.55
	401.	Ranirbazar	16.00			16.00	5.73
		Sub-Total	48.00	113.00	13.60	215.50	218.64
Uttaranchal	402.	Dehradun		105.00		105.00	
	403.	Haldwani- Kathgodam		95.00		95.00	
	404.	Pithoragarh		40.00		40.00	
		Sub-Total		240.00		240.00	
Uttar Pradesh	405.	Basti	79.18			79.18	80.51
	406.	Khalilabad	49.00			49.00	150.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	407.	Muradnagar	39.00			39.00	63.13
	408.	Dadri		33.74		33.74	66.95
	409.	Loni	59.23			59.23	50.25
	410.	Moradabad	114.00			114.00	860.00
	411.	Maghar	15.75	15.74		31.49	42.79
	412.	Bansi	24.25			24.25	50.17
	413.	Phaphund		32.00		32.00	23.37
	414.	Pallia Kalan		37.40		37.40	39.36
	415.	Malihabad		25.53		25.53	18.11
	416.	Saharanpur	82.00	82.96		164.96	205.17
	417.	Faizabad	41.55	41.58		83.13	133.90
	418.	Ayodhya		60.00		60.00	35.77
	419.	Hariharpur	10.00			10.00	
	420.	Maharajganj	15.00			15.00	
	421.	Kakori	16.00			16.00	
	422.	Niyotani	14.00			14.00	9.14
	423.	Haraiya		12.00	6.00	18.00	
	424.	Amethi		24.00		24.00	
	425.	Khatauli		41.20		41.20	
	426.	Sardhana		36.90		36.90	
	427.	Khokra		29.10		29.10	
	428.	Babarpur-Aheetmal		24.00		24.00	
	429.	OEL-Dhakwa		24.00		24.00	
	430.	Gohand		19.00		19.00	
	431.	Milak		24.00		24.00	
	432.	Handia		24.00		24.00	
	433.	Jhinjhana		22.30		22.30	
	434.	Jhansi		135.00		135.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	435.	Mahura		93.70		93.70	
	436.	Bansgaon		24.00		24.00	
	437.	Banat		24.00		24.00	
	438.	Dostpur		19.00		19.00	
	439.	Niwari		19.00		19.00	
	440.	Tilhar		20.00		20.00	
	441.	Deoband		66.10	8.90	75.00	
	442.	Gangoh			25.00		
	443.	Agarwal Tatiri			24.00		
	444.	Ranipur			24.00		
	445.	Ragram			24.00		
	446.	Mahmmodabad			18.00		
	447.	Mau			80.00		
	448.	Kasganj			72.50		
	449.	Garhmukteshwar			45.00		
	450.	Karnawal			24.00		
	451.	Pilkhuwa			30.44		
	452.	Mawana			12.50		
	453.	Sadabaḍ			40.00		
	454.	Ghiror			24.00		
	455.	Charthawal			23.00		
	456.	Mugalsarai			60.00		
	457.	Modinagari			19.00		
	458.	Mirzapur			26.00		
	459.	Manjhanpur			24.00		
	460.	Balrampur			45.00		
	461.	Basti			15.00		
	462.	Pratapgarh			75.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	463.	Nichloul			24.00		
		Sub-Total	559.86	1010.25	769.34	1585.01	1828.65
	464.	Chandrakona	7.60			14.60	16.56
	465.	Barddhamann	52.12			125.12	255.00
	466.	Asansol	196.40			196.40	236.00
	467.	Tufanganj	16.00			32.00	70.12
	468.	Gangarampur	55.76			55.76	103.84
	469.	Mekhliganj	1.00			33.00	93.26
	470.	Sainthia		42.00		42.00	39.90
	471.	Dinhata		16.50		33.00	70.44
	472.	Baduria		14.00		64.00	144.79
	473.	Haldibari	16.00			32.00	82.46
	474.	Dhulian	35.00	35.00		70.00	68.18
	475.	Dubrajpur		58.50		81.00	36.90
	476.	Dainhat			30.00	15.00	25.00
	477.	Taki	1.00	67.00		90.00	27.03
	478.	Egra	4.76		51.00	25.50	40.29
	479.	Durgapur	36.00			68.00	99.71
	480.	Bangaon	50.00			50.00	
	481.	Ramjibanpur	16.00			16.00	17.41
	482.	Kharar	13.50			13.50	12.32
	483.	Khirpai	14.00			14.00	18.64
	484.	Taherpur		13.50	7.00	20.50	
	485.	Beldanga		15.00		15.00	
	486.	Jamuria		79.00		79.00	
	487.	Haganj-Azimganj		32.00		32.00	
	488.	Coopers'camp		22.00		22.00	
	489.	Nalhati		40.00		40.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	490.	Darjeeling			50.00		
	491.	Raiganj			65.00		
	492.	Jalpaiguri			50.00		
	493.	Balurgaht			70.00		
	494.	Purulia			50.00		
	495.	Kalna			25.00		
	496.	Katwa			50.00		
	497.	Haldia			78.40		
		Sub-Total	515.14	434.50	526.40	1279.38	1458.35
		Grand Total	5617.00	7570.90	7186.07	17188.82	18050.99

Statement-III

The Proposals of New Towns Recommended by SLSCs for Coverage Under IDSMT Scheme which are Under Consideration

S.No. Name of State/Town

1 2

I. Andhra Pradesh

1. Pithampuram
2. Rayadurg
3. Palakol
4. Punganur
5. Guntakal
6. Sathenapali
7. Yemmiganur
8. Tadipatri
9. Peddapuram

II. Chhattisgarh

10. Arang
11. Ratanpur

1 2

12. Kumhari
13. Mahasamund
14. Ambikapur
15. Kurud
16. Gandai
- III. Gujarat**
17. Thangadh
18. Vijapur
19. Vadnagar
20. Jambusar
21. Kheralu
22. Gariyadhar
23. Vapi
24. Chhotandepur
25. Shihor
26. Halol
- IV. Himachal Pradesh**
27. Baddi

1	2
28.	Manali
29.	Narkanda
30.	Narpur
V.	Kerala
31.	Perumbavoor
32.	Vaikom
33.	Attingal
VI.	Maharashtra
34.	Shegaon
35.	Ahmednagar
36.	Khamgaon
37.	Pandharpur
38.	Gadchroli
39.	Yavatmal
40.	Ratnagiri
VII.	Rajasthan
41.	Amet
42.	Bhilwara
43.	Anupgarh
44.	Phalodi
45.	Sadulshahar
46.	Sujangarh
47.	Sangaria
48.	Pilibanga
VIII.	Uttar Pradesh
49.	Haidergarh
50.	Biswan
51.	Amethi

1	2
52.	Hardoi
53.	Mahamoodabad
54.	Jhinhak
55.	Sikandara
IX.	West Bengal
56.	Bahrapur
57.	Siliguri

[Translation]

Vacant Post of SCs/STs

3044. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts of SCs/STs under various categories in various departments and undertakings under his Ministry are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various categories of the employees working in these departments and undertakings under his Ministry have been given promotions and fresh recruitment have also been made during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details of fresh recruitment made under various categories during the said period and so far in the current year, year-wise and category-wise;

(e) whether the prescribed rules have been followed with regard to the recruitment and promotion of persons belonging to SCs/STs categories; and

(f) if not, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Central Rural Sanitation Programme

3045. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:

SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only one fifth of the total rural

households have been covered under the Sanitation Programme of the Central Rural Sanitation Programme as on date;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefore;
- (c) the time by which all the households in rural India are likely to be covered under the sanitation programme;
- (d) whether the Government have reduced the allocation under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefore; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the allocation to achieve the target under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. It is true that only about one fifth of the total rural households have sanitation facilities. This has been revealed in the National Family Health Survey conducted in the year 2000. The primary reason for this is the general habit of open defecation in the rural areas combined with low level of awareness about the health implications and prevailing poverty in the rural areas. Government of India attaches priority to expanding sanitation coverage in rural areas. For this purpose, a revised strategy is being followed under which a 'demand driven', people oriented. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) projects are implemented. So far, 185 TSC projects have been sanctioned in the country. It is proposed to sanction TSC projects in all the districts by the end of 10th Plan.

Government of India is targeting for sanitation coverage of 35% by the end of 10th Five Year Plan.

It is not true that allocation under CRSP has been reduced, rather it is being increased gradually every year. Since the TSC projects are demand driven projects, if the need for sanitation is created, more funds will be made available for sanitation programme in the country.

[Translation]

Family Counselling Centres in M.P.

3046. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE:

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

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

- (a) whether Central Social Welfare Board provides grants-in-aid for the operation of family counselling centres in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the names of the social organisations to which grants have been provided for the operation of counselling centres alongwith the amounts provided;
- (c) whether family counselling centres are being successfully run by the Madhya Pradesh Government with the cooperation of social workers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the grants being provided to the social organisations for running family counselling centres is proposed to be discontinued; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The names of Social Organisations who are running Family Counselling Centres along with the amount provided are enclosed as statement. The FCCs are being run successfully in M.P.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

List of the Family Counselling Centres Sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh State

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the institution	Distt.	Unit Address	Sanction (Rs.)	Release (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gajendra Shiksha Samiti, Radhasyam Shivhar Ka Makan, Pani Ki Tanki Ke Pass, Gormi, Bhind	Bhind	Same	91834	45917
2.	Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, Near Police Ground, Civil Ward, Damoh	Damoh	Same	82234	41117

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Raipur Branch, Sargaon. Raipur	Raipur	Azad Chowk, Handi Para, Ganmesh Shyam Mandir ke pas, Raipur	97600	48800
4.	Sh. Giri Raj Maharaj Balwadi Jhoolaghar Samiti, J.P. Sharma Sososai Babo House, Ward No.15, Kosnma Puram Colony, Distt. Shivpuri	Shivpuri	Same	91834	91834
5.	All India Women's Conference, Khermai Mandir Parisar, Manak Bhavan, Rite Town, Jabalpur	Jabalpur	Same	99360	49680
6.	Vividh Karyakaram Sampadan Samiti, Near Pitampura Peeth, Datia	Datia	Same	99360	89424
7.	Jarkhandi Shiksha Samiti, 106, Neerja Nagar, J.K. Road, Near Malik Godown, Bhopal	Bhopal	Same	90880	90880
8.	Gram Bharati Mahila Mandal, Pathakheda, Distt. Betul	Betul	Same	100000	90000
9.	Mahila Parishad, Porsa, Morena	Morena	Same	98924	49462
10.	Shri Vaishnav Shiksha Samiti, Raisen.	Raisen	Same	94300	99870 (90%)
11.	Shri Maharishi Dayanand Arya Shiksha Samity, Khandwa	Khandwa	Same		
12.	Sahara Shiksha Evam Kala Vikas Samiti, Dindori.	Dindori	Same	87486	58734
13.	Veena Vikas Samiti, Lakherapura, Bhopal	Bhopal	Same		
14.	Gopal Mahila Mandal, Near Radha Krishna Mandir, Collectorate Road, Mohalla Pura, Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Same	56660	35830
15.	Surya Samajik Jan Kalyan Samiti, 9th South Avenue, Chobe Colon, Raipur	Raipur	Same	38880	26940
16.	Gramodhar Vidhyapeeth, Harda.	Harda	Same	39960	27480
17.	Raviar Convent Education Society, Sehore	Sehore	Same	39960	27480
18.	Kamla Nehru Mahil Mandal Neemach	Neemach	Same	30600	22800
19.	Shri Ram Shiksha Samiti, Gwalior	Sheopur	Same	15000	15000
20.	Nav Jyoti Shiksha Samiti, Raisen	Raisen	Same	15000	15000
21.	Sarvodaya Niketan Sansthan, Dindori	Dindori	Same	15000	15000
22.	Adarsh Mahila Vikas Vaya Shiksha Samiti, Sidhi	Sidhi	Same	15000	15000
23.	Anupama Educational Society, Satna	Satna	Same	37920	26460
24.	Vidisha Shaishanik Sansthan, Vidisha.	Vidisha	Same	39960	27480

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Utkarsha Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Sanstha, Shajapur	Shajapur	Same	39960	27480
26.	Sarvagin Vikas Sansthan, Manda Post, Amarpur, Dindori	Mandla	Same	15000	15000
27.	Star School Samiti, 88 Bank Colony, Annapoorna Road, Indore	Indore	88, Bank Colony, Indore	30720	22680
28.	All India Women's Conference, E/5/9, Arera Colony, Bhopal	Bhopal,	101, Vivek Tower, Indira Market, Arera Colony, Bhopal	100000/-	50000/-
29.	Grameen Vikas Mandali Association Trust, Mungeli, Boda Bazar, Bilaspur-495334	Bilaspur	Talapara, Mungli, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	85892/-	42946/-
30.	Mahila Samiti, 44, New Colony, Chhattarpur	Chhattarpur	Same	100000/-	50000/-
31.	Mahila Yuva Mandal, Lakshmi Deep, Hanuman Colony, Guna-473 001	Guna	Same	79760/-	39880/-
32.	Akhil Bharatiya Samajik Swasthya Sangh, Gandewali Sadak Ram Kui, Laskar, Gwalior	Gwalior	Indira Gandhi Working Women's Hostel, SAF Road, Kampur, Gwalior	86080/-	43040/-
33.	Nawankur Education Society, Tarang Library, Ganesh Chowk, Harda	Hoshangabad	Sony Bhawan, H.No.69, R.P.Sareni, Giri Compound, Meenakshi Talkies ke pass, Hoshagabad	99360/-	49680/-
34.	All India Women's Conference, Seva Kunj, 48/1, Snehalata Kunj, Indore	Indore	Same	100000/-	50000/-
35.	Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, 173, Silver Oaks Colony, Vaishali Nagar, Indore	Indore	Same	77434/-	38717/-
36.	All India Women's Conference, P.B. No.30, Civil Line, Sagor-I	Sagar	FCC Near Central Bank, H.No.212, Gopal Ganj, Sagar	85120/-	42560/-
37.	Pavitra Cruz Sisters Association, H.C. Home Science College, Ambikapur	Surguja	Same	82528/-	41264/-
38.	Zilla Mahila Samiti, Opp. Collector's House, Shahdol	Shahdol	Same	87040/-	43520/-
39.	Saroj Bal Vidya Mandir, Sidh Baba, Tikamgarh-I.	Tikamgarh	Pilikothi, Infront of Jama Masjid, Civil Line Road, Tikamgarh	76000/-	38000/-
40.	Mahila Sabha, 111, Sanawad Road, Collectorate Compd. Khargaon, West Nimar-1	Khargaon	Same	100000/-	50000/-
41.	Mahatma Gandhi Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan Sansthan, Bastar, Jabalpur	Bastar	Same	80314/-	40157/-

[English]

International Higher Education

3047. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is likely to have one of the largest representation among international student communities in institutes across the world;

(b) if so, whether the country is going to emerge as one of the key drivers of growth of international higher education by 2025;

(c) if so, whether a study conducted by Australian research agencies has revealed this fact;

(d) if so, whether India and China will together generate over half of the global demand for international higher education within the next 25 years;

(e) if so, the details in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (e) As per the study conducted by IDP Education, a private company in Australia, it is anticipated that India and China, will together generate over half of the global demand for international higher education within the next 25 years.

(f) In a globalized environment there has been an increase in the mobility of students across national boundaries and movement of Indian students for studies abroad is part of this global trend. However, Govt. of India in order to attract more foreign students to Indian Universities has permitted 15% supernumerary seats in all institutions for foreign/NRI students. In addition, Government has also set up a Committee on Promotion of Indian Education Abroad (COPIEA) which will generate ideas and identify programmes and areas for promotion of Indian Education abroad and chalk out strategy for implementing the same.

Unfit PCR Drivers

3048. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a number of PCR drivers were found unfit during recent driving Tests by Government approved Indian Institute of Driver Training and Research as reported in Times of India dated February 16, 2003;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter alongwith number of PCR drivers who failed to even clear the basic driving Test;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure perfect drivers for PCR Vans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (d) The drivers of

Delhi Police are regularly deputed to attend refresher courses conducted by the Institute of Driving Training and Research to upgrade their skills. Of the 322 drivers of PCR Vans who attended this training course, 19 did not score the minimum 60% marks required to clear the test. It has been decided to depute them for training again.

[Translation]

Appointment on Contract Basis in Kendriya Bhandar

3049. DR. BALIRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Kendriya Bhandar has appointed certain persons on contractual basis at various places during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the justification of appointing persons on contractual basis when there are regular vacancies in the Kendriya Bhandar Nigam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) As per the policy of Kendriya Bhandar, retired persons may be engaged upto the age of 64 years and as a special case upto the age of 65 years with the approval of Chairman. Four persons have been appointed on contractual basis during last two years with the approval of Chairman. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Posts under Kendriya Bhandar are often dependant on the business situation. Accordingly, in some cases, it becomes necessary to appoint experienced persons on contractual basis which also provides greater flexibility to the organisation to take up appropriate action keeping pace with the situation. Accordingly, contractual appointments are made keeping in view the requirement of the Society.

Statement

List of Appointment on Contractual Basis made by Chairman, Kendriya Bhandar during the last two years i.e. 2001 and 2002

S. No.	Name of Official	Place of Posting
1	2	3
1.	Shri O. Samuel	Cochin
2.	Shri O.P. Pal	Faridabad

1	2	3
3.	Shri S.P. Chaturvedi	Lucknow
4.	Shri Radhey Shyam Gupta	Delhi

[English]

Setting of Technical and Professional Institutes

3050. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start incentive schemes to set up Technical Education Institutes and professional institutes particularly in the backward areas of the country so as to reduce the increasing regional disparity in the field of technical education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the regional imbalance in regard to Technical Education Institutes in the many parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to encourage the private sector to set up new institutions in those regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) There has been higher concentration of Technical Institutes in the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh as compared to other regions as these States mobilised private initiatives in setting up of technical institutes on a larger scale. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the statutory body for proper planning and coordinated development of technical education system throughout the country is aware of such regional imbalance and is encouraging setting up of new institutions in those regions, particularly in North and North Eastern Regions, having less number of Institutes so as to achieve a balanced growth. AICTE has advised its Regional Committees to give special attention to the requests received from the deficient States while considering their proposals. The matter is also deliberated in the Conference of State/UT Education Secretaries dealing with Technical Education held periodically and their cooperation is sought to minimise the regional imbalance by tapping private initiatives optimally. However, keeping in view the desirability to maintain the norms and standards uniformly throughout the country, there is no plan to relax the criteria as laid down in the regulations notified by the AICTE to set up technical institutes in the country.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant in Karnataka

3051. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not even a single fertilizer plant was set up in Karnataka State during Ninth Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No major fertilizer project came up in the state of Karnataka during the ninth plan period. Setting up of fertilizer plants in the country is not subject to any licensing requirements and entrepreneurs are free to set up/expand fertilizer projects anywhere in the country subject to environmental clearance.

[Translation]

Engineering Books

3052. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether any proposal to no longer keep English as compulsory for appearing in engineering is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to make available the books of international level and that look at affordable prices in Hindi including other Indian languages for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of students likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) and (b) There is no requirement of English as a compulsory subject for admission to engineering programmes as per AICTE Guidelines and Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) - IIT Guidelines.

(c) and (d) There is a proposal to formulate a scheme which will ensure supply of quality engineering text books at reasonable prices for engineering students. Initially, this is likely to benefit more than 10 lakh students in the core disciplines at the undergraduate level in engineering.

[English]

**Declaration of Universities as
Central University**

3053. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to declare some Universities in the country as Central University;

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

(c) whether the Government have received proposals from State Governments for upgrading the status of Universities as Central University;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly from Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (e) During the last one year Central Government has received following proposals for upgrading the status of State Universities as Central University:

(i) Chhattisgarh for Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur.

(ii) Manipur for Manipur University.

In consonance with the provisions of the National Policy of Education, 1986, Central Government is not in favour of converting existing State Universities into Central Universities.

However, a proposal has been received from Uttar Pradesh Government to restore the status of Allahabad University to Central University.

Closure of Projects

3054. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects have been closed down mid-way by various subsidiaries of Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof of and the reasons for closing down those projects, subsidiary-wise;

(c) the estimated loss suffered by Coal India Limited as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government or any financial institution have come forward to restart those projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the amount of assistance provided to CIL for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of projects (costing Rupees 20 crores and above) which have been closed down mid-way along with the reasons therefor are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Date of Sanction	Sanctioned Capital (Rs. Crs.)	Ultimate Capacity (Mty)	Reasons for Closing down the projects
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern Coalfields Limited					
1.	Bakulia UG	Aug-92	104.66	0.96	1. On recommendation of Group of Ministers which was constituted in February, 94 to suggest specific measures to cut delays in implementation of projects 2. Fund constraint
2.	Chinakuri 1 & 2 UG	Mar-85	45.54	0.69	1. On recommendation of Group of Ministers which was constituted in February, 94 to suggest specific measures to cut delays in implementation of projects 2. Fund constraint
3.	Laudoha UG	Mar-88	49.34	0.68	Adverse geo-mining conditions

1	2	3	4	5	6
South Eastern Coalfields Limited					
4.	Kapildhara UG AUG	Mar-98	47.31	0.51	This was a Mass Production Technology project. The bidder to whom the LOI was offered has expressed his inability to finalise the Agreement. Therefore, it is a non-starter.
5.	Churcha West (PSLW)	Dec-94	48.61	0.65	Contract between SECL and CME, China was signed for introducing PLW Technology but it could not be implemented because Hard Roof Management Technology for this Project could not be finalized. It is still frozen and as soon as technology is decided, decision for starting the project will be taken.
Bharat Coking Coal Limited					
6.	Vishwakarma OCP	Sep-97	44.74	0.70	Land and rehabilitation problem. Project has been put in the frozen list till the problem is sorted out.
7.	Block III (Coking) OCP	Aug-91	45.97	0.45	Fire problem. Project has been put in the frozen list till the problem is sorted out.
8.	Damodar OCP	Mar-84	57.04	1.00	Fire problem.
Central Coalfields Limited					
9.	Hindegir OC	Mar-91	41.48	0.78	Problem in acquisition of forest and non-forest land.
10.	Jaridih OC	Apr-93	48.83	0.60	Adverse geo-mining conditions and land & rehabilitation problem.
11.	Karma OC	Dec-90	47.71	0.80	Problem in acquisition of forest land and rehabilitation land.
12.	Parej East UG	Sep-92	28.42	0.30	Land acquisition Problem
13.	Termi OC	May-91	29.55	0.50	Problem in acquisition of forest and non-forest land.

(c) The total estimated expenditure for the above projects is Rs.89.29 crores and the same has been incurred for procurement of various P&M items, HEMM, development of infrastructure etc. which are being gainfully utilised by the existing mines and shall continue to be used for some future/new projects also. Thus, the expenditure incurred cannot be accounted as a loss.

(d) No, Sir.

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

Oil Based Fertilizer Plants

3055. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plans to develop more oil based fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the performance of the existing oil based fertilizer plants in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the total quantity and value of fertilizers produced and sold during the last three years by these plants, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) Setting up of fertilizer plants in the private sector is not subject to any licensing requirements and entrepreneurs are free to set up/expand fertilizer plants anywhere in the country subject to environmental clearance. At present, there is no proposal for setting up any new oil based fertilizer plants in the public sector in the country.

(b) and (c) The production performance of existing fuel oil/LSHS based fertilizer plants during the last 3 years State-wise is given below:

(000' MT)

State & Name of Unit	Product & installed capacity	Production in		
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Jharkhand FCI, Sindri	Urea - 330	305.8	237.3	76.3
Tamil Nadu Neyveli Lignite Corporation	Urea -153.5	17.2	97.2	62
Gujarat GNFC, Bharuch	Urea - 636 CAN - 142.5 20:20 - 142.5	615.8 126.7 155.7	639.4 128.6 158.9	644.1 138.8 166.0
Haryana NFL, Panipat	Urea-511.5	532.8	492.8	511.6
Punjab NFL, Nangal	CAN - 320 Urea - 478.5	155.4 344.3	107.1 300.2	41.6 458.2
NFL, Bhatinda	Urea-511.5	543.3	478.6	514.1

At present, urea is the only fertilizer which is under statutory price and movement control of the Government and for which allocation is made under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Other fertilizers, namely CAN and 20:20:0 produced by the units are de-controlled and their sales are not monitored.

A statement indicating the State-wise sale of urea by existing fuel oil/LSHS based fertilizer plants during the last 3 years and its value in terms of prevailing maximum retail price notified by the Government from time to time, is enclosed.

Statement

Total Quantity of Value of Urea sold by Existing Fuel Oil/LSHS based Fertilizer Plants in the Country

Manufacturer	State	Sale of Urea ('000 tonnes)			Sale value of Urea (lakh Rs.)		
		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FCI-Sindri	Bihar	181.42	168.40	46.96	7256.68	7746.17	2160.07
	Jharkhand		6.68	18.50		307.19	850.91
	Orissa	27.80	27.65	16.35	1111.88	1271.95	752.19
	West Bengal	82.01	66.91	16.46	3280.36	3078.04	757.16
FCI-Sindri	Total	291.22	269.64	98.27	11648.92	12403.35	4520.33
GNVFC	Andhra Pradesh			19.23	22.15	884.67	1019.04
	Chhattisgarh			2.57	22.14	118.27	1018.62
	Dadar & Nagar Havel			0.42			19.32
	Daman & Diu			0.08			3.68
	Delhi	2.56	2.92	2.26	102.56	134.18	103.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Gujarat	224.78	236.49	232.26	8991.32	10878.45	10683.96
	Haryana	25.31	32.53	30.06	1012.52	1496.38	1382.62
	Karnataka		0.02			0.92	
	Madhya Pradesh	45.33	44.58	44.16	1813.20	2050.45	2031.13
	Maharashtra	43.02	60.61	60.32	1720.80	2788.15	2774.58
	Punjab	49.71	59.32	66.31	1988.40	2728.67	3050.35
	Rajasthan	57.09	52.51	73.05	2283.44	2415.46	3360.07
	Uttar Pradesh	111.60	133.36	104.88	4463.88	6134.33	4824.48
	Uttaranchal		2.50	2.00		115.00	92.00
GNVFC	Total	559.40	646.63	660.08	22376.12	29744.93	30363.63
N.F.L-Bhatinda	Haryana			29.90			1375.58
	Punjab	423.60	438.46	426.31	16943.88	20169.30	19610.08
	Rajasthan	73.33	69.93	70.89	2933.28	3216.96	3260.71
N.F.L-Bhatinda	Total	496.93	508.40	527.10	19877.16	23386.26	24246.37
N.F.L-Nangal	Chandigarh	0.73	0.25	0.30	29.20	11.50	13.80
	Himachal Pradesh	19.17	19.88	22.73	766.80	914.48	1045.58
	Jammu & Kashmir	39.88	51.33	42.78	1595.20	2361.18	1967.97
	Punjab	264.39	252.22	427.34	10575.56	11601.89	19657.73
N.F.L-Nangal	Total	324.17	323.68	493.15	12966.76	14889.05	22685.08
N.F.L-Panipat	Delhi	5.04	0.48	0.92	201.76	22.17	42.50
	Haryana	420.21	407.48	343.79	16808.52	18743.90	15814.25
	Punjab	80.75	131.96	68.13	3229.84	6069.98	3134.03
	Uttar Pradesh			61.87			2846.02
	Uttaranchal			18.81			865.03
N.F.L-Panipat	Total	506.00	539.91	493.52	20240.12	24836.04	22701.83
Neyveli Lignite	Andhra Pradesh	13.32	21.34	10.88	532.64	981.78	500.30
	Karnataka			0.62			28.38
	Pondicherry	3.62	3.51	4.97	144.68	161.51	228.44
	Tamil Nadu	17.54	54.89	41.24	701.44	2524.99	1897.09
Neyveli Lignite	Total	34.47	79.75	57.70	1378.76	3668.27	2654.20

Vocational Education

3056. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vocational education institutions have requested the Union Government to link central assistance with the number of students given training annually;

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

(c) the approximate number of students given training during each of the last three years by these institutions, State - wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts of SCs/STs

3057. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts of SCs/STs under various categories are lying vacant in various departments and undertakings under the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various categories of the employees working in these departments and undertakings under the Ministry have been given promotion and fresh recruitments have also been made during the last three years;

(d) if so, the year-wise and category-wise details of fresh recruitments made under various categories over the said period and till date during the current year;

(e) whether the prescribed rules have been followed with regard to the recruitment and promotion of persons belonging to SCs/STs categories; and

(f) if not, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Agreement on Information Technology, Bio-technology and Higher Education with Irish

3058. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-level Irish delegation visited India and had discussion in the field of information technology, bio-technology and higher education;

(b) if so, whether any agreement between the two countries have been reached in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to implement the agreements reached in regard to infotech and education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

DGS&D Prices

3059. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of many articles sold in Kendriya Bhandar compare favourably with DGS&D prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating those items whose prices compare favourable;

(c) whether Central Vigilance Commission has also recommended for the withdrawal of OM dated 14.7.1981 mandating the local purchase of stationery for Central Government Departments/bodies from the Kendriya Bhandar;

(d) whether the matter has been placed before the Committee of Secretaries;

(e) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(f) whether the Government have received complaints in regard to the misuse of O.M. of 14.7.1981;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the reaction of CVC thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) and (b) For the items where DGS&D have rate contract, Kendriya Bhandar insists on the supplier matching the same price and a small margin is added to meet its office expenses and employees' wages. Where there is no DGS&D rate contract Kendriya Bhandar makes efforts to get most competitive price by:

- (i) buying directly from the manufacturer wherever possible;
- (ii) calling for quotations from registered suppliers;
- (iii) obtaining a price guarantee undertaking not to sell at a lower price from the supplier.

(c) to (h) The Central Vigilance Commission has also, inter-alia, suggested a review of O.M.dated 14.7.1981. The matter is under consideration of Government.

Setting up of Hindi Training Colleges

3060. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Hindi Training Colleges have been set up in various States with Central assistance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, location-wise;
- (c) whether any new Hindi Training College is proposed to be set up during 2003-04 particularly in the Non Hindi speaking States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Appointment and Training of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking Areas', a total of Rs.340.49 lakhs was released in three instalments in 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 to the State Government of Mizoram for setting up a Hindi

Training College at Aizawl. No new proposal has been received from any State Government.

External Assistance for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Projects

3061. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

SHRI C.N. SINGH:

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government and the State Governments have been making efforts to secure external assistance for the urban water supply and sanitation projects;
- (b) if so, the extent of success in securing such assistance with regard to projects in various States particularly in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, till date, State-wise;
- (c) whether the World Bank or any other international agencies have offered to provide financial assistance for the projects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the present status of these projects, State-wise; and
- (f) the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) Urban water supply and sanitation projects approved for external assistance during last three years are given in the statement attached. However, no projects for Maharashtra & Uttar Pradesh have been approved by external funding agencies during last three years.

Statement

Externally Aided Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Projects

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	External Agency	Amount of Foreign assistance in million	Present Status	Likely date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	West Bengal	Improvement of Water Supply Management System in Kolkata	French	French France (FF) 36.0	On going	30.6.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	West Bengal	Water Supply & Solid Waste Management in 14 Districts of West Bengal	Italian	Liras-50 billion	Project Agreement signed on 5.2.03	Not indicated at present
3.	Manipur	Sewage Infrastructures for the city of Imphal	French	Euros 8.735	Project Agreement signed on 4.12.01	31-6-03
4.	Karnataka	Improvement of Water Supply & Sewerage System in Bangalore	French	FF-50.0	On going	31-3-06
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Master Plan	Australian	Australian \$-8.0	Completed	July, 2002
6.	Sikkim & Meghalaya	Gangtok & Shillong Urban Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Projects	Australian	Australian \$-39.0	Expected to start during 2003	Programme design is for a 7 year period.

Bio-Fertilizer Plants**Statement**

3062. SHRI P. D. ELANGO VAN:

Details of State-wise Biofertilizer Production for last three years

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

(in tonnes)

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

(a) whether the Government have any plans to develop more organic and bio-fertilizers plants in the country;

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

(c) the total quantity and value of bio-fertilizers produced and sold during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH): (a) and (b) During Tenth Plan, Government envisage to implement a new scheme "National Project on Organic Farming" which includes setting up of a National Institute of Organic Farming and its Regional Centres to promote and facilitate various aspects of organic farming in the country. The scheme includes inter-alia support to commercial production units of organic inputs like fruits and vegetable waste, compost units, biofertilizer production units and hatcheries for vermiculture etc.

(c) A statement of State-wise production of biofertilizer is enclosed.

Name of States	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4
Andhrā Pradesh	128.67	84.14	170.62
Assam	234.78	64.02	62.32
Bihar	49.37	50.37	33.90
Delhi	95.13	199.84	0.74
Gujarat	654.68	776.32	662.51
Haryana	3.58	6.66	23.21
Himachal Pradesh	2.38	3.61	5.88
Jharkhand	34.24	38.06	29.21
Karnataka	503.84	637.11	702.07
Kerala	245.40	304.49	294.22
Madhya Pradesh	1713.07	1491.09	1756.21
Maharashtra	1125.29	1411.83	2547.58

1	2	3	4
Manipur	11.40	01.67	0.23
Orissa	33.07	74.21	100.62
Punjab	1.70	2.03	2.0
Rajasthan	220.52	317.25	326.13
Tamil Nadu	1808.81	1771.30	1946.34
Uttar Pradesh	449.15	520.76	203.61
West Bengal	281.73	367.78	184.72
Pondicherry	37.85	26.08	31.40
Total	7631.66	8148.62	9083.52

[Translation]

Action Plan of States for Modernisation of Police Force

3063. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have

forwarded action plan/request for the Central Assistance for the modernisation of police forces;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether some States have declined to take up the proposal of the Union Government for the modernisation of police force; and

(e) if so, the names thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Out of 28 States, 27 States have forwarded their action plans for police modernisation during 2002-03. Plans of 26 States have been considered by the Empowered Committee. A total amount of Rs.626.29 crore has already been released to 23 States. Funds to the States are being released on the basis of the utilization reported by them for the approved plans of 2000-01 and 2001-02. Besides this, an amount of Rs.8.77 crore, from the annual allocation of funds for police modernisation, has been placed at the disposal of the Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless) for implementation of the POLNET Project in all States. A Statement showing the annual plans received, plans approved and central assistance released is enclosed. Action Plan from Sikkim has not yet been received.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Annual allocation (Rs. in crore)	Plan approved by Empowered Committee (Rs. in crore)	Funds put at the disposal of DCPW for POLNET (in Rupees)	Balance central share excluding funds for POLNET (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	82.00	130.25	60,26,390	64,52,31,958 @
2	Arunachal Pradesh	05.20	10.9659	17,01,478	5,02,98,522
3	Assam	38.70	78.59	34,50,718	16,34,99,282
4	Bihar	54.00	Plan received	56,64,062	Being processed

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Chhattisgarh	19.00	33.381284	22,78,680	16,46,27,740
6	Goa	02.00	8.3679	6,97,828	1,93,02,172
7	Gujarat	50.00	108.32	36,42,768	49,63,57,232
8	Haryana	22.10	45.7150	23,53,666	21,86,46,334
9	Himachal Pradesh	06.70	Plan received	17,93,898	Being released
10	Jammu & Kashmir	28.50	65.3943954	21,04,530	28,28,95,470
11.	Jharkhand	18.00	25.4689803	26,93,726	12,46,51,175
12	Karnataka	75.00	160.0116547	38,93,938	74,61,06,062
13	Kerala	31.50	72.00	30,38,428	24,82,31,110
14	Madhya Pradesh	53.00	93.6150	58,28,196	46,22,46,804 @
15	Maharashtra	92.10	151.73128	53,96,962	67,40,03,038 @
16	Manipur	10.50	20.066396	13,69,288	58,95,712
17	Meghalaya	5.50	10.37	12,19,640	42,30,360
18	Mizoram	5.50	19.4177	8,18,462	5,41,81,538
19	Nagaland	13.50	12.95	13,52,294	6,34,27,550
20	Orissa	30.50	59.426744	36,25,824	16,19,24,176
21	Punjab	32.10	47.5561035	29,16,910	23,48,63,602@
22	Rajasthan	61.10	Plan received	51,42,370	Being released
23	Sikkim	03.20	Plan not received	9,02,292	
24	Tamil Nadu	68.10	95.5232	55,31,650	67,54,68,350
25	Tripura	05.60	27.550115	8,48,196	5,51,51,804
26	Uttar Pradesh	123.52	219.8092328	86,75,290	59,52,24,710
27	Uttaranchal	06.58	49.28466	15,81,158	6,42,18,842
28	West Bengal	56.50	Plan received	32,38,386	Being Processed
Total		1000.00		8,77,87,026	626,28,83,543

*[English]***IAS Officers in Kendriya Bhandar**

3064. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an IAS Officer came on selection in the Kendriya Bhandar but before completing the tenure he was allowed to go for the Central Government posting;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The officer when appointed to the post was not empanelled to hold Joint Secretary/equivalent posts under the Central Staffing Scheme. Subsequently, on his being empanelled to hold Joint Secretary/equivalent posts at the Centre, the officer requested for a posting at the level of Joint Secretary under the Central Staffing Scheme and accordingly he was allowed posting at the level of Joint Secretary in the Government of India.

Vacant Posts in Technical and Engineering Colleges

3065. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the All India Council of Technical Education has submitted a report which states that there are over 10000 vacancies of teaching staff lying vacant at various technical and engineering colleges across the country;
- (b) if so, the details and facts thereof;
- (c) the number of vacancies lying vacant in Government colleges and since when;
- (d) whether the Government has examined the reasons for such vacancies in Government colleges; and
- (e) if so, action taken by the AICTE in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (e) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has not submitted any such report. However, there is a general shortage of teachers in Technical Institutes including Engineering Colleges in the country. Appointments in Government Colleges are made according

to procedures laid down by the respective authorities. Minute details of vacancy position are not maintained centrally. Filling up of vacancies is a dynamic and continuous process. The vacancies are primarily due to non-availability of suitable teachers, particularly at higher level, because of the relative disinclination of competent professionals to join the teaching profession in view of generally better opportunities available elsewhere. To address the issue, AICTE has taken various initiatives by way of launching new schemes and strengthening existing schemes. AICTE has launched Early Faculty Induction Programme to attract bright students who can take up teaching as their career, by providing them scholarships to pursue post-graduate course at reputed institutions. Quality Improvement Programme provides opportunity to technical teachers to obtain higher qualifications. AICTE has also increased scholarship amount for post-graduate course to attract more students.

*[Translation]***Ban on Airconditioning Plants in Government Buildings/Accommodations**

3066. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal is under consideration to ban airconditioning plants in the Government buildings and accommodations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the airconditioning plants set up and operating in the Government buildings/Government accommodations are contributing in huge administrative expenditure and inflated electricity bills are destabilising the budget;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether demand of airconditioning plants in the Government buildings and accommodations is increasing;
- (f) if so, whether keeping in view the damage being caused to environment due to airconditioning plants in the Government buildings and accommodations, directions would be issued for limited use of airconditioning plants installed at present; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) It is true that the expenditure on installation of air-conditioning plants is heavier than for window type air conditioners. Budget for installation and their maintenance of AC plants is provided by the client departments. In buildings having multiple departments/ministries, where electricity bills are paid by CPWD, installation of A/C plants has resulted in increased electricity bills.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) Some materials used as refrigerants are harmful to the environment. However in all new airconditioner's use of environment friendly refrigerants are being encouraged. There is no proposal at present to limit the use of air-conditioning plants.

[English]

More Power to National Human Rights Commission

3067. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give more power to National Human Rights Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Amnesty International has also recommended to give more power of NHRC;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government so far in this regard; and

(e) the time by which more power is likely to be given to NHRC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (e) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has suggested certain amendments to the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 for enhancement of powers of the Commission. The Amnesty International (AI) has also recommended to give more powers

to NHRC. The Government has initiated action in the matter.

Provision of Books to Poor Students

3068. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to bring down the price of books of the NCERT as they are finding it very difficult to provide such costly books to all students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fee Structure for Universities and Colleges

3069. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided that Universities and colleges generate at least 15 percent of their annual expenditure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the Government have been considering to implement Anand Krishna and Rehman Committee reports on the fee structure;

(d) if so, the main recommendations of the committee;

(e) whether these recommendations are same as recommended by Economic Reforms Commission; and

(f) if not, the difference between these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has asked the University Grants Commission (UGC) recently for rationalization of fees in University/College system in general, with particular

reference to the institutions funded by the Central Government through the UGC, keeping in view the various recommendations received in this regard, including those made by Anand Krishnan and Mahmood-Ur-Rehman Committees.

(d) Anand Krishnan Committee has recommended, inter-alia, the review of maintenance grants norms for Delhi colleges, whereas the Mahmood-ur-Rehman Committee has recommended revision of fees structure in the Central and Deemed Universities.

(e) and (f) The Expenditure Reforms Commission, in its 9th Report has recommended, inter-alia, raising of fees to a reasonable level for general higher education and changing of the present system of determining grants-in-aid to educational institutions so that the institutions are allowed to retain a certain portion of additional resources they raise, for spending on some of their more important and urgent needs, besides extending freeships to students from poor families and scholarships to meritorious students.

Security on Coast

3070. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the security hazard posed to Tamil Nadu because of the long coast on the east in the wake of global terrorism;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to treat Tamil Nadu as a border state and provide financial assistance to tackle the situation;

(c) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Coastal States in this regard;

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

(e) the time by which such decision is likely to be taken on such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) Considering the vulnerability of the country's coasts to illegal cross border activities, the Governments of the Coastal States including Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory Administrations were advised to prepare perspective plans for coastal security for which certain indicative parameters were identified and circulated to them. While proposals from

some coastal States were received in this regard, preliminary scrutiny of these proposals reveal that the parameters of coastal security identified and circulated to the coastal States were not addressed adequately. The Coastal States were, therefore, advised to revise their proposals addressing the parameters adequately and indicating the time frame for implementation and phase wise financial requirements. Government would provide such assistance as feasible for implementation of the plan.

Technical Colleges/ Institutes

3071. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH:

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

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

(a) whether the Government have asked the technical colleges and institutes to raise 20% of the budget from consultancies and through alumni support;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that IITs are totally dependent on Government for their funding;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction;

(e) whether the Government propose to grant matching funds for the activities of IITs; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) to (f) Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are fully funded by the Central Government. However, they are encouraged to generate internal resources through sponsored research, consultancy etc. Income therefrom is retained by them for taking up different initiatives and development activities. From the current financial year, a formula based funding pattern with outcome focus has been introduced for the IITs. Under this funding pattern, grants of IITs are fixed based on level of activities more realistically taking into account the student numbers, performance, research and other considerations to ensure high standards of education and research in IITs.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we have gone to the next item.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Excepting the business before the House, nothing should go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): On behalf of Shri L.K. Advani, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Vol.I) (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7158/2003]

- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Vol.II) (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Union Territories without Legislature) for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7159/2003]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7160/2003]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Details Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7161/2003]

- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Ocean Development for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7162/2003]

- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Science and Technology for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7163/2003]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): On behalf of Shri Ananth Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7164/2003]

- (2) A copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Amendment Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 806 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2002 under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7165/2003]

- (3) A copy of the Ministers' Residences (Amendment) Rules, 2003 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.117 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 2003 under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7166/2003]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Vadodara, for the year 2001-2002.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Vadodara, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7167/2003]

- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2003-2004

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7168/2003]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI KARIYAMUNDA): Sir,
I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Coal Mines Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 2003 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 108(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 2003 under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7169/2003]

- (2) 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 Singareni Company Limited, Kothagudem, for the year 2001-2002.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7170/2003]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): On behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7171/2003]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7172/2003]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002, along with 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. L.T. 7173/2003]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Chennai, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Chennai, for the year 2001-2002.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7174/2003]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit

Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, for the year 2001-2002.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7175/2003]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Open School, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Open School, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7176/2003]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 2001-2002.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7177/2003]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 2000-2001, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 2000-2001.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7178/2003]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Open School, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Open School, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7179/2003]

- (13) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Open School, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7180/2003]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 2000-2001.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 2000-2001.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7181/2003]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): Sir, 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 Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, along with 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. L.T. 7182/2003]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government the working of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7183/2003]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 33 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:-
 - (i) The National Council for Teacher Education (Conditions of service of every employee appointed by the Council) Regulations, 2002 published in Notification No. F.No. 9-12/2002/NCTE in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 2002.
 - (ii) The NCTE (Form of application for

recognition, the time limit of submission of application, determination of norms and standards for recognition of teacher education programmes and permission to start new course or training) Regulations, 2002 published in Notification No. F.No. 9-18/2002/NCTE in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7184/2003]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7185/2003]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parisad, Mumbai, for the year 2001-2002.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parisad, Mumbai, for the year 2001-2002.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7186/2003]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Interceptions for the year 2002 under section 48 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7187/2003]

- (2) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding modification of the Award given by the Board of Arbitration in CA reference No. 1

of 1998 under the Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration in respect of the pay scales for the post of Computer in the Office of Registrar General, India.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7188/2003]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2003, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th March, 2003 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2003, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th March, 2003 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2003, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th March, 2003 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Eleventh Report

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D' SOUZA (NOMINATED): I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Women in Detention'.

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Forty Third to Forty Fifth Reports

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology:-

- (1) Forty-third Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2002-2003) relating to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
- (2) Forty-fourth Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Thirty-third Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2002-2003) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts).
- (3) Forty-fifth Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2002-2003) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Information Technology).

12.05 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
AND WELFARE**

Twenty Ninth Report

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (SAGAR): Sir, I beg to present a copy of the Twenty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare on "The Constitution (Ninety-fourth Amendment) Bill, 2002".

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let us take up Item No. 20. Shri Ramji Lal Suman to speak on the Calling Attention notice.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (VIDISHA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been large scale manipulation in the electoral rolls in Madhya Pradesh. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (BHOPAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly allow us to raise the Madhya Pradesh issue first. This is an important issue. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: The orders of the Election Commission are not being followed in Madhya Pradesh. The Collector has not been suspended there despite the Governor's order. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shivraj ji, atleast listen to him, only then you can understand.

[English]

There is a clear cut procedure that the Calling Attention Notice always has a priority over the 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

The Zero Hour will start only when the discussion on Calling Attention Motion is over. We will start the Zero Hour

only after taking up the Calling Attention Motion and then you can say what you want to say.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a Calling Attention Notice on this subject. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a serious situation arising out of the excavation. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me explain the position to the House. There are rules.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The rules provide that there is a priority to the Calling Attention Notices. After the Calling Attention is over, I am going to take up the 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The 'Zero Hour' has not yet started. Why have you started shouting? Do you not want me to follow the rules?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: I have given a Calling Attention Notice on the issue concerning Madhya Pradesh. Attempts are being made to disrespect the sanctity of Democracy there. The orders of the Election Commission are not being followed. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Agriculture Minister will read a statement on the Calling Attention Motion.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a Calling Attention Notice. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I didn't say that you have not given. That question does not arise.

[English]

The rules clearly state that the first priority would be for the Calling Attention Notices.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: I have also given a notice for Calling Attention Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we begin discussion on the Calling Attention notice which has been accepted. I will give you a chance to speak during the Zero Hour. I can't give you a chance to speak before that in any case.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (MIRYALGUDA): Sir, I have given a notice for an Adjournment Motion. I have not given a notice for the 'Zero Hour'. ...(Interruptions) Please see the rules. The notice for an Adjournment Motion has to be given priority over Calling Attention Notices. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Zero Hour has not started. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jaipal Reddy, would you please listen to me? All the notices for Adjournment Motions have been rejected.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you may make your statement now. I am not going to listen to anything else. Just go on reading your statement.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I would not allow any hon. Member to run the House in the manner in which he wants. The hon. Minister may please read the statement.

[Translation]

Can the House be run, if we do not conduct its business as per the rules?

...(Interruptions)

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation Arising out of Non-Payment of Remunerative Price to Potato Growers

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (FIROZABAD): Sir, I want to

draw the attention of the Hon. Agriculture Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and request him to give a statement in this regard.

"Situation arising out of non-payment of remunerative price to potato growers particularly in Uttar Pradesh and the steps taken by the Government in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AJIT SINGH): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the Members who hail from Agra, have expressed their concern over some problems of the potato growers. There is a Market Intervention Scheme of the Union Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you have to read the statement.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agriculture and horticulture produce, which are not covered under the Price Support Scheme, on the request of a State Government. As per approved guidelines, the Central Government and the State Government concerned bear losses, if any, on the basis of 50:50 subject to 25 per cent of the total procurement value of a commodity. The basic object of the MIS is to protect the interest of farmers in order to avoid distress sale of their produce in case of prices falling below the economic level in the situation of glut in the market due to bumper crop. Minimum Intervention Price (MIP) is determined on the basis of cost of production of a commodity.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh reported an estimated production of potato 102.00 lakh MT during 2002-2003 as compared to 95.70 lakh MT in the previous year and almost 84.00 lakh MT in 2000-2001. The rate of fair average quality potato was reported to be ruling between Rs.138 and Rs. 239 per quintal against the cost of production of Rs. 190 per quintal. In view of the prevailing low prices of potato, which was even lower than the cost of production, the Government of Uttar Pradesh requested the Ministry of Agriculture to consider the procurement of potato under MIS during the current season. I took a meeting on 5.2.2003 with the State Government at Lucknow for implementation of MIS for procurement of potato in Uttar Pradesh. It was decided in the meeting to procure one lakh MT of potato in Uttar Pradesh. It was also decided that 50,000 MT potato would be procured by the NAFED and 50,000 MT would be procured by the State designated agencies.

The State Government sent a proposal on 7.2.2003 for implementing MIS. A meeting was held here in the Ministry of

Agriculture on 11.2.2003 with the State Government officers. The State Government reported cost of production of fair average quality potato at Rs. 190 per quintal. After considering the proposal of the State Government, the Central Government sanctioned MIS for potato in Uttar Pradesh for a quantity of one lakh MT at MIP of Rs. 190 per quintal for a period from 22.2.2003 to 15.4.2003. Out of one lakh MT, NAFED was to procure 50,000 MT while 50,000 MT were to be procured by the designated agencies of the State Government. NAFED and State agencies have opened centres in 24 districts for procurement of potato in Uttar Pradesh under MIS. The procurement operations have commenced from 22.2.2003.

It has been reported that the ruling prices of fair average quality potato in the market have since improved and at present range between Rs. 200 and Rs. 240 per quintal. Since the price of fair average quality potato is ruling above the MIP, i.e., Rs. 190 per quintal, farmers are not coming forward to offer their produce for procurement under the Scheme. Therefore, no procurement has been made so far though the procuring agencies are ready to procure produce brought to them.

It has been experienced that the announcement of implementation of MIS has been helpful to stabilise the market price of potato and thereby ensuring remunerative price to the farmers.

No request from any other State Government has come so far for starting procurement of potato under MIS.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Agriculture Minister is the son of Chaudhary Charan Singh ji. Therefore, I had expected of him that he might not be serious about any other issues but he would certainly be serious on the farmer's issue, but that did not happen.

Sir, my Calling Attention Motion was regarding potato and I had expected of him that he would understand all the problems of the potato growers and therefore he would definitely do justice with them. The situation has deteriorated to such an extent during the last two-three years that the farmers took their potato produce to the mandis of Jaipur and Mumbai but the price of potato was so low that all the farmers had to leave these mandis after discarding their potato produce there. They had to come back as they did not get reasonable price. Today, the farmers are the most disgruntled as there is no proper arrangement for irrigation, improved and quality seeds are not made available to them. there is a serious power

crisis, water table has gone down. Today, the potato growers are passing through a very serious crisis. The likely production of potato this time raised as per the Agriculture Minister.
...(Interruptions)

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (BHOPAL): One should not speak at length on the Calling Attention Motion.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not fair.

[English]

This is not the proper way. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

If she speaks like this I would sit down. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

Sir, this is not the way. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: You please do not make a lengthy speech. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR): Sir, this is not proper. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me explain.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, you have stated that after this, you will allow them even from the treasury Benches, continuous interruption is going on. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Somnathji, why do you interrupt? ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Umaji, so much of anger does not before you. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was submitting that. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It should be a brief statement.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was submitting that the likely production of potato in Uttar Pradesh would be around 102 lakh tonnes as per the Agriculture Minister. The West Bengal ranks next to Uttar Pradesh in terms of production of potatoes and this time the production of potato has been more there. The statement which the hon. Minister has just made and the meeting which he held with the officers, a decision was taken at the meeting that one lakh metric tonnes of potatoes would be procured from Uttar Pradesh and that this procurement would be made through the NAFED and the State Government agencies. I do not know as to where the NAFED has been procuring potatoes and as also how many procurement centres have been set up. The NAFED has not opened any procurement centre anywhere. Shri Ajit Singh ji was just now saying that he had opened one. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Yes, Sir, I have opened.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: It is true that you have opened it in Allahabad. The Hon. Minister admits that the cost of production of potato is approximately Rs. 212 per quintal. Mr. Minister, I would like to tell you for your information that the centre which you have opened in Allahabad, potato is being sold there at Rs.190/- per quintal and the farmers are not getting reasonable price for it there too. The assurance made by the Government that NAFED would open procurement centres all over the State for procuring potatoes, is also not being fulfilled. Opening of which centres you are talking about. You have admitted that the cost of production of potato is Rs. 212 per quintal and the farmers are getting Rs. 190 for one quintal of potato. I would like to draw your attention towards the main problem. The hon. Minister, Sir, I would like to know as to why are we out of the international competition, what is the deficiency in quality of our product? Have we tried to understand that? I think that there is a need for improvement in that. If a farmer does not get electricity, water and fertilizers properly, then how will he undertake cultivation? This question does not confine to only the potato growers, rather it is concerned with the agricultural labourers. People get employment in villages. Issues of transportation and freight are also involved. All these questions are connected with the inputs linked with the production of potatoes. This government should immediately announce the support price of potato. Ajit Singh ji has stated that the Government would start procuring potatoes from 20th February.

You kindly ascertain as to how many procurement centres have been opened in the entire state as you had said

that NAFED would start procurement from 20th February. Also consider the question of announcing the support price of potato. One Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Kokab Habib who is his follower says that the support price for potato should be Rs. 350 per quintal. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, I am concluding.

A delegation visited abroad in the last few days, the commissioner of Agricultural production of UP also accompanied them. He has made a statement in which it was reported that the potato of Uttar Pradesh would be exported to the gulf countries. I want to ask only 2-3 questions – one is what are we doing to improve the quality of potato? Second, the support price for potato should be announced and that should be at least Rs. 400 per quintal. You have also created an agriculture export zone. How much amount was incurred in creating that zone? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (VIDISHA): Do you want to devote your entire speech to the quality of potato, please come to the point. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you permission, you may ask the question.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Chouhanji will tell me about this. I will learn from him later on. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will get benefitted from his experience later on.

One big question is that as to what is the utility of the potato export zone that has been created, how much money was spent on that and how many farmers have been benefitted by that? As per my information only 55 farmers have been benefitted and all of them belong to 7-8 families. Through you, I would also like to make submission that the State Government's delegation which visited Dubai had said that potato would be procured in Dubai and from there it would be supplied to the gulf countries. If the potato is to be exported to the Gulf countries, what is quantum of potato to be exported to them? In this connection I would like to know from the hon. Minister that before 1963 the concession meant for the farmers used to be given to the cooperative societies by the Government. With the efforts of the late Chaudhary Charan Singh, the Government started providing them directly to the farmers. I would like to know from the Agriculture Minister as to what safeguards are being provided in the production of the potato growers and to save them from the crisis, what action the Government has taken to provide them reasonable support price so as to ameliorate the condition of the farmers as the cost of production has increased and what steps are being taken to supply the potato produce to other countries including the Gulf countries. Will the Hon. Minister give a reply to these questions in detail?

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (ARAMBAGH): Sir, I have given notice and I may be permitted to speak on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as 'Calling Attention Notice' is concerned, only the Member who has given the notice is allowed to speak and nobody else.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, I have given notice on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice will be taken up during 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (HOOGLY): Sir, since he has given the notice, you may please permit him.

MR. SPEAKER: If I permit him, then I will have to permit one hundred more Members.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Hundred Members would not ask for permission, and only one Member is asking permission to speak on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: 'Hundred persons' does not literally mean 'hundred' Members; it means 'many' Members.

[Translation]

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Hon. Speaker, Sir, when we said in February that the price of potato ranged from Rs. 138 to Rs. 218 per quintal, the state government said that it needed the implementation of the market Intervention scheme. As I had said that the state government decided to open purchase centres in 24 districts. So far as I know, at least one centre was opened in Allahabad and the state government stated that the cost of production was Rs.190/- per quintal. The opinion of the Hon'ble Member could be different in this regard. But what the state government told us. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: I have quoted what the Hon'ble Minister said and as per his statement which had been published in the newspapers, the cost of production is stated to be Rs. 212/- per quintal and the State Government puts it at Rs. 190 per quintal. Thus there is a variation in both these statements.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the State Government stated that the cost of production of the average fair quality of potato was Rs. 190/- per quintal. Therefore, we fixed its price at Rs. 190. Purchase Centres were required to be opened in 24 districts. I would like to tell the Hon. Members

that the prices increased thereafter. I have got the figures of prices of February 25 and March 7, at which potato was sold in the mandis. On 25th February, the rates in Agra mandi were 210 rupees, in Kanpur Mandi ranging from 220 rupees to 245 rupees, in Allahabad Mandi - ranging from 200 rupees to 210 rupees, in Gorakhpur mandi - ranging from 210 rupees to 220 rupees and in Faizabad Mandi-ranging from 210 rupees to 220 rupees. Nobody was coming to these purchase centers to sell potatoes but the purpose behind opening the purchase centres was that the farmers should at least get their cost price. The market intervention scheme always results in increase in prices in the market. As regards making export, a delegation of the State Government had gone abroad. I do now know, whether or not that delegation has given its report but the NAFED has received some order for export. The State Government is also giving transport subsidy for carrying potato to other States and for its export.

As far as the quality is concerned, there is a potato research institute in Shimla. That institute has developed seeds for a new variety of potato wherein quantity of sugar has gone down. Now it has become easy to export or process potato. Four potato export zones have been opened and out of them, one zone is in Agra which has been opened last year. That will take some time. Now how many farmers have been benefited through that export zone, it has to be worked out. Each export Zone have some professors. They arrange for training of the farmers and guide them how pesticides are to be used. All these things are there. The State Government has given the land and this process is going on.

Today itself a conference was called on behalf of APEDA wherein a number of overseas potato purchasing organizations had participated. The quality of potato is improving in the country. A mention has been made about the storage. Last year the rates of storage were 82 rupees per quintal in Uttar Pradesh but this year the rates are 81 rupees per quintal every where. The way the storage capacity has increased during the last some years, accordingly after discussing the matter, the Association has automatically reduced the rates for storage of potato. They have reduced one rupee and we are trying to improve the quality of potato. It is true that the quantity of seed we are producing, all that is not reaching to the farmers. But we believe that with improving the quality of potato through export zone, our export of potato will also go up. The way the production is increasing, we want diversification. Potato is an important produce and the government is fully concentrating on it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA (DAMOH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Election Commission has issued directions to suspend officers of Madhya Pradesh government. ...*(Interruptions)* A number of irregularities have been made in the electoral rolls in Madhya Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please, understand what I am going to speak. There have been certain practices established in this House. I do not want to go beyond the practices. The practice has been that when the Speaker stands, the others have to sit down. That is the first practice.

The practice in the House is quite clear. I had said that I would give opportunity during 'Zero Hour' to those Members who had given notices for Adjournment Motions. Those notices had not been allowed by me.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please! Everybody should listen to this so that the matters become clear. Thereafter the Members are at liberty to do what they want to.

SHRI ANIL BASU (ARAMBAGH): On Calling Attention, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. The rule on Calling Attention is quite different. I will send you the book of rules so that you will find what the rules are.

As regards the Adjournment Motions the rule is that after the notices of Adjournment Motions are disposed of and they are not admitted, then we go to 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (BHOPAL): This is not a routine matter. Democracy is being killed. This is the most important question before this country. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody's matter is important. Please allow me to complete.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: You order us to discuss it first of all. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

When I am addressing the House Umaji, you must allow me to address the House. Or, should I sit down?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: I apologise. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of tendering apology.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: First of all you order a discussion on it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, those who had raised the Adjournment Motion may be allowed to speak for two minutes each. Thereafter, we will go to the Zero Hour.

When we go to other notices of Zero Hour, I will give you the first priority to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter pertains to Madhya Pradesh. There an unprecedented constitutional crisis has arisen. The Election Commission is not ready to accept, the Chief Minister is not ready to accept and the State Government is not ready to accept. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: This is very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to give you the first priority when I come to Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ): Sir, everyday they behave like this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: One Member from your side may speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have made up my mind.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: If you want any change in this rule, I am ready. You go to the Rules Committee. If they amend the rules and I am ready.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an important issue. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked to speak on the rules and not on the subject. I have told you about the rule and about this rule, you may say what you want to say.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasad Ji. Let me listen him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: The Election Commission has asked the Madhya Pradesh government that. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: About this subject I have asked that I am going to give the chance to those who are not in favour of the adjournment motion. At that time I will give you the first chance. What more you want.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: An unprecedented constitutional crisis has arisen in Madhya Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to speak under the rules, I will allow you.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please talk as per rules. Take the Rule Book and talk to me.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Achariaji, you express your views in two minutes. Today I am definitely going to allow you. I understand that your matter is important. I will certainly

give you an opportunity. If you want, then there is some other way. other device also and through that device I can give you more chance. But please cooperate. You know that we have already discussed it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear both the parties.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please cooperate with the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): Sir, there is a serious situation in five districts of West Bengal because of erosion. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, this subject has already been discussed in the House.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: No, Sir. We have not discussed it in the House. Today thousands of people are on dharna. This is a very important subject.

MR. SPEAKER: But the subject is, no doubt, important. That is why I am allowing you to speak.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, thousands of people from West Bengal have come to Delhi and they are holding dharna at Jantar Mantar.

The situation is very serious in West Bengal. The Government of West Bengal, to tackle the issue of erosion in the five districts, had sent a proposal to the Union Government. They had asked for more than Rs. 700 crore. But only Rs. 18 crore was released one year back. The Government of West Bengal has already submitted the utilisation report. But after that, so far, not a single paise has been released for tackling the serious erosion problem in the State of West Bengal.

Sir, this is not a State issue. This is not a problem of a particular State.

It should be treated as a national problem. Hundreds of villages have been affected; a number of villages have been washed away. Hundreds of people have become homeless:

they have lost their houses and their lands. The Central Government has not come forward to assist the State Government to tackle this problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, please sit down. Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Rupchand Pal and Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh can associate themselves with this issue since they have given notices regarding this issue.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I demand that the Government should provide adequate funds to tackle this problem of erosion which is very serious in my district.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, please conclude. I have heard your problem and the other three hon. Members can associate themselves with this issue.

Okay. The next item is 'India's stand on war on Iraq', to be raised by Shri Prabodh Panda. Shri Panda, you can take only two minutes.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (HOOGLY): Sir, the Government should respond to this serious situation. Hundreds of people are sitting on the roads. Their livelihood is lost. Their lands are lost. In such a Situation the Government should respond. Let the Government respond to this serious situation of erosion of Rivers Ganga-Padma.

12.36 hrs.

[English]

(i) RE: INDIA'S STAND ON REPORTED THREAT OF ATTACK BY USA ON IRAQ

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (MIDNAPORE): Sir, I have given a notice of Adjournment Motion as the stand taken by the Union Government in regard to the impending war on Iraq is very confusing. Rather it seems that it is contrary to the policy of non-alignment followed by our Government

Sir, through you, I would like to appeal to the Government that we should have a full-fledged discussion on this subject. What is our stand in regard to war on Iraq? May I know whether the Government is against war-mongerism or this jingoism of the US Administration? This should be made clear.

My point is that this item should be taken as a priority item for discussion in this august House.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (LATUR): Sir, yesterday, on

behalf of the Government, Dr. Malhotra said that, if necessary, the Prime Minister would make a statement on the floor of the House. We appreciate it.

The situation is worsening day by day. The Parliament is in Session; it is necessary that the stand of the Government should be made clear to the Members of Parliament. If it is not made clear to the Members of Parliament, we would be held responsible for having not done our duty; and the Government will also be held responsible for not having informed the Members and having not done its duty. Therefore, we are seeking that the Prime Minister should come before the House. This is the most important issue for the world, for many countries and for India also. So, the Government should appraise us of that stand that it wants to take. We are making a submission to you, Sir, that the Prime Minister should be advised to come to the House and make a statement.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (SOUTH DELHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday a meeting was held of the leaders of all the political parties. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please listen and do not interrupt. The discussion is going on smoothly and let it continue like this.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA.: I had not given the statement on behalf of the Government. If the government have to give the statement, they will give it. Yesterday, on behalf of the party I had said. I am expressing my own views. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will see whether the Government want to react or not.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (RAJGARH): What is this that he is speaking on behalf of his party and the government will give a separate statement.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I am not giving the statement. I am expressing my own views.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Dr. Malhotra is one of the leaders of a party.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (KHAJURAHO): This is the statement of the government. What is the meaning of his own statement. The government is responsible in the House. The statement should come from the government and Prime Minister should give the statement.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Dr. Malhotra to speak; let him speak.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: On the issue of Iraq, the whole country and all the political parties had evolved the consensus and there were no differences. I only want to submit that on this question, the country should not be shown as divided. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I strongly object to it. We are not dividing the nation. We only want the Government to step forward and take a stand in consonance with the mood of the people of India against war. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (BALASORE): Sir, I am on a point of order. Please allow me to speak for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, please allow me to raise my point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (PALGHAT): There is no point of order during 'Zero Hour'. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: So many times in the past, points of order have been raised during 'Zero Hour'. ...*(Interruptions)* When you have allowed me, why should they object to it? ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, you have said that all those Members who have given notices for the Adjournment Motion will be first given an opportunity to speak. I agree to that. But, as per the convention, a Member of the Ruling party cannot bring in an Adjournment Motion. ...*(Interruptions)* So, all the times the Opposition will bring Adjournment Motion in the House and thus will get the first opportunity to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Every day, in the name of bringing an Adjournment Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, he can also move an Adjournment Motion against the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I must explain to you that under rules, you are not prohibited from bringing the Adjournment Motion. If you wish to bring any Adjournment Motion you can do it and I will follow the same procedure. You can move the Adjournment Motion on any issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I am talking of the convention. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to change the convention, there is a procedure. You can come to the Rules Committee and get it changed.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I will do that. Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is correct that there was a meeting of the Leaders of all parties on a very-very important issue which is agitating all sections of the House, namely, the situation developing in Iraq and the stand of the United States Government, which is openly threatening war in spite of the Security Council's Resolution to the contrary.

The leading countries in Europe, like France, Germany and Russia have openly opposed this. Even in England there is a revolt by the Members of Parliament against the Prime Minister. In that meeting, we wanted that the view of the country as a whole should be very clearly stated through a Resolution passed in the House. My humble proposal in that meeting was supported by the majority of the leaders attending that meeting. But that has not found favour with the Government. No reason has been given as to why India as a whole should not oppose the threat of war. Nothing has been said in spite of our clearest request to the Prime Minister of India that at least we should make clear that we condemn the attitude that has been taken. At least a Resolution in this regard should be passed in the House. We should make it clear to the world that India would not give any facility in case of any war. We should make our position clear. We are the leader of the NAM. ...*(Interruptions)* Unfortunately, a very disappointing reply has come, as if it was justified. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am requesting the Government to make a statement on the issue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Prime Minister should come. This is a very serious matter. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: The Prime Minister should reply in this House. This is a very serious matter. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I know that is your demand. Let the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs say on this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not speaking on this subject. I am only replying to your point. I have apprised the Prime Minister of the sentiments of the House. I have to ask the Prime Minister as to when will it be convenient for him to make a statement. Let me know it and then I will inform you.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is going to make a statement.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (BALLIA, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the Members have said that it is a developing situation. It is developing into a serious crisis. If things are today something, tomorrow, they may be different. So, the House cannot commit itself to any position that the Government may take today. The nation should be one. The Prime Minister has made a statement that he wants peace and that we are not going to support war in any way. If the whole nation is to be represented by the representatives of various political leaders representing here, they should sign a statement along with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition and that statement should be made available to the whole world. If you discuss something in the House, I am sorry to say that different types of views will be expressed here and it will not express the unity of the country but would express the divergent views.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I may be allowed to submit that we are not in favour of dividing the House or the country. We have not yet asked for a discussion. We have asked for the statement by the Government. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, a lot of doubts have

arisen because of the Prime Minister's statement of taking a middle path. What is the middle path vis-a-vis the situation in Iraq.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (VIDISHA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may also be given chance to speak. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If needed, I am going to provide you an opportunity to speak even after one o' clock.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (BHOPAL): Sir, you have not taken the matter seriously. I am leaving the House with your kind permission.

12.48 Hrs.

(Kumari Uma Bharati then left the House)

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI (REWA): Sir, is it not an attempt to threaten.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not an attempt to threaten.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jaipal Reddy ji, I have given you an opportunity to speak. If your partymen will do so, then how will I be able to give you the opportunity. You will not be able to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: At least, you should control the Members of your own Party.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (MIRYALGUDA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am today rising on a matter of not only urgent and paramount public importance but also of disturbing import.

Sir, the Home Minister of Gujarat Government, Shri Amit Shah made a public admission that the Government has conducted a survey through the Police Department on Christian families in many districts. The districts include Ahmedabad, Surat, Jamnagar, Banaskanta, Sabarkanta, and Kutch. In the past one week, the Police have visited a numerous Christian families in these districts. The explanation given by the Home Minister is that the Police was given the task of collecting statistics because of a question put by my senior colleague, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

If the State Government does not have ready statistics what the State Government does in reply to any question put either in the Parliament or in the Assembly is to say that they do not have the statistics. No State Government can ever be allowed to conduct surveys to collect statistics through the Police Department. The point is this that in Gujarat a reign of terror has been unleashed on the Christian community. ...*(Interruptions)* The State of Gujarat has been converted into a Police State. ...*(Interruptions)* What the Government of Gujarat has done has never been done in the history of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ): What he is telling are facts. You are threatening them. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, such a thing has never been done in the history of India. ...*(Interruptions)* No Police Department can ever be allowed to visit private families to collect statistics. ...*(Interruptions)* Since it relates to the safety and security of the minorities, I would request you to advise the hon. Home Minister to make a statement on the situation. ...*(Interruptions)* The Home Minister must be asked to make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)* Let the Home Minister collect the facts from the State of Gujarat and make official statement. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, let the Home Minister be summoned. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (PALGHAT): Sir, we also associate ourselves with him. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, kindly advise the hon. Home Minister to make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If the Government wants to react, then they may do so.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, such a thing has never been done in the history of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, let the Home Minister make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Government to react to it. If they want they can react to it; otherwise not. Please sit down now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, has such a thing ever been done? ...*(Interruptions)* Is it legally permissible? ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, the Home Minister of Gujarat issued instructions to the Police Department in Gujarat. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (GORAKHPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what he is saying is wrong. By saying so, the image of the country is being tarnished. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister reply to it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The Adjournment Motion of Shri Jaipal Reddy has not been accepted. As such he was provided an opportunity to speak during zero hour. He has expressed his views before the House. Now the government have to see whether something is to be said or not to be said thereon. I think his request should be sent to the Minister of Home Affairs.

[English]

I think, the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister has listened to it. ...*(Interruptions)* Paswanji, now you please express your views.

12.54 hrs.

(ii) RE: NOMINATION OF MEMBERS TO
DELIMITATION COMMISSION

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (HAJIPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention towards such an important issue on which the members of both sides are united and that is the Delimitation Commission issue. According to Delimitation Act, 2002, Delimitation Committee was constituted. As Speaker, you have appointed maximum five members from each state in that Committee. There are 10, associated members in that Committee out of which five are from Lok Sabha and five from assemblies. They have been nominated. A number of days have rolled by but till date none of the members of Parliament knows as to where the office of the delimitation committee has been housed, where this office is functioning and what they are doing. According to the delimitation Act, it has been mentioned.

[English]

the Commission shall associate with itself for the purpose of assisting it in its duties in respect of each state.

[Translation]

It is the duty of all the members to associate and to assist them but none of the members knows about it. As such it is your issue and not ours. Either you remove all the members or rectify it. Ready-made things come and we all are asked to approve them. I think it is a matter of privilege. I have to request that there is no definition of the associated member in the Act but it is deemed that apart from voting right, the Members enjoy all their rights.

But, I would like to say from both the sides that none of the Members knows about it. As such I want your ruling that you should protect the associated Members.

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS (TRICHUR): Sir, we also associate ourselves with this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have only one more notice which I have received from Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi. If other Members, also want to speak on this, I am doubtful whether your subject can be taken up.

[Translation]

I cannot allow everyone.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL (BETUL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this information is being leaked in Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The very Act of Delimitation which was passed by this House did indicate firstly that the year 1991 should be the basis. Section 5 of the Act that we have passed provides for the role of the Associate Members. I had the privilege to serve the Delimitation Commission in 1971 when I was in this House. At that time the procedure was that the State Electoral Office shall prepare a draft document consulting the Associate Members and the Members and that draft should come to the main Commission. The commission will go on hearing that draft involving the sitting MPs of that particular House to know their observations.

Unfortunately now the basic departure is that the State Electoral Office has not been asked to prepare any draft; Members also have not been asked to give any proposals; a

suo motu draft has been prepared from the Central Delimitation Council and suddenly the Members are called and told that this is the draft and this is the summary. In 99 per cent of cases the fate of the Members and their constituencies are decided in a *suo motu* manner.

Secondly, no specific guideline has been formulated pertaining to the role of the Associate Members in the Delimitation Commission as to how they will proceed on the issue. Thirdly, - and this is most important - the Delimitation Act complements to only readjustment of the boundaries of Assembly and Lok Sabha Constituencies whereas in this case the entire reorganisation of the constituency is being done. Therefore, a lot of apprehension has been created. I desire that the hon. Law Minister should first consult the present Members who are in the capacity of Associate Members to know the details without wasting the time of the House and come back to the House with the comprehensive guidelines, and if necessary with necessary amendment to the main Act also.

I think that can solve the problem to a great extent. Otherwise, I am afraid, we are all under suspicion and doubt as to what is being done to our constituencies and nobody is taken into confidence.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (DELHI SADAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with what the both Members have said since the same thing has happened in the case of Delhi also. The interesting thing is that first it was said that this draft has been prepared by the Delimitation Commission and in the next meeting it was said that this had been prepared by one Member out of the three Members of the Commission but Members are not aware of it. They ask us to hold a discussion in this regard but prohibit us from expressing our views. Such Commission had also been set up earlier. We also participated in its meeting but the way this Commission has been working, it seems to me that. ...*(Interruptions)* Here the BJP is not in the picture, there is Congress Government in Delhi. But what I want to say that their attitude is such that they think what they have formulated, that is final. Is a Member of no value? I want to say that this issue should be reconsidered.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a small point. And that is the base of this Delimitation Commission has been made the year 1991 whereas it should have been the year 2001. The population of Delhi was 94 lakhs in 1994 which has now increased to one and half crores. Therefore the base year of this Commission should be the year 2001. This should be

reconsidered under the set procedure. It should not be that the Commission has thrust it upon us. Whether the Government would implement it or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this very House has set up the Delimitation Commission and under the law you people selected us as associate Members of the Delimitation Commission. But neither meeting of the Delimitation Commission is held nor are we consulted. The purpose for which the Commission was set up, is not being served. Either the Government should wind up the Delimitation Commission or our names should be deleted from that. The Government should do as it thinks fit. We are neither consulted nor taken into confidence. DD is to be adjusted, areas are to be shifted, but we have no information in this regard. The Government is at fault for. The Government is manipulating things. Either the Government should wind it up or our names should be deleted. We do not want to be in that.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL: Do not bring in politics in that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Do not politicise that as to this is of the BJP or that is of the Congress. Whatever manner it is possible, we should consider over it and an all party meeting should be convened to decide in this matter.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, let the Law Minister take a meeting of the associated Members and decide on the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the enactment of the Delimitation Act, information is being leaked from there and they are saying that they will act like that. It is being published in the newspapers daily that the Delimitation Commission has reported this or that. If the Delimitation Commission has leaked the report in Madhya Pradesh, action should be taken against those responsible for it. We support what Khuranaji has said.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, an all-party meeting should be convened to decide on this issue.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP (KOTTAYAM): Sir, I have a different matter to raise. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (CHIRAYINKIL): Sir, I have also given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It seems there are many Members who are desirous of speaking on this issue. There are many Members and political parties who would like to express their views on this issue. The issue is concerning the Law Minister. I want to know whether the Government would like to make any observation on this issue.

On the issue of delimitation, it seems that the whole House is very sensitive. They want this issue to be considered and want to express their opinions. Some Members have already expressed themselves. Now, I cannot allow every Member to speak on this issue. Would the Government like to say something on this issue?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will apprise the Law Minister of the feelings of the House and would ask him to call an all-party meeting since the entire House is unanimous and after hearing everyone's views future course of action would be decided...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, I have disallowed your notice of adjournment motion. You are allowed to speak only on the issue that you have mentioned in your notice and nothing beyond that.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP (KOTTAYAM): Sir, I have a different matter to raise. You may please allow me to speak. Two weeks back, the Home Minister assured this House that he would make a statement on firing of adivasis in Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (PALGHAT): Sir, even today, a lot of people are missing. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ): Sir, the Home Minister assured the House that he would make a statement on the issue of adivasis. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that I am disposing of those matters which are raised in the House in the form of Adjournment Motions.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. All other notices have been disposed of except the notice of Kunwar Akhilesh Singh. I am going to give him two minutes to speak and thereafter, you can raise the issue of Madhya Pradesh which you are trying to raise for a long time. Thereafter, Shri Suresh Kurup, you may also speak. Please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A.C. JOS (TRICHUR): Sir, matters relating to States are raised everyday in this House. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not admitted his notice. But I have said that....

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If so many Members want to speak simultaneously, I cannot give anybody a chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, you can ask me as to what you exactly want. I am not able to understand.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down. Only one Member should speak. But others must sit down. Only one Member will be allowed to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you want to speak and the other Member also wants to speak. There is no discipline at all. Let me listen to him. I have permitted him. After him I will allow you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please tell me what you want.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me listen to the Member as to what he wants to say.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (ADOOR): Sir, this is a State subject. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, this is not a State subject. ...(Interruptions) Even today the adivasis are missing. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Krishnadas, are you not going to sit down?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: No. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have not permitted you to raise the issue that you want to raise.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this happening - you are behaving in a childish manner - even when I am on my legs, you all people also stand up.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are all elderly people. You are sent by lakhs of people to this House. You have no discipline.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted him. Why should you start shouting? This is not the way in which the House should be conducted. I am only telling him that on the issue that he have given notice, he can speak later.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (CHIRAYINKIL): I have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Radhakrishnanji, what should I do in your case?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have noticed that you have given a notice.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh, I have made it clear to you. I have disallowed your notice for Adjournment Motion. I have only allowed you to speak on MPLAD and you restrict your speech to that and not beyond that. Otherwise, I will not permit you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: What about our issue?
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When I take it up, I will allow you. The issue is different today.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, U.P.): Hon. Speaker, Sir, only yesterday, you had convened a meeting for the smooth functioning of the House. I would like to submit politely as you see yourself that the people who had made promises, how far they are keeping their promises.

Sir, serious allegations are being levelled in respect of misappropriation of funds under the MPLADS and I have been demanding all along in the House a CBI inquiry into these allegations. The general public has the impression in their mind that corruption is prevailing under the MPLADS as the Government has not conducted a CBI inquiry into the charges of corruption levelled in respect of the MPLADS. Therefore, the Members sitting in the House are not serious about this issue. Sir, the Parliament has two chambers - Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. A discussion was held in the Rajya Sabha on this serious issue yesterday only. But no discussion has been held on this issue in the Lok Sabha so far. These allegations assume seriousness when the Members of this very House trade charges against the Members of this House itself. Through you, I demand that the Members who have levelled charges through the newspapers or the media, an inquiry should be instituted to look into the funds allocated under the MPLADS to the concerned Members and their charges should also be looked into. ... (Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is not allowed.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh, you are taking advantage of my permission.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh, I did not permit you to speak about other things.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh, I have given you only two minutes. Two minutes are over.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not taking anything on record of what he says. Hon. Members, please sit down. Whatever he says, will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, you are not prepared to follow the discipline in the House, Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, please go ahead with your submission.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will take care of it. Do not worry about it.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever Shri Akhilesh ji is speaking, that is not going on record.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (VIDISHA): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the issue which I am going to raise is not concerned with any party rather it concerns with the Safety of Democracy and the Constitution.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: He can speak anything but nothing is going on record.

[English]

Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, I have given you permission only because you were on a limited point. Yesterday, those leaders who were present in the House, all agreed that when the Speaker stands, they would sit down. Please observe some discipline.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing of his submission is going on record. His allotted two minutes were over.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me talk to him. His allotted two minutes were completed.

Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, I have heard you. The only point that you have raised is that a discussion in the Rajya Sabha took place and in the Lok Sabha it could not take place. You are aware that there was no specific notice here like in the Rajya Sabha.

Secondly, in the Business Advisory Committee, there was some other discussion which I am not supposed to disclose here. Therefore, it was not discussed. I am of the opinion that on the same lines, as it was discussed in the Rajya Sabha, if the Members want to discuss that issue, that can be considered for permission. I will take it to the Business Advisory Committee in due course of time.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, I have already permitted you. Please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Excepting what Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan says, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Akhilesh ji, please sit down. All other members also please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, you also make a very dignified submission. I have heard your issue. The issue is important in nature. You must say it with all dignity and it should be to the point.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, you must bring your subject on record.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Sir, the subject which I am raising is not concerning with any party but rather it is concerning with the Safety and Securing of the country and the Constitution as well. This issue concerns the entire House and I want that a comprehensive debate should be held on this subject. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Akhilesh ji, I personally request you to please sit down. This behaviour of yours is not good.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, this is more than enough.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will take care of Kunwar Akhilesh Singh. Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, please sit down. This is not fair. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, It is not fair. You are not giving other Members opportunity to speak in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject which I want to raise does not concern any party. Therefore, I request that this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shivraj Singh Chouhan ji, you please make your submission. Only what you are speaking is going on record and nothing else. This is not a good behaviour.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan says will go on record. Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, I have already told you that I am going to allow a discussion on this issue. What else do you want?

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how this House will be conducted in this way? I am not able to make my submission. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You do not want to obey the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: When we take up discussion on this issue, then you can discuss it. If the Business Advisory Committee allows it, I am ready to have a discussion on this issue. Shivraj ji, please carry on.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue which I am raising is concerned with the security of the country and the sanctity of the Constitution.

I am not raising this issue for levelling charges and counter-charges against anyone. Shri Chandra Shekhar is present here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep silence in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: The entire House should discuss this issue seriously and there should be a comprehensive discussion on it. Large scale irregularities have been committed in the electoral rolls in Madhya Pradesh. When the Election Commission checked the electoral rolls, it was found that out of 41 Assembly segments, in some 19000 and in some others 23000 fake voter names had been added to the electoral rolls. When the Election Commission conducted a full inquiry and large scale irregularities were detected, it directed the State Government to suspend three collectors there. More than half a dozen officers committed large scale irregularities in the electoral rolls there at the behest of the State government. The Election Commission directed the Madhya Pradesh government to take stern action against them, but the Madhya Pradesh government and the Chief Minister of the State have not taken any action against them till date. They have even gone on record saying that they are not going to take any action. ...*(Interruptions)* They will issue notice for that and also talk to them.

Sir, I think that the electoral roll is the most sacred document of democracy. ...*(Interruptions)* If the correct electoral roll is not prepared. ...*(Interruptions)* We have given a notice for discussion on this issue under rule 193 and we have also given a Calling Attention Notice. Sir, a comprehensive debate should be held on this issue under Rule 193. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There can be a debate on any issue. But it is possible only if the Hon. Members cooperate.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI (REWA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a submission on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Sir, this issue concerns the State. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, an attempt has been made to malign the Madhya Pradesh Government. ...*(Interruptions)* Shri Chouhan was just now saying that the Election Commission had given directions to the Madhya Pradesh government for suspension of some employees. What I want to say is that the constitution has fully empowered the Election Commission, and the Election Commission has full powers under Article

324. ...*(Interruptions)* If the Election Commission has written a letter, the State Government has a right to take a decision on that and it is already engaged in that process. The Chief Minister of the State has said that he will talk to the Election Commission on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)* Thereafter, appropriate steps would be taken. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, Lok Sabha cannot decide about the suspension of any employee. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Thawarchand Gehlotji, now you may please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT (SHAJAPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Election Commission passed an order to take actions against the officers responsible for the irregularities in the electoral rolls in Madhya Pradesh, the Chief Minister of the state challenged that order of the Election Commission and refused to comply with that. That create a constitutional crisis. ...*(Interruptions)* That act of the State Government completely undermines our democratic system and the institution of the Election Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: On this issue, I am prepared to allow a discussion under some notice, if the Business Advisory Committee agrees, and, therefore, this issue may be closed now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT: Action should be taken against the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* Either the erring officers should be suspended or the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh should be sacked. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandra Shekhar wants to say something. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (BALLIA, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to submit one thing. Everyday some or the other member from this side or that side says here that

the matters relating to states should not be raised here. Everyday this point is raised and we are unable to control them.

Our Constitution is not threatened only through the acts of some officers but also through our acts. The worst kind of violation of the Constitution takes place when the members keep on speaking in the House even after not being allowed to do so by the Chair. Even after the code of conduct coming into existence which had the consent of Chief Ministers of the states, leaders of the opposition, speakers of state legislatures, the same is violated so frequently and we do not miss opportunity to criticise one another.

I would not have spoken this time, but my two colleagues who are sitting in the first row and including Umaji for whom I have great regards asked me to say something on this issue. I said to them that when I kept mum on the issue of Gujarat, then I have no right to speak on the issue of Madhya Pradesh. I know that speaking on the subject like this creates differences among the members.

If there was some lapse on the part of the Election Commission or on the part of the Chief Minister then this is not the right forum to raise those issues. The Election Commission may write to the Home Minister or to the Law Minister. That is well written in their rights which can be exercised. We cannot pass any resolution here to oust the Chief Minister since that is not written in the jurisdiction of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA (JHABUA): During the elections in Gujarat, the Bhartiya Janata Party levelled allegations against the Election Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Just now Chandrashekhar ji said that when the speaker is on his legs, the Members should remain seated. You can do atleast this much.

[English]

I totally endorse the views expressed by hon. Shri Chandra Shekhar. I would like every Member to observe discipline. I always presume that you are elected by lakhs of people of the country. When we come here, we must conduct the business of the House very nicely and in an orderly manner. Therefore, I would request all of you to allow others also to speak. For the information of Shri Chandra Shekhar, yesterday, this issue of whether the matters relating to States were to be discussed or not was taken up. It was decided that the matters relating to States should not be allowed to be discussed in the House.

Therefore, I would request all of you that let us meet together and have a decision. So far, the permissions were given for the State matters to be discussed. But let us not discuss the State matters. There are a number of national problems that we can discuss in the interest of the people. I hope that all people will cooperate on this issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Krishnadas, you can give your views.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: This is not the state matter. This matter is beyond that. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (BALAGHAT): The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh did not comply with the instructions of the Election Commission. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already permitted you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever I have permitted you, that stands.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, I am the most obedient Member of this House. ...(Interruptions) I am raising a matter which is of national importance. ...(Interruptions) This is not an ordinary matter. ...(Interruptions) On 19th of this month, in Wyanad district of Kerala, the Police had fired on adivasis. ...(Interruptions)

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (BADAGARA): The matter relating to adivasis is a national issue. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you shout like this, I am unable to listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know what he wants to say. Let him tell me what he wants to say. What are you doing?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can refute his charges. But this is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you not allow me to listen to what he wants to say?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You come to the subject.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, 131 adivasis are missing. ...(Interruptions) The Police is torturing them.

MR. SPEAKER: Only what Shri Krishnadas says will go on record and nothing else. Let others shout as much as they want.

(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Krishnadas, you complete your subject.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, 131 adivasis are missing. Even little babies are in jail. Nobody knows where they are. ...(Interruptions)

Sir, this is not a State matter. This is a matter concerning the country. ...(Interruptions) This is for the first time in the history of this country that such things have happened. ...(Interruptions) Sir, such kinds of atrocities against Adivasis have never taken place in the country. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow those Members who have given their notices.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, the hon. Home Minister had assured the House that he would collect the details and would inform the House. So, I demand that the Central Government should enquire about these things and let the House be informed. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that the Members want 'Zero Hour' to be conducted. The time of the 'Zero Hour' is

already over. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

13.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Matters under Rule 377. Shri Rampal Singh.

- (i) **Need to expedite opening of proposed sugar mill in Siddharth Nagar district, U.P.**

[Translation]

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH (DOMARIAGANJ): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Siddharth Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh which falls under my Constituency is bordering with Nepal. This district is a newly created one and has been carved out from Basti district. This is very backward area. This is a no industry district from where the majority of people go to Kolkata, Mumbai and Punjab to earn livelihood. In the past, there was a proposal to set up a sugar mill here during 1991-92 but due to some reasons the same could not be set up. This is a flood prone district, and the area is hit by floods every year. The sugarcane growers of this district have to go to the sugar mills located in Basti, Walterganj, Babhnan, Tulsipur Balrampur in order to sell their sugarcanes which cause great inconvenience to the farmers. This year the production in sugar mills started crushing operations belatedly due to which the farmers are facing a lot of difficulties. Therefore, I would like to demand that at least one sugar mill must be set up in this district so that the sugarcane growers may have an opportunity to sell their produce.

Therefore, I would like to demand from the Central Government that the sugar mill for which licence has already issued, should be set up in this area so that the farmers may find it convenient to sell their sugarcane and thereby their financial position may improve.

- (ii) **Need to restart mining work in Kynamite mines at Dahegaon in Chimur Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra**

SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE (CHIMUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Dahegaon (Tahakhondur) falling under my constituency of Chimur, mining work had started in Kynamite mines some 25 years back. The staff of Geological Survey of India were working there. This was providing employment opportunities to the local people. But the said mine is non-financial for the last 10-12 years. Consequently people have been rendered jobless and they are in great distress. The labourers had staged agitation to revive the mines but that proved futile. Therefore, I would like to request that the mining work in Kyanamite mines in Dahegaon falling under my constituency may be revived soon.

- (iii) **Need for putting identification mark on food packets with a view to differentiate between vegetarian and non-vegetarian food**

SHRI VIRENDER KUMAR (SAGAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Union Government had sometime back made some amendments in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1955 taking into consideration the sentiments of the people and had published the same in the Gazette. The Central Government has instructed the producers to put green colour mark for vegetarian products including medicines and brown colour mark on non-vegetarian food items, but practically it is very difficult to differentiate between the two. On many food items and medicine, it is written that the products are 100 percent vegetarian but we find red mark instead of green mark which creates confusion whether the product is vegetarian or non-vegetarian. Similarly, on certain items the size of the logo is changed and at times it is so small and happens to be in the corner of the page that the same is not discernible. Similarly, in the case of advertisement which appear in the Black and white newspapers and magazines, the logo is only in black colour as green or brown colour is not there.

Therefore, I would like to request the Central Government that it must ensure putting identification mark on food packets and medicines with specified size of the logo printed clearly on them and moreover instructions may be given to white vegetarian below the green colour logo and non-vegetarian below the brown colour logo.

- (iv) **Need to set up a Tribal University at Khatiguda in Nowrangpur district, Orissa**

[English]

SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI (NOWRANGPUR): There has

been an inordinate delay in the establishment of a Tribal University in the country. The State of Orissa has as many as nine scheduled districts. Besides, there are several blocks in the State which come under the scheduled areas. The undivided Koraput district has sizeable tribal population. The newly created Nowrangpur district was a part of that Koraput district and also it is one of the KBK districts where 55 per cent of the people are tribals. The literacy rate among the male and female people in that district is 18 and 3 per cent respectively.

As adequate infrastructural facilities are available for the establishment of a university at Khatiguda (Indravati) in Nowrangpur district, it is necessary that the proposed Tribal University should be set up at that place.

In view of that, I demand that the proposal to set up the Tribal University at Khatiguda be considered forthwith.

(v) Need to write-off loans taken by coffee growers from Coffee Board in Wayanad district, Kerala

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN (CALICUT): I would like to raise a matter regarding the deteriorating plight of the coffee growers in Wayanad district of Kerala owing to the loans they had availed from the Coffee Board during the drought of 1983-84 period. The principal amount is Rs.3,89,81,686.85. It has swelled to Rs.19,19,71,556.41 as on 5-2-2003, about five times more than the principal amount of loan. This is the case after 20 years of debt trap. The fact is that the loan from the Central Government by Coffee Board is being adjusted from the annual Budget release of the Central Government. The Coffee Board, which has not adhered to coffee-pooling, is now spending its surplus funds on Coffee-Melas (one at Bangalore and another at Shillong), Coffee-film, etc., for attracting the foreign market. Many of these endeavours have turned out to be a mere waste of money. As the Central Government has already received the loan amount through the annual Budget release, it is unjust to squeeze the poor cultivators for the same thing. Why should the Board amass money? I, therefore, request the Government to take appropriate steps to write-off the entire loan or the full interest portion of the loan and protect the coffee growers.

(vi) Need to clear the proposal for repair of National Highway No.7 in Rewa region

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI (REWA): The National Highway No.7 passes through the borders of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Its stretch falling in Rewa division is in

a very bad shape. There is every likelihood of the traffic flow on it coming to a stand still. 6 proposals (containing estimates) for repair of this highway from 141/6 to 223 k.m. have already been sent to the Ministry of Surface Transport. But the same have not been cleared so far.

I would like to request Minister of the Surface Transport to clear those proposals without further delay so that the traffic on the said highway may be streamlined.

(vii) Need to maintain 'Karna Subarna', an ancient heritage in Murshidabad district, West Bengal

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (BERHAMPORE, WEST BENGAL): Sir, the ancient kingdom named after "Gaur" was ruled by the most indomitable king "Sasanka" who had established the capital city of his vast domain at "Karna Subarna" on the bank of present day River "Bhagirathi" which also happened to be in the district of Murshidabad, West Bengal.

According to the historical account drawn out by the Chinese scholar Huen Tsant who was said to have visited this capital during the 7th century B.C., he got astonished by observing the enriched culture and wealth of that city of yore. A large chunk of the ancient city has been engulfed by the river and the remainder was about to extinct, besides a huge mound which was for long intriguing the people, especially the keen historians. Finally, in the year 1962, under the stewardship of eminent archaeologist Prof. Dr. Sudhir Ranjan Das, an extensive excavation was carried out, with a view to detect the exact location of "Karna Subarna" by exploring all possible means. Scores of historical relics were unearthed along with scripts engraved on stones and other articles which may facilitate historical research with regard to our ancient times.

But it is surprising to note that this most precious piece of land has not been adequately preserved. Long ago, a meagre fund was spent out to construct a fence around the site only to be vanished shortly.

I urge upon the Central Government to look after the heritage of our country and "Karna Subarna" must be properly preserved and maintained.

(viii) Need to scrutinise the working of Lord Krishna Bank by RBI

SHRI T. GOVINDAN (KASARGOD): Sir, I would like to

draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance towards the financial crisis of Lord Krishna Bank.

The inspection reports reveal the irregularities in sanctioning loans and violation of general banking norms in this bank. Metro branches of this bank disbursing huge loans under recommendations from higher authorities have caused a loss of crores of rupees.

In the circumstances, effective interventions and imposing restrictions by RBI only can save this bank from a probable collapse. I would request the hon. Minister of Finance to take appropriate action and issue necessary orders for:

- (i) re-imposing the RBI order bearing No.CO.DBS. BMD 111/747/ 15.01.068/2001-02 of February, 2002;
 - (ii) conducting detailed inspection in credit and HRD areas by RBI officials;
 - (iii) posting a full time Chairman answerable to RBI;
 - (iv) complete stoppage of unwanted lateral appointments; and
 - (v) thoroughly watch and scrutinise the banking activities in the bank at least for the coming three years.
- (ix) Need to grant approval for setting up the proposed Geo-spatial Technology institute at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh**

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (NAGAR KURNOOL): Sir, the Ministry of Defence is planning to set up a Geo-spatial Technology Institute to cater to the needs of the armed forces. Hyderabad is home to related institutions like the National Remote Sensing Agency, Survey of India, College of Defence Management and MCEME. Another advantage is that Hyderabad is a centrally located city in the country and has witnessed an unequal and rapid growth in the field of information technology in recent years.

I, through you, request the hon. Union Minister of Defence to kindly give approval for setting up the proposed Geo-Spatial Technology Institute at Hyderabad.

- (x) Need to issue commemorative stamps on the occasion of 300th Anniversary of Takht Sanchkhand Shri Hujoor Sahib Gurudwara being celebrated at Nanded, Maharashtra**

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE (HINGOLI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the

300th anniversary of Takht Sanchkhand Shri Hujoor Sahib Gurudwara in Nanded under my Parliamentary Constituency of Hingoli is to be celebrated this year which is likely to be attended by Sikh representatives and other pilgrims from the world over. This is to be an international event. This is the famous Gurudwara of Sikhs in the South and it also happens to be a pilgrimage which should be given due honour by the Union Government. The people of Sikh community have demanded that on this auspicious occasion, a postal stamp bearing the picture of this Gurudwara should be released. I have been told that such postal stamps have been issued even earlier bearing pictures of other religious institutions and pilgrimages.

Therefore, I would like to request the Central Government to issue commemorative stamp on the occasion of 300th Anniversary of Takht Sanchkhand Shri Hujoor Sahib Gurudwara being celebrated at Nanded, Maharashtra.

- (xi) Need to provide stoppage of Mahananda Express at Bharwari railway station and also introduce a shuttle train between Allahabad and Kanpur, UP.**

SHRI SURESH PASI (CHAIL): Sir, the Mahananda Express which runs through my Parliamentary constituency has no stoppage at Bharwari Railway Station which is an important station. Various Government offices including Post Office, Police Station, Bank, Schools etc. are located there. A large number of travellers go to Allahabad and Kanpur from this station.

The people of the area, have been demanding for a long time for a stoppage of Mahananda Express at Bharwari station. The district of Kaushambi came into existence in 1997. Earlier, both down and up trains used to stop at this station, but for the past some time this is not happening which is causing difficulties to the common people, employees and traders.

I would like to demand that one shuttle train between Allahabad and Kanpur should be started. Allahabad and Kanpur are two important cities of Uttar Pradesh and a large number of people of Bharwari visit those two cities frequently. Besides, the common people, the traders and politicians also use this route. Moreover, there are a large number of daily commuters who commute from Bharwari to both these cities of Allahabad and Kanpur.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Railways to provide stoppage of Mahananda Express at Bharwari railway station and also introduce a shuttle train between Allahabad and Kanpur.

(xii) Need to open a CGHS dispensary at Avadi HVF Estate*[English]*

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government towards retired Central Government servants and working Central Government servants for their inability to get a new CGHS dispensary to be set up/opened at Avadi Estate and the Avadi HVF (Heavy Vehicle Factory).

The AVADI HVF is having ten various Defence organisations. The employees of these ten Defence organisations are dependent for treatment from the proposed CGHS dispensary, Avadi HVF.

The pensioners are compelled to go to city Anna Nagar for CGHS medical by travelling 15 to 20 kilometres. You will appreciate the agony of the pensioner and their families, being aged and sick, to travel the distance to seek remedy for their sickness. It is also needless to say that the patient pensioner has to travel more than once to have complete treatment and procure the medicines prescribed which are also very short supplied.

I request the hon. Health Minister to accede to the request and take immediate positive action to set up/open a CGHS dispensary at Avadi HVF Estate.

(xiii) Need for early construction of National Highway No. 79 between Nasirabad and Mahu in Madhya Pradesh.*[Translation]*

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (MANDSAUR): Sir, the Delhi-Mumbai National Highway passes through Jaipur - Ajmer, Chittor - Neemuch - Mondsaur and Mahu. A stretch of this road from Nasirabad to Mahu was not approved as National Highway. Three years back it was approved and recognised as National Highway No. 79. The same was duly notified in the gazette. There was a need for construction of this Highway. Keeping in view the heavy traffic on Mumbai-Delhi route, the Central Government had given approval in this regard. But this work could not be accomplished since the Government of Madhya Pradesh have given five years and seven years contracts for the same. Construction of this road can pave the way for the development of the said middle region. But the hurdle has come in its way.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways to take immediate action in this regard and ensure early construction of the said road.

(xiv) Need to provide ownership right to the labourers living in labour colonies in Kanpur, UP.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (KANPUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have drawn the attention of the House towards the pitiable condition of the labour colonies of Kanpur but so far no decision has been taken in this regard. These colonies are neither maintained by Municipal Corporation nor by the Department of labour due to which the condition is worsening day by day. Only one solution can be taken out for this problem that these colonies be sold out to the residents at appropriate price.

14.50 hrs.*(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)*

My request to you is that Government be issued directions to this effect that an immediate arrangement be ensured so as to provide ownership right to the labourers living in labour colonies in Kanpur on the lines of Delhi and Orissa.

(xv) Need to provide financial assistance for setting up coir pith cake units in Krishnagiri Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu*[English]*

SHRI V. VETRISILVAN (KRISHNAGIRI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my Krishnagiri constituency, coconut growing is the main agricultural activity. There are about 150 coir fibre industries in my constituency. After removing the coir from coconut for mattress and other purposes, we receive dust of the coir which is known as coir pith. This pith is used in large scale for heating purpose, catering to the need of water for various plants being kept inside the houses and it is also mixed with fertilisers to increase fertility of the soil. Since coir pith cakes can be used in many ways, its demand in the global market has increased.

Keeping in view the increasing demand of coir pith cake in foreign countries, many people of my constituency desire to come forward to start coir pith units. There are no coir pith cake units in my constituency. For establishing such units, people need the Government support by way of several subsidies, financial assistance and basic infrastructure.

Sir, the entire area of my constituency is the most backward area in the State of Tamil Nadu and about 20,000 young educated unemployed are living in this area. By establishing the coir pith cake units in this area, more job opportunities can be created for those unemployed youth of this backward area. So, I request the Government to provide

the facility of subsidy and financial assistance to establish coir pith cake units along with the provision of free electricity keeping in view the vast usage of coir pith cake and its demand in the global market.

this lack-lustre performance of this Government, I do recall a few lines from Dr. Swaminathan's exhortations. Dr. Swaminathan says: "Now we do need the evergreen Revolution producing more with less water and less land. If we do anything for the small farmers, the entire farming community will be benefited". Eleven million new livelihoods will have to be created per year in our country. And this has to come largely from farm and rural industries. Soil health is fast deteriorating in our country. Fertile soil is marching towards salination and now nutrient of the soil is also depleting. Seventy per cent of our gross cropped area, it is observed in India, has been experiencing nutrient depletion by a margin of 50 kg. per hectare. Almost 50% of nutrient removal is accounted for potash, whereas the use of potash is hardly exceeding by 6%. So, there remains a wide disparity between nutrient removal and nutrient application.

So, what I suggest is that an integrated plant nutrient programme must be initiated in a vigorous way so as to save our soil and to sustain our growth.

Sir, in the din and bustle of robust foreign exchange reserve, in the yelling orchestration of Government's success and last but not the least is Finance Minister's brainchild, five gospel as was enunciated by him in this Budget proposals as 'Panch Priority', the other more sensitive social issues have been subdued.

Sir, you must appreciate that erosion has become a menacing problem of our country in general and West Bengal in particular. Sir, in my district Murshidabad, the word 'erosion' propels a child down to the spine of the people. It is as if nemesis descends on for over last two decades. More than 600 sq. kms. of land mass has been engulfed by the fierce blow of erosion. Ten lakhs people have been rendered homeless. Assets worth Rs. 4000 crores have been engulfed by river Ganga and Padma.

Sir, the geographical expression of our District Murshidabad and Malda have been radically changed - now the existence of Murshidabad district is at stake. The link between Kolkata and North-eastern region is served by NH-34 and railway line. Now both NH-34 and Railway Line are belonging in the erosion zone of this river. At Sankopara, the rail line which connects Bengal and North Eastern region is now few kilometers away from the erosion zone. Similar is the condition of NH-34. Sir, now the distance between river Ganga and river Bhagirathi has been reducing menacingly. Now the eroding gap between the two rivers stands merely 1.2 kms.

14.51 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET - GENERAL
DISCUSSION, (2003-2004)
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON
ACCOUNT - GENERAL (2003-2004)
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL) 2002-2003
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS -
GENERAL (2000-01) -- Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Chowdhary is permitted to lay his speech on the Table of the House.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (BERHAMPORE, WEST BENGAL): Our most hon. Finance Minister inherits a versatile mind and also inexhaustible patience. I cannot express my views due to the constraint of time. However, in my paper, I have elaborated the problems of West Bengal and other parts of India. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to utter a few lines so that the people of my State can get a clear picture from him.

MR. SPEAKER: Both hon. Members, that is, Shri R.L. Jalappa and Shri Vina / Kumar Sorake, are allowed to lay their speeches on the Table of the House.

Now, the hon. Finance Minister will reply to the debate on the General Budget.

*SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Hon. Finance Minister has presented his maiden Budget proposals by employing all his manoeuvring skills while treading through the meandering path macro and micro economics out to manage any major mishap of our economy. Nonetheless he has failed miserably. He has pleased none, but a few industrial houses and the worst victim of this year's Budget is our farming community, who have scathed mercilessly by the cut-throat Budget proposals.

Sir, agriculture contributes 26.85 of our GDP. However, it receives only 1.35 of total public investment and foodgrains production has also declined by a margin of 29 million tons. Overall agricultural growth has registered a decline of 3.1%. Capital formation in agriculture has also been declining. Given

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Sir, you may easily imagine that if the two rivers get merged, then it will be nothing but an apocalypse at least for the District of Murshidabad. Various townships, namely, Dulia, Akkraganj, etc. have been wiped out from the map of Murshidabad. The land eroded on Indian side is emerging out on the Bangladesh region because this river is flowing through Murshidabad before debauching into Bangladesh. Naturally, it is assumed not only national but also international proportion. In the year 1978, one committee was constituted under the stewardship of Keskar, another committee was appointed at the behest of Planning Commission. Again various recommendations had been made but there is no respite of erosion. Again, various recommendations had been made but there is no respite of erosion. People are getting disgusted over the repeated constitution of committees when nothing tangible is being worked out.

Sir, Keskar Committee, so far as I know, had proposed for short term and long term measures involving 927 crore. Sir, how much of this sum as was proposed by the Keskar Committee has so far been released because State Government of West Bengal is always concealing their inefficiency and dismal performance by resorting to central bashing. Their only pretext is that Central Government is behaving step-motherly towards West Bengal. People are getting disgusted over observing such sea-saw game and passing the buck tricks. Therefore, may I urge upon this Government and through you the Minister to issue a statement so that we can get a clear picture about the intention of the Government.

Sir, one more thing, as you know that Farakka barrage, a Central Government's project, it was commissioned in the year 1975 with a view of preservation and maintenance of Calcutta Port by improving the river regime. To facilitate navigability along Bhagirathi-Hoogly river, to ensure sweet water and to remove salinity in river Bhagirathi, one rail link and NH-34 were also constructed across the same barrage. The river Bhagirathi-Hoogly, river Ganga, from the inland waterway from Haldia to Allahabad. But now the situation is very much grim. At Farakka, the depth of the water level has been reduced to 13 ft. while the depth was 75 ft. at the time of commissioning the Barrage. Due to huge siltation which is the fundamental problem of all Himalayan-fed rivers in India, the river Ganges carries down 80 crore ton of silt every year, as a result of which 55 lock gates of Farakka barrage project are not in operation. In addition to, due to the same siltation, the mighty river Ganges has become dwarf now. She has lost its kinetic and morphological variations, this river is swinging towards east of Malda district to hug with its dormant tributaries - Kandri, Parla, Choota Bhagirathi and Mahanadi.

Sir, those tributaries flow to the direction of east and south east gradient. Therefore, if the present swing of the river is continued then there is every possibility that river Ganges will flow through tributaries and ultimately get merged with River Padma in Bangladesh by circumventing the Farakka barrage project as a consequence of which Farraka barrage project itself will be made redundant. Considering the grim and menacing situation in West Bengal arising out of erosion on the one hand and flood on the other hand, Government should come out with a National Plan to save the people of West Bengal.

Sir, you must also appreciate that arsenic has become a threat for the people of India. Most of the North Eastern States Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura bordering with Bangladesh as well as West Bengal have been bearing the brunt of arsenic contamination in ground water. Even Bihar and UP due to their geographical locations are not spared from the innocuous invasion of arsenic. Sir, you will be surprised to note that in West Bengal eight districts covering a population of 4 crore have been infected by arsenic contamination beyond the permissible limit of .05 mg per liter, as prescribed by World Health Organisation.

Sir, arsenic is regarded as an insidious poison. It has no taste to zest, no smell to smile, it only warrants silent death in surreptitious way. Therefore, given the spread of its tentacles, it has assumed a national dimension. Million of people are potentially at risk for arsenic, poisoning, thus reaching epidemic proportion. Sir, in India, in rural Bengal most of the irrigation is being served by groundwater. Therefore, the same contaminated water finds its berth into plants and vegetables. However, the Government is totally silent on this gruelling situation in India. According to Prof. Smith of the University of California, Berkley, in his bulletin in World Health Organization has warned that the scale of environmental disaster is greater than any seen before. It is beyond the accidents in Bhopal of 1984; it is beyond the disaster of Chernobyl in 1986. His research shows one out of ten will die of cancer caused by long-term exposure to arsenic at levels greater than 500 ppb particles per billion. Sir, I can narrate a harrowing story of my District of Murshidabad. Out of 26 blocks, 22 blocks have been affected by arsenic. Dumkul PS, village Rajapur, arsenic has taken a toll of 14 members of a single family. Only the mother of the family barrage Bibi along with her two kids are now awaiting for embracing death, as they have also been affected by arsenic.

Sir, the problem is that there is no universal definition of the disease caused by arsenic, there is no universal method to identify the Internal Cancer caused by arsenic. It has been

[Shri Adhir Chowdhary]

manifested in multifarious way, such as Keratosis, Melanosis, Hipo pigmentation, Hyper pigmentation, blisters and so on. The presence of excessive fluoride, arsenic, brackishness, iron along with bacteriological contamination which are further aggravated by the insufficient ecological sanitation are posing a serious health hazard for our country. Immediately, the Union Government should conduct an extensive study to identify the arsenic infested zone and adopt the viable remedial measures before it is being too late.

The arsenic Atlases must be prepared immediately; piezometer for monitoring arsenic contamination must be installed in each block. In this regard, I may suggest one proposal that each village in arsenic affected areas should be provided Central fund in order to dig out a pond meant for exclusively drinking water as it is experienced that only surface water can reduce or prevent the spread of arsenic because the presence of arsenic in ground water has been largely the result of geochemical soil leaching. In spite of the fact that 70 to 80 per cent of ground water is consumed by irrigation, only 56% people, specially rural population do have access to safe drinking water which vindicates the argument of uneven distribution of our national asset. Water is an elixir of life. India received water precipitation including snowfall 4000 BCM, out of which we can exploit for our utilisation at present to the tune of 1122 BCM, but now we actually utilise 605 BCM. The remainder gets unutilised amounting to 517 BCM. In 1947, the per capita availability of fresh water in India was to the tune of 6,000 cm. Fifty years later, in 1997 it got a sharp decline and stood at 2300 cm. By extrapolation, it is estimated that by the year 2017, the availability will be further reduced to 1600 cm. Water availability less than 1700 cm. is believed to be under the category of water stress and below 1000 cm. is categorised as water scarcity. Given the alarming phenomenon, may I ask whether a survey has been conducted to ascertain the stress and scarce category? If so, what are the percentages of population living under these categories? However, it is true that we are using excessively our water asset and especially in irrigation. To produce only 1 Kg. of rice, we need 5000 litres of water. However out of 42.6 million hectare net sown area 40% is irrigation and 60% rainfed, green revolution is confined to irrigated area, has left a vast tract, specially, Eastern India yet to tap its potentialities. When irrigated accounts for the largest consumption of water, it is pertinent to note that only 37% of the total amount of water used in irrigation is put to productive use and the balance 67% is left as waste. Similarly, industry accounts its waste by a margin of 20%, domestic services 25% and construction 25%. It is estimated that only 10% water use efficiency can augment the irrigation potentialities to an additional 14 million

hectares of land. Therefore, we should resort to the slogan of "Water Productivity." While 90% of rural population depends on ground water, water efficiency in India is too low and the irrigated area transferred to Water Users Association in India is only 7% as against 445% in Indonesia, 66% in Philippines, 22% in Thailand. The rate of extraction of water is higher than the rate of replenishment as a result of which there is an alarming increase of 70% over-exploited area during the last 14 years. It is deplorable to say that our new water policy only has paid lip service to the acute problem, never explored inter-alia a comprehensive plan to sort out or to diffuse the problem.

Sir, Atharv Veda exhorts 'what of thee, I dig out, let that quickly grow over. Let not me nit thy vitals or thy heart.' Sir, as per the UN Report, India ranked 133rd among 180 nations in terms of water availability. India's neighbour, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan have fared better occupying 40th, 64th, 78th and 80th slots. In terms of quality indicator value given to these 122 nations, India has given a value of - 1.3%.

Sir, the report warns that with inertia at the leadership level, the situation has thus come up. When we cannot exploit our existing potentialities, we are suddenly rushing for an ambitious plan which is being termed as one in a life-time programme, inter-basin water transfer. When even Planning Commission has alleged that we are unable to exploit 50% of our irrigation potentialities.

Sir, may I ask the Hon. Finance Minister, how much sum or how much provision has been proposed for this river-inter linking project, as you have said in your Budget speech that adequate outlay is being provided to support this task force. Whether the river inter-linking proposal was broached by Planning Commission or by Water Resources Commission? We should remind that India is enriched with its immense bio-diversity asset. We possess 20 agro-ecological zones, 45,000 plant varieties, 77,000 animal species on record. India is one of the 12 bio-diversity areas of the world. Many years ago, Garland Canal was proposed by engineer, Dastur which was consigned into oblivion by terming it as fanciful. Later in the 70's K.L. Raó also proposed Ganga-Cauvery Link. It was rejected on the pretext of geo-technological non-viability. What is the rational behind which has prompted you to resort to such stupendous project which also involves the mind-boggling sum of Rs. 5 lakh 60 thousand crores, when as per your Budget statement it is assumed that we are heading for a enormous debt trap. The river inter-linking involves constructing 10,000 kms. long network of 30 canals to connect major rivers of India into vast water grid. Whether the Government has got any approval from Nepal or from Bhutan

or from Bangladesh because this project involves three neighbouring countries as is proposed that for this project four large dams will have to be constructed in Nepal, two dams in Bhutan, whether any topography survey has been conducted over Manos Sankosh, Tiesta and Ganga canal.

Sir, each river water's properties are different from other. And on this distinctive property depend the aquatic species they nurture and variety of insects and birds. Over-irrigation has already turned Mesopotamia into a barren land for last 3,000 years which was once a cradle of civilisation. Civilisation always thrives on the banks of river, but any unceremonious interference into the equilibrium of nature always incurs retribution. This is the experience of humanity. Therefore, we should be very careful before initiating this kind of venture. The currently assessed average potential of all the rivers in India is 1953 BCM. Out of this, the ultimately utilisable flow is considered to be only 690 BCM. The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development estimated the projected water demand for India by 2050 to be in the range of 973 BCM to 1100 BCM. This included demand for all purposes and takes into account the growth in population as well as better standards of living. It was show in the Report of the Commission that this demand can be fully met from available services and ground water resources with appropriate measures for development and management. It does not envisage large scale inter-basin transfer.

Sir, eminent hydrologist, Dr. Bharat Singh has stated that there really seems to be no convincing argument or vital national interest which can justify this mammoth undertaking in its entirety. Dr. B.R. Pisharoty, an eminent Meteorologist said: "if the rainfall over the area is merely 50 cm. per year, then all the water requirements can be met by local rainwater harvesting techniques." Can you assure the House that through this project, the most drought-prone areas in India, Rajasthan, Kutch, Saurashtra, Rayalaseema, Telangana, Kalahandi, Nowpara will have been benefited? Whether Supreme Court has fixed any time frame for the completion of this inter-linking basin project or is being launched on you own by resorting on the argument of Supreme Court? Human beings do not weave a web of life. However, it is strand of it. Whatever it does for the web, he does for himself. Indira Gandhi Canal Project tool 30 years for constructing 1000 kms. stretch. Then what magic do you have to complete this gigantic task within a span of ten years. That is really a surprise for me!

Last, I just quote a few lines from C. Rammohan Reddy the construction of barrages and excavations of thousand of kilometres of canals will make villages disappear, flood towns

and cut through millions of hectares of agricultural land. It will uproot millions, the number exceeding the population shifts of barrages. Sir, I won't go to roll out other disastry aspects that the Budget has warranted but prefer to confine my arguments to water resources itself. With these words I am concluding my speech.

*SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE (UDUPI): Sir, the General Budget 2003 under discussion has nothing much to cheer about for the common people except Government employees and salaried middle class who together comprise about 10% of the population. It has also attempted to please the business and corporate lobby by concessions and reliefs.

The working class and farmers are left out to mend for themselves. There has not been much allocations for crucial social service sectors as also for agriculture. For infrastructure sector, the Minister has drawn a mega dream involving investments of Rs.60,000 crore of public/private partnership. But in the Budget, the outgo from the public sector is only 200 crores. Where the rest is coming from? It is the same story with power sector. In most of the sectors including irrigation, the allocation has been that of last years and there is no increase of any sort.

About introduction of VAT system of taxation from 1 April 2003 it is highly impossible as most of the States are not ready to change over to the new VAT system. Even the necessary constitutional amendment to this effect is yet to be moved. The tax simplification measures announced are only on paper. The rigours of complying with tax filing and follow up is still a harrowing experience and even a common man has to seek a lawyer's or consultant's advice to apply for a PAN Number. The agricultural credit system still needs to be modified with priority sector lending amounting only to 18%. Even this target is not achieved.

With so much food and forex reserves, we should have gone for early completion of ongoing irrigation and power projects. The Budget is only a window dressing for all to see and enjoy but if you peep through, you will find the old rot still at work. There has been serious attempts to face grave structural problems.

*SHRI R.L. JALAPPA (CHIKABALLAPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir I rise to oppose anti-farmer, anti-labour and retrograde Budget presented by Hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, for thousands of years your country had been

[Shri R. L. Jalappa]

agriculture dominated country, even though we are depending on agriculture for the lost thousands of years, there has not been stability in the economic life of the farmers.

They shudder and sunk with depression and lots of suicides have been reported across the country day in and day out. The consequences of W.T.O. are staring at your farmers face menacingly. In the Budget, it is said that diversification of agriculture and I do not know what sort of diversification it is. The Government should have given loans at concession rate of interest say at about 4% to 5%. In the years of natural calamity that is during flood and drought provision should have been made to write off both principal and interest of those farmers who have less than 25 eaters provision should be made to write off interest and convert the loans into 5 yearly instalment for farmers above 25 archers and in both the cases fresh finances should be made available.

Thousands of crores of rupees are being spend a major irrigation projects. No irrigation project is completed within a stipulated time and there are insistance having spent 10 times over and above estimated cost under such projects the beneficiaries are charged a nominal water rate for each crop under such irrigation projects to cover the maintains charges.

In almost all the States, farmers are depending on Borewells for irrigation. The water table as gone down borewells have to be sunk 700 to 800 feet to irrigate 2 to 3 acres. Such farmers have to spend 1 to 1.2 lakhs. Because of the dropage in voltage, many pumps either do not work are get burnt. Moreover, he has to pay exorbitant power charges.

This is great injustice being done to such farmers. Under major irrigation project farmers are getting water by paying a paltry sum, another farmer who is investing lakhs of rupees are being made to pay power charges, pump repairs, etc. though his nose. All such farmers who are depending on borewells should at least to get power at a minimum nominal rate.

Some subside is provided to a few farmers for installing drip irrigation and sprinklers. But most of the forms are supplying substandard material thereby the beneficiary will stand to lose this benefit within a year or two due to the spoiling of the units. Arrangement must be made to supply one best quality material throw out the country. We cannot forget that mighty Russia disintegrated because of their inability to supply food for their people.

We must be grateful to your farmers who are feeding the country, in spite of their misery. They are responsible for

both green and white revolutions. The country is enjoying a safe position, and if the farmers are neglected and farming suffers, we may be force to go in the way of Russia.

The livestock which is nerve centre of your farming community should be protected. Efforts must be made to encourage the farmers for intensive cultivation and increase productivity in each acre.

Natural manure and green manure should be encouraged. The country can be happy only with the contended farming community.

The Finance Minister generously cut down duty on gold. But he has with vengency as increased prices of fertilizers. I demand the Minister to role back and reduce the prices on fertilizers. Many farmers are using diesel for their diesel pump sets and their electrical pump set as an alternative and the Government should reduce at least Rs.5 per liter for such uses.

Sir, I do not wish to go into detail of Budget and I oppose this anti-farmers, anti-labour Budget.

*SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (PURULIA) Sir, I would like to lay my speech on the Table. This Budget has failed to address the problems of poverty, unemployment, slow down of industry, negative performance in agriculture.

In other words, it has served the interest of the richer section of the society, corporate Sector and M.N.C. This Budget is pro-rich and anti-poor, anti-farmers and anti-industry and small-industries.

Eighty per cent of our people living in the rural areas. But in the case of rural development, it has been cut drastically from Rs. 15,176 crores to Rs. 10,270 crores. Allocation of elementary education is drastically reduced.

The Government actually declare war against the farmers. They are not getting the remunerative prices. Growth rate in agriculture is negative 3.1%. Foodgrains production has fallen by 13.6%. Debt service is 70%. It is alarming what is required now is new avenue for employment. In the last four years of this Government, such 3 million young men and women have been added to the category of unemployed. I am sorry to say there is no job created but on the contrary to the Prime Minister's own statement promising one crore jobs, there has been a fall in employment.

The Government has marginalised the social sectors like elementary education and public health care. There is no social welfare. V.R.S has become C.R.S. Industries are being closed down.

In the name of reform, Government is selling out everything. Even the profit-making public undertaking.

The State of West Bengal has been in grip of severe drought in three districts. Many States get assistance. West Bengal has not got a single paisa for drought.

The reduction in the interest rates on small savings, provident funds, will hit the common man. Therefore, I oppose this Budget.

*SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN (DHARMAPURI): Hon'ble Speaker Sir, First of all I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Jaswant Singh for presenting the progressive oriented and far-sighted budget of the NDA Government under the dynamic guidance of our Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The Budget [General] 2003-2004 with the five priorities [PANCH PRIORITIES] will certainly put our country in the fast track of development and fulfils the desire and aspiration of more than 100 crore Indians.

The Budget 2003-2004 has provided most of the things wanted by the common people, for ensuring their socio-economic security. One of the greatest strengths of the NDA Government is that this Government has the real vision to achieve the sustainable growth, poverty eradication, employment generation and improving the quality of life of people of all walks of life in our country.

Our country's Foreign Exchange reserves touched an all time high last year and continue to rise as to enable our country to stand upright in the prevailing global economic conditions.

In the field of agriculture and co-operation the Government has announced many innovative policies and schemes so as to bring about an all round growth. This is highly commendable work and invites appreciation. The financial allocation made for the Agriculture sector may not be sufficient considering the magnitude and extent of works in this sector. I wish that more financial allocations should have been made to all the drought hit districts of the country so that the farmers, particularly those affected badly in Tamil Nadu State owing to the scarcity of water and failure of monsoon rains would be benefited.

I wish to convey my satisfaction with regards to the steps taken by the Government to provide 2 lakh hand pumps in water-scarcity areas and schools, rejuvenation of 1 lakh traditional water sources in villages and for the inter-linking of the rivers in the country. But I also wish that this work should be formulated and executed on a war-footing note. As far as the problem of water crisis in Tamil Nadu I wish, the Government would provide adequate funds for the desilting and deepening the rivers and lakes and also raising the bunds of rivers and lakes in Tamil Nadu. I also wish that the Government would extend the whole-hearted support for getting financial assistance to implement the long pending Integrated Hogenakkal Drinking Water Project at the earliest.

The Government has adequate food stocks in its godowns and still it is unreasonable and unthinkable to see millions of people below poverty line starve for the food. I wish the surplus food stocks would be judiciously and effectively distributed to those millions of people starving for food in many parts of the country. The additional allocation of Rs. 507 crore for this purpose had been highly commendable. The Budget 2003-2004 undertakes to provide a major thrust to the basic and essential infrastructure like roads, railways, airports, seaports through innovative funding mechanism is indeed really innovative hitherto unimagined in the past. The allocation of Rs. 40000 crore for 48 new road projects, Rs. 8000 crore for National Rail Vikas Yojana projects are highly appreciated. At the same time, I wish the Government would also provide more funds to link all villages with roads. The earmarking of 50% of the cess on the diesel for the execution of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is innovative and effective.

For the supply of safe drinking water orders have been issued to grant depreciation at the rate of 100% on plant and machinery and buildings that house such plants would encourage more water supply projects and water treatment system. The exemption of excise duty for pipes used for bringing raw water from the source to the treatment plant and for conveying treated water to the storage tanks has to be appreciated. I hope this would bring about a revolution in the supply of safe drinking water.

Promising gains from the profit making agro-diversification into horticulture has to be viewed in proper perspectives. The introduction of a new central sector scheme on Hi-tech Horticulture and precision farming with an initial fund of Rs. 50 crores has to be welcomed. Also this funding pattern should be expanded in future so that our farmers would get economic self-sufficiency in future. The announcement of price stabilisation fund of Rs. 500 crores for the benefit of tea.

[Shri P.D. Elangovan]

coffee and natural rubber growers is indeed the need of the hour. I wish the fund allocation could be increased time to time to solve the pertinent crisis in the plantation sector. India's cattle wealth is the largest in the world. More facilities and credits should be accorded to bring about the desired development in this sector which directly feed more than 20 million people in our country. The Government should direct the Nationalised banks, rural and co-operative banks to provide easy-term loan facilities for the cattle keepers of our country. The role of NABARD in this sector needs to be extended further.

The provision of adequate outlay to support the Prime Minister appointed task force to expedite the inter-linking of the rivers in the country is most welcome. And I wish more funds should be allocated to execute the proposed work.

The reduction of excise duty on polyester filament yarn is a welcome sign for the growth of textile industry in the country. Like-wise the reduction of duty on apparel grade raw wool from 15% to 5% is also most welcome. The technology upgradation fund scheme for the modernisation of power-looms, to obtain higher productivity and the new power loom workshed scheme's entry have been very encouraging sign for the rejuvenation and rehabilitation of textile industry in our country.

The Income tax concessions to Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology and Information Technology will enhance the benefits out of these sectors. The reduction of customs duty on import of certain drugs and medicines from the present 25% to 15% will provide better supply of medicines and drugs to the common people. The reduction of customs duty on number of capital goods used by the telecom and IT sector from 25% to 15% is most welcome. The steps taken by the Government to develop tourism industry in our country is highly promising and encouraging. Kudos to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for providing such innovative tax benefits to promote Tourism sector.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister has indeed done a highly commendable job in striking right balance between the developmental needs on the one hand and fiscal stability on the other.

On behalf of our beloved leader Dr. S. Ramadoss and our Party PMK, I wish to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister and his cabinet colleagues for presenting the people-oriented, priority-oriented and progress-oriented budget 2003-2004. We extend our full support to Budget 2003-2004 that address to the Five [Panch] Priorities.

Before concluding my speech, I wish to convey the august House the following 10 points that needs to be given utmost priority.

Credits and loans with subsidies provided for the poor farmers in the country need to be increased considerably. The heavy burden imposed on the poor farmers in the way of increase in fertiliser prices has to be removed immediately.

More financial assistance should be provided to develop the agricultural market infrastructure in all the States, so as to provide direct link between the Farmers and the consumers.

More funds to be allocated for the development of cattle-rearing, dairying and poultry industries in the country. Special schemes for the benefit of cattle keepers is indeed the need of the hour.

Provision of 'safe drinking water for all' needs to be given top priority. For this the Government need to allocate more funds and need to generate financial support from the external funding agencies like the World Bank, IMF and the Asian Development Bank etc.

Another very important project, perhaps 'the project of the future' is the inter-linking of rivers in the country. The Task Force set up by the Hon'ble Prime Minister need to be catered with all the requirements for the speedy execution of the project.

There is an urgent need to increase the forest cover in the country. It is very unfortunate that our forest wealth has had been wasted and vandalised in the past thoughtlessly and it is for the Centre and the State Governments to increase their budgetary allocations and to support the NGO's engaged in this noble work.

Education sector is one sector that needs to be monitored throughout. 'Education for all' should not be a slogan only. This should be made reality. For this there is a need to take more care and attention in all spheres to provide education for all and to make education a constitutional right of every children. The financial allocation for Education programmes needs to be increased many fold. Infrastructure facilities for providing better education needs to be enhanced many times. The overall allocation for education needs to be increased.

Provision of educational and job opportunities for the poor, downtrodden and backward communities needs a rethinking. There is an urgent need for implementing of reservation quota system in job opportunities in private sector

too. In this age of privatisation the backward classes needs separate reservation quota for getting jobs in private sector.

There is an urgent need to improve the fast dying agro-based industries and the small-scale industries in the country. The sudden emergence of MNC's have completely collapsed the country's agro-based industries and the small scale industries. More funds needs to be pumped in as well as to avoid policy decisions that would adversely affect these two vital sectors of our country's economy.

Last but not the least, the health sector in our country needs to addressed with more care and attention. Medical advancements and infrastructure should be extended to the poorest of the poor too. Health sector needs for more financial and technological assistance.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful, to all those hon. Members who participated in the discussion that has spread over three days. Thirty-seven hon. Members spoke in the house; a number of hon. Members who were not able to speak or did not prefer to speak placed written statements on the Table of the House.

I am grateful to hon. Member Shri Shivraj Patil who opened the discussion on behalf of the principal Party in the Opposition. He covered a wide variety of subjects starting from general approach to Budget-making, covering poverty and Antyodaya, and his views in regard to what he thought was the inadequacies of the effort that I have made. I will endeavour to respond to as many of the queries as I can.

I hope you appreciate, as I am sure will hon. Shivrajji Patil and other hon. speakers that participated in the discussion, that it will, in fact, not be possible to cover each and every issue that was either raised, touched upon or queried. This, as you know, is a fairly prolonged process which starts with the discussion on the General Budget and it will go on until the Finance Bill is adopted by the House. We will have several other occasions too to discuss this. In today's reply I shall endeavour to answer as many of the questions as I can. As you know, the discussion on the General Budget has started in the other House as well. This is part of the natural order or process of the Budget Session.

An issue that has been raised by several Members, including by Shivrajji, relates to management of the fiscal deficit of the country at larger macro-economic level. Broadly may I submit that there are three aspects of it that I have endeavoured to address. I do commend to hon. Shivrajji Patil

or such others, who have no doubt attended to it, that the rising curve of the fiscal deficit has begun to come down, and I have attempted to address myself to that. The current year was a year of exceptional difficulty on account of a combination of circumstances with which I do not want to test the patience of the House by repeating. This combination of circumstances related to an unprecedented drought, a global downturn, the uncertainties on the geo-strategic front – for example the Gulf and the standoff we had with our neighbour continuing terrorism – all these contributed. But, nevertheless, despite that, the ascending curve, the ascending graph of the fiscal deficit has begun to decline and the decline had started. It will be impractical and in fact impossible for anyone to claim that the fiscal deficit can be corrected in one fiscal year itself. I think that this correction process has started. In any event, fiscal deficit is primarily a function of revenue receipts, expenditure and GDP growth, in which combination we are able to achieve the three.

On the basis of underlying assumptions regarding these parameters, the apprehensions that have been voiced that the fiscal target for 2003-04 may not be met, to my mind, are unfounded. On the receipts side, the tax revenues have been projected to grow by 13 per cent next year as against the 20 per cent growth estimated in the previous year. We have not done this in a fit of amnesia. We have done it deliberately because we are taking into account the likely reduction in the interest receipts due to the Debt Swap Scheme for the States of the Union that we have introduced. The non-tax receipts for 2003-04 have been projected to decline from roughly Rs.72,759 crore in the RE of 2002-03 to Rs.69,766 crore in the BE of 2003-04. The Government has made, I assert, realistic projections about the revenue receipts that are likely to be received. We have deliberately made realistic projections, not unrealistic.

15.00 hrs.

On the expenditure front, Sir, due care has been taken to ensure that there is no under-funding of any scheme, and I say this with due sense of responsibility of the job that I currently have.

As regards the introduction of VAT, it is part of a much bigger package which includes phased removal or melting away of Central sales tax enabling the States through the Constitutional amendment -- which is already with the House -- to levy service tax in their States and share part of that service tax. It is also the question of additional excise duty which earlier the States did not have, and which we are trying to introduce.

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

There have been some queries raised that the quantification of possible losses under value added tax and what the Centre might have to compensate to the States in that regard, has not been made. Well, it is difficult to make an accurate provision of that. But I do submit that those losses are unlikely to crystallise for the year 2003-04. Taking into consideration these aspects, the Budget provision, that has been made of Rs. 700 crore, has been made to compensate the States revenue losses -- the States for their revenue loss have switched over to value added tax.

I do believe, Sir, that there is a growing momentum of the non-agriculture sector during the current year and I have expectations and prayers of course, that the agricultural growth which has been now at very low level this year on account of the unprecedented drought, will pick up and the impact of the current drought, therefore, will be revert to a growth projectory in the next year. There is no reason to apprehend that the Government will not be able to achieve the fiscal deficit target in 2003-04. I thought it best that I deal with the subject now because this is an issue that was mentioned by several hon. Members.

I do wish to take a little bit of time, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to share the underlying thoughts on the sectors that we have chosen for special emphasis. The special emphasis is the total emphasis of encouragement through fiscal taxation and direct methods. Again, an abstract choice has been made. The sector starts, for example, with health. I do believe and make bold to assert that what this Government has projected in this Budget on the health sector is the most outstanding package any time any Government has projected earlier. It is with the view in the health, for example, it would be difficult for anyone to question 'a one- rupee-a-day medical cover scheme' that we are introducing through insurance. It is really for the benefit of people. It is covering people even below the poverty line by a third of the premium of 365. We have, therefore, deliberately chosen health. It is also part of the lifetime concern, and I do believe that India has the potential, has the talent, has the ability and wherewithal to really become a global destination of health.

What we have to improve, no doubt, is the infrastructure, our arrival and departure, and particularly the post-operative care. After these are paid attention to, I have no doubt in my mind. If our doctors can go all over the countries of the West and excel there and achieve the primacy or position that they do, there is no reason why the very same doctors of the same stock -- this is the stock from which they have all grown -- cannot be replicated in India. That is why health sector has been chosen.

In a similar fashion, we chose textile as the oldest of the traditional industries which is lagging. It is the highest in the industrial sector as an employment generating industry. I do believe that if we did not attend to the ills of the textile industry now, with the coming to the end of the multi-fibre agreement at the end of 2004, we, in India, who were one time leaders of the world, would face increasing difficulties which we already are.

In a similar fashion, tourism was chosen. It is my belief; it is not an elitist industry; every tourist that arrives, gives direct employment to 5-7 persons who are benefited, whether it is taxi driver or it is a guide or it is a shopkeeper or it is a hotel. Every tourist arrival benefits 5-7 directly in terms of employment.

A number of suggestions were made from the Opposition Benches about why 'gems and jewellery' has been chosen.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ): Sir, the Standing Committee on Tourism and Transport has submitted a report on Centaur Hotel in regard to tourism, where bungling has been exposed. It neither benefited the tourists, nor the Government, but it benefited only a few hands.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: At this stage of the discussion, it would be difficult for me to enter into a dialectical argument with Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The report of the Standing Committee on Tourism and Transport has been tabled in the House, which exposed what happened in the Centaur Hotel. It neither benefited the tourists nor the Government, but only a few hands. I said only that. The Minister may not be aware that that report was tabled in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can continue with your speech.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: He is entirely free to hold the view that he does.

On the sector of 'gems and jewellery', some strange assertions were made including my origins of parentage, which are not what was asserted there, but nevertheless, it is to be considered like that. 'Gems and jewellery' is again one of the principal employers in the country. India has traditionally been the leader in the world of both gold-smithy as also the traditional crafts of gems and jewellery. We have our jewellers, diamond cutters and colour stone cutters particularly of Jaipur, in the face of the grimmest challenge, who globally have been able to go and establish themselves in centres in Rotterdam

and in New York. If we do not pay heed to this, if we do not encourage this industry, this industry which is again employment-oriented would be dragged away or lured away by Thailand. It is not an elitist industry. The kind of employment that diamond cutting is today providing to centres like Surat or the kind of employment that is being provided in Jaipur, otherwise people would not find employment. This is the aspect entirely export-oriented; it is entirely employment generating and we are one of the global leaders in this. It would be a pity if we do not attend to it and that is why we have done so.

The three sectors of information technology, biotechnology and pharmaceutical are knowledge-based industries. Pharmaceutical in any case is very closely linked with the whole question of health industry; these are "today's sunrise and tomorrow's future" industries. We have chosen them and we have chosen them to give them direct support in this regard.

The other question that was raised by a number of hon. Members is on the aspect of infrastructure, the scheme that we have. It is ambitious; it is innovative; it is extra-budgetary; it is costing Rs.60,000 crore. But it is not a figment of anybody's imagination. A great deal of work went into it, preparatory to the announcement in the House. That is why, the Budget of 2003-04 has taken. Let me very briefly cover this sector that I am talking of.

In the road sector, I wish to share with the House that out of the 48 projects that I announced on the 28th of February, detailed project reports for eight projects costing between Rs.3000-4000 crore has already been prepared. They will be tendered on a BOT basis very shortly by the Ministry concerned. It is not that we arrive at a point of simply making announcements and not following it with a deliberate and time-oriented action plan.

In Ports Authority, I would assure the House that the project reports of two ports, Nhava Sheva and Cochin, that are to be undertaken for renovation and upgradation, amounting to Rs.7150 crore have already been prepared and they will be taken up on a BOT basis because we will be going for tendering shortly. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI (VISAKHAPATNAM): Visakhapatnam is the highest cargo handling port. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (FIROZABAD): What provision has been made for the roads which have been constructed after independence on which it is even difficult to walk? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister complete his speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS (TRICHUR) : Cochin project has not been completed by the Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (ADOOR) : All this you had already mentioned in your Budget speech...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : This is exactly what I have said...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Please state what is being done to repair the roads which have been constructed after independence and are completely unfit for use.

MR. SPEAKER: The House would first like to listen to hon. Minister, thereafter you can make your submissions.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister complete his speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI): Farmers are the real issue, please talk about them. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, U.P.): Please roll back the Prices. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Please do not get impatient, I will talk about everything. ...*(Interruptions)* Even this issue is equally important. These are not unrealistic issues.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you just address to the Chair.

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Visakhapatnam is the largest cargo handling port in India. You must do something for its modernisation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The kind of interventions that the hon. Members have found fit to make, I am encouraged very greatly because hon. Members will not stand up for Visakhapatnam or Bay of Bengal or ask what is the progress of Cochin. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Members are not allowed to speak. Let the Minister complete his speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The hon. Member is not enthusiastic but indeed we are enthusiastic and we will work. Detailed project reports for these two projects amounting to Rs.7150 crore have already been asked for. I am very sure that for these ports the Ports Authority will be globally rendering for their upgradation and modernisation. It is not as if discrimination would be made less against Visakhapatnam or any other port on the Eastern sea port. It is really because we want to make a beginning and demonstrate success. It is my belief and conviction that success is the contingency and if we are able to demonstrate success on two projects, I have no hesitation in sharing with you now that we will take up other ports for modernisation.

I might as well share that Railways Special Purpose Vehicle Fund has already been established. It is not a question of funding. Railways would be undertaking it. Finance has been arranged. Part of it will be made by ADB and a part of finance will be made through equity, contribution both by the Railways as also by the Government and in similar terms for airports.

Now, this has been going on for some time because of the legislative limitations that are placed upon what can be done in regard to our airports. We undertook to modernise and upgrade these two airports of Delhi and Mumbai. Considerable amount of work has already been done. I do not want to report any abstract terms but it is a measure of the attraction that I have already received a very serious request from the hon. the Chief Minister of West Bengal. Though they might protest and say that this is not a viable project, but the hon. the Chief Minister of West Bengal has already approached and asked us as to why not do the same in Kolkata. We have no difficulty in examining that for Kolkata either. In similar fashion, we have received exactly the same request from Chennai. We have no difficulty in multiplying the modernisation project but what I am submitting to the hon. Members is that let us start with the two that we have taken in hand. Let us demonstrate the ability of India to do this work on its own, and certainly we will take up such projects whether it is Kolkata or Chennai.

Now, in this regard, there were questions raised about the current year's allocation. Sir, Rs.2000 crore that have been allocated is primarily for the equity of Railways and for the Special Purpose Vehicle of the airports. The Port Trusts are

taking care of themselves as the roads are on the basis of BOT. In my Budget Speech, I had said that we envisage a commitment of roughly about Rs.2000 crore for meeting the annuity flow and it is our estimate that this flow could be around a period of roughly 7 to 10 years. Therefore, the over all commitment in a time frame of 7 to 10 years that we are talking is of roughly Rs. 14,000 to Rs.20,000 crore, and in a time frame of 7 to 10 years, we have to achieve a target of Rs.60,000 crore worth infrastructure project. Now if it is not undertaken, there is no other way in which we would be able to immediately generate this kind of money resources so as to be able to meet the infrastructure requirement of the country. I do believe that if we have to move forward India as a model country and benefit from the opportunities that we are offering, we simply cannot neglect the infrastructure sector.

Sir, hon. Shri Shivraj Patil and some others also raised queries about the employment figure. Shri Patil read out a document that had been given to him. Let me reaffirm that the Manifesto of the National Democratic Alliance in 1999 had said that our new investment, an institutional thrust to agriculture, self-employment, the unincorporated sector, infrastructure development, and housing will act as the vehicle for employment creation at all levels. We are committed to that and we have worked on that basis. Now, the Economic Survey which is cited, is an integrated document because I could very easily cite and raise numbers from the very same Economic Survey. The figures that you cited are only of the organised sector as hon. Shri Patil has himself recognised. Now it is a small percentage of the total work force which is in the organised sector and that small percentage of the total work force in the organised sector is 8 to 9 per cent as Shri Shivraj Patil, I have no doubt in my mind, recognises.

Now, if you would look at page 215 of the Economic Survey, you will find employment figures in the unorganised sector which I will share with you. This information reports the physical performance of the special employment and poverty alleviation programmes. There are a number of them. In 2001-02, the man-days of employment created under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana, Employment Assurance Scheme merged into the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana with effect from September 25, 2001 for a total of almost 523 million man-days.

Under the SwarnaJayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana 0.94 million per family were assisted. In the urban areas 0.23 million and 3.63 million mandays of employment were generated by the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana and Urban Wage Employment Programme. What we have to see is the cumulative total of what is done.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (CANARA): Hon. Minister, why do you call them mandays? You can call them workdays. Women also work.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have no gender bias in this regard.

While I am on this subject, I would just like to mention one thing.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (SRIKAKULAM): It is being called mandays for so many years.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, there was a question on gender Budgeting when she intervened in the debate. When I wrote my Budget speech myself, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had included two to three paragraphs on gender Budgeting. But I found that the time that is available to a Finance Minister is so limited at that time that it was not possible for me to cover the entire thing. But I am really sorry to say that only one speaker, out of all the speakers that spoke in the debate, spoke about gender Budgeting. I am very grateful to her for that. She said a lot of things which I am not in agreement with. But she is given to doing it. But so far as gender Budgeting is concerned, I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that we are very conscious of it and I would like to assure the House that very soon, certainly in the Mid-year Review on the Economy we would certainly come out with a specific chapter on gender Budgeting as such.

Sir, now I would like to cover some other issues. I will first cover State finances. A number of Members raised queries on deteriorating State finances. That is very correct. The hon. Members are very mindful of that. We have various tax reforms measures like the VAT, the AED, the CST and also the service tax. The hon. Members are, no doubt, aware of the Debt Swap Scheme which would enable the States to pre-pay the high cost debt and substitute it with low interest tariffs, small savings and open market loan. In addition to this Debt Swap Scheme, for the benefit of the finances of the States I would like to take this opportunity, and I am happy to do so, to announce that the interest rates on fresh loans given by the Centre to States will be reduced by 100 basis points. This should go towards improving the finances of the States.

Sir, I would come back to the agricultural sector in a few minutes. I would like to take this opportunity to re-emphasise what I have said in regard to agricultural credit. This is an issue that was mentioned by a number of hon. Members. I am entirely dissatisfied with the disparity in the credit that was available to the agriculture sector and the credit that was available to other sectors. That is why in my speech I said that I found it difficult

to accept that a loan for a car should be available on easier terms than a loan for a tractor. Therefore, we had worked on it. The Government had worked on it. I had personally worked on it with the Reserve Bank of India and for the agriculture sector I had announced and wish to re-emphasise that we are going to make it operational before the 1st of April. As soon as the new PLR is announced, the agriculture sector shall be provided credit at PLR + (-) 2 with effect from 1st of April. This is clearly a commitment of the Government and we will do it.

Sir, I wish to make one more announcement.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, the Reserve Bank of India is not following the directions of the Government.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The Reserve Bank of India is an autonomous body. We would like to retain them as an autonomous body. The Reserve Bank of India works in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and I have had no difficulty at all at any stage.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (CONTAI): There is no directive on the RBI.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: We are not in a position to give directions to the RBI.

There is a third aspect and that is about reduction of interest rates. I will now go to the interest rate for pensioners which is not covered so far. We had simultaneously benefited the pensioners. Just as whatever is available to farmers and agricultural sector is simultaneously made available to the small scale sector, the same interest rate on 100 basis points...

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY (NARASARAOPET): The Prime Minister has announced that in view of the severe drought in the country, farmers will be freed from interest payment. But, it is now changed to the last instalment to be paid. All commercial banks are collecting dues in this manner.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: This was raised during the discussions also. I may now cover whatever points I have and I will answer this query also. This is particularly in regard to the plantation industry. I am aware of this.

On the interest rate, with the reduction of interest rates for the States, with the reduction of interest rates for the agricultural sector and for SSI, I wish to also announce that interest rates shall be reduced by a similar 100 basis points on loans and advances given to the Central Government employees for construction of houses, purchase of computers and conveyances.

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

On the aspect of plantation industry, it was announced keeping in view the totality of the drought situation, that interest shall be waived; as also what was crop loan shall be rescheduled into a term loan. Whatever was five-year term loan, in the case of coffee for example, which was earlier extended to seven years and then to nine years has now been extended to eleven years. Interest rates were waived and they will be. I assure you that if there are any complaints that you receive about commercial banks, and if you are so good as to write to me, I will ensure that this is implemented and the Reserve Bank will give suitable instructions in this regard.

With this reduction, the benefits to the senior citizens were simultaneously announced. I wish to repeat what was announced to the senior citizens. Their tax concession has been increased to Rs.20,000 and their self-declaration about TDS will be accepted. They will not be questioned when they submit their returns. A special pension policy will be launched by the LIC guaranteeing a nine per cent return for citizens above 55 years of age. I was queried to make up my mind as to what is a 'senior citizen' and whether a senior citizen is 55 years of age. We have deliberately given 55 years because in a number of services people are retiring at 55 years. It is a benefit that we wish to give not simply after a particular age, but also to those who retire early and wish to place their lifetime earnings in a certain fashion which has an assured return.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Is there a ceiling on that?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: There is no ceiling on it except that there is a ceiling on the monthly pension that you get. This is the initial start that we have made. If, upon implementation, we find that it is not going to be hijacked - we do not wish it to be hijacked or purposes other than what we intend - then certainly we will revisit the whole question of ceiling.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Can a senior citizen live on Rs.2000 a month?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: That is not the question. This question related to the interest rate. If there is a decline in the interest rate, I am providing a vehicle for giving a return of nine per cent which otherwise is not available through any other vehicle.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, just one minute.

The Private Members' Business was to start at 3.30 p.m. Since the Budget related matters are to be completed before that, I am extending the time of the House for completing the

business relating to Budget and as soon as that is over, we go to the Private Members' Business. Because of this, whatever time is spent now will be extended to transact the Private Members' Business. I hope the House agrees.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, Shri Deve Gowda is not present here. But there was a query which he had raised about the benefits that we are giving to housing. He raised a query on whether any retrospective benefit is being given. I think there is a misreading of the whole provision there. Earlier the benefit to housing had a cut-off date. If your construction has not started on a particular date, a project had been started by a particular date, then you would not get the benefit if you start it subsequently. We found this anomalous situation as far as the whole objective of promoting and encouraging housing is concerned. Therefore, what we have decided is not to make it open-ended. If your project had not commenced in March ending 2001, then that was it. And you would take a certain number of years to complete it. We have stressed on 2000-2005 which means in 2005, you can start a project and you can complete it as you go along. It has not got any retrospective correction.

A number of Members raised the question of ex-service men. So far as ex-service men are concerned, the benefits are already contained in the speech. We have made a first time provision regarding the medical facilities to about 227 ex-service men. It is a major step again in the health sector plus other facilities on the ex-service men's front.

There is a query that keeps coming up constantly about one-rank one pension which was raised earlier and again being raised here. It was in the 1980s - I do not want to speak in the first person singular - that we started addressing ourselves to the question of equalising pensions through one-rank one-pension scheme. I have little to do with it. Thereafter, the Pay Commission took over. The Pay Commission addressed the whole question and despite the Pay Commission and all that, on whatever anomalies were left over, a Committee has again been formed very recently to address the question of one-rank one-pension scheme and to see that all such anomalies are eliminated. More than that, I do not think anything can be done.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Concern has been expressed by all the Members of the House about the small savings interest rate. A majority of the people who have a very low income stake everything on the small saving schemes, and you have brought down the interest rate of that scheme. What is the logic behind it? All Members from both sides of the House have expressed concern on this matter to which you have not answered.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have answered it. If there is a general easing of interest rates. ...*(Interruptions)* Now so far as the question of Employees Provident Fund and Public Provident Fund are concerned, these are two different things. We have all these issues ahead of us. We have the full. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: There is unanimity in the House on this issue. All Members, cutting across party lines, have expressed concern on this matter. I expect you to respond on this point.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: About the cutting down of interest rate by one per cent in the small savings scheme, all the State Chief Ministers, the MLAs and MPs have expressed concern. It is a great blow to the people who invest in small savings scheme. Some States are doing well. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (HOOGLY): There is hardly any rationale behind it. The measurement of inflation is defective. Dr. Rangarajan, in his report in the Statistics Commission, had specifically stated that the measurement of inflation is defective because the WCI is not incorporating the service sector which is more than 50 per cent. The Government had assured last time that a Task Force is being set up to go into this issue. Even after one year, it is being done on the plea that since inflation is down, the interest is being brought down. This is objectionable.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I will attend to this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: In due course of time, you can speak about it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: There are some other issues relating to taxation.

So far as the taxation issues are concerned, they are really best attended to in detail when the Finance Bill is taken up for consideration. So, with your permission, I shall leave it at that and take up those issues of detail when the Finance Bill is taken up.

Sir, now I would cover some aspects in detail of what steps have been taken, for example in regard to agriculture, poverty reduction etc. Poverty eradication was one of the *paanch* priorities that I cited. The package that has been announced for poverty reduction - I said this and I repeat this - a number of hon. Members chose to ignore about what has been announced and to come to conclusions which I do not think are borne by the facts.

We are expanding the *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* to fifty lakh more BPL families. The Deputy-Chairman, Planning

Commission is to head a Committee which will consider all poverty alleviation schemes and recommend measures to converge them for better utilisation of resources. Fifty lakh below poverty alleviation families are to be subsidised for health insurance at the rate of Rs. 100 per family. ...*(Interruptions)* States identify that. I am afraid the hon. Member is entirely mistaken. It is the States that give the figures. The States share the figure with the Centre to the effect that this is the number of BPL families. The States maintain the figures.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: This has not been accepted by the States. Irrespective of the political parties, the States are of the opinion that the BPL parameters that have been fixed by the Central Government is excluding even the poorest people. It is only Rs. 339. Everybody is earning more than that. Even a common daily wage earner earn more than that. The poor people are being excluded because of the parameters fixed by the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you interrupt and stop the speech of the Minister?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If the hon. Member does not like the parameters, if he wishes to alter it, then there is a method for altering it, rather than barracking me when I am attempting to correct it.

Additional funds, over and above Rs. 2,325 crore, are being made available for rural roads from additional cess which is of 50 paise on diesel. Matches produced by non-mechanised sector are fully exempt from excise.

On poverty reduction, I do not wish to again enter into a dialogue, a dialectical dispute about whether it has been reduced. But it is reflected in the decline in the combined poverty ratio, which was 54.9 per cent in 1973-74. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: It is Rs. 507 crore for fifty lakh families. How much does it come to per head, per day? it is less than Rs. 8.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I think, his point is that the figure should be reduced further. I agree with him totally. They should be reduced further. Poverty reduction is a continuous exercise. We share that aim. There is no disputing the aim. There is little point, therefore, in our disputing the objective of what he had said.

There are some apprehensions with regard to WTO stipulations on agriculture. I might share with the hon.

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

Members that there is monitoring of 300 sensitive product imports. It so far reveals that these imports are limited and in the aggregate constitutes a small percentage of the total agri imports. Nevertheless, we have retained considerable flexibility to counter any attempt for flooding the Indian market by any cheap agro imports through the bound-rate tariff under the WTO. Under the WTO, the permissible tariff rates are reasonably high. They are 112 per cent for nuts; 150 per cent for sugar and coffee and 100 per cent for tea and cotton. 70 per cent to 100 per cent for foodgrains; 45 per cent to 300 per cent for edible oil; 40 per cent to 50 per cent for fruits. Actually, it now provides the fair level of protection. The average rate that is being applied for agriculture is 34 per cent whereas the average bound rate is way ahead at 118 per cent. In the Budget of 2001-02, the import duty was raised in respect of many agricultural products — on tea, coffee, pulses and edible oil. In 2002-03, the import duties were raised again in respect of pulses, tea and coffee. In respect of coffee, we went from 70 per cent to hundred per cent. In respect of natural rubber, pepper, cardamom, cloves, it has risen from 35 per cent to 70 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (IDUKKI): This is applicable only to natural rubber latex and not to the rubber sheets. This will not help the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: We did it. We did raise it. An hon. Member had enquired that in the plantation scheme, why we have not included coconut. But coconut and areca are included. I do not know where the assumption came. I have myself gone there. There is the Minimum Support Price for coconut. It is the best that can be done. It is very difficult to classify coconut under plantation scheme. It is really a tree that is bearing a fruit. But, nevertheless, we have gone ahead and done it. You can say that coconut has special difficulties. We are addressing ourselves to these difficulties. If there are any additional areas that we need to look at, we will naturally do it. But I might share with the House that the State Governments concerned have also to contribute very much more than what is currently being contributed in this regard.

About the countervailing duty etc. I will share the details with the hon. Members. Some doubts were raised or some apprehensions were voiced. The peak rate of customs duty — though it has been reduced from 30 per cent to 25 per cent — does not apply here because these are separately covered. On Garlic, for example, the import duty has been raised from 30 per cent to 100 per cent. Anti-dumping duty has been imposed on import of raw-silk from China. Anti-dumping duty is so adjusted that the minimum landed cost, inclusive of all duties, is at least US \$33.20 per kilogram. There is no import of

liquid milk. I want to make it quite clear. The total value of imported milk powder is only Rs.3.5 crore till the end of September, 2002. This compares to the similar amount in 2001. I can have these import data on all agricultural products. They are part of the Commerce Ministry's routine publication and they will be made available. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI (KATWA): What about other food items? You say that milk powder is not coming. Are the other milk products coming?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: There is no liquid milk coming. I have not readily got the figures for cheese. If you are asking whether cheese is coming into the country, I have not readily got the figures in respect of cheese. But you can also refer to the documents of the Ministry of Commerce. This is readily available there.

I wish to share one more thing. An opinion was expressed that on the agricultural front or the agricultural sector, the Government has not done enough. First, let me share with you the movement of the Minimum Support Price. The Minimum Support Price in 1997-98 for paddy was Rs.415 a quintal; in 2002-03, it is Rs.550. It is a 32.5 per cent increase.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ U.P.): Hon. Minister. Sir, the procurement of paddy has not been made at more than Rs. 550 per quintal anywhere. You are giving the figures but try to know the reality as well. Procurement of paddy has not been made at more than Rs. 450 per quintal. Farmers have been exploited....*(Interruptions)* You go and find out in your areas. Farmer's paddy has not been procured. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Finance Minister should ensure this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. When you had delivered your speech, you must have made this submission, Hon. Minister has heard your speech.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, in the same period between 1997-98 and 2002-03, the Minimum Support Price for wheat has gone up from Rs. 455 to Rs. 630 which is an increase of 38 per cent, on groundnut as on oilseed, the Minimum Support Price has gone up from Rs. 980 to Rs. 1,375 which is an increase of 40 per cent, on mustard and rapeseed it has gone up from Rs. 940 to Rs. 1,340 which is an increase of 42½ per cent and on gram it has gone up from Rs. 815 to Rs. 1,225 which is an increase of 50 per cent.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the agricultural input costs are also increasing at the same time.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I know that.

Sir, I have just mentioned about the total drought relief that has been provided. It has been discussed often here and it will be discussed again, but the availability of credit should be smooth, should be enough, should be hassle-free and it should bear a relationship with the credit ratios that are available to other sectors of industry. That is why we have taken some measures which is PLR plus or minus two, in addition to the aspect of encouraging the private banks to come into this sector. We want the private sector Banks to enter into agricultural lending sector and the SSI sector so that credit becomes available at more competitive rates.

Sir, we are going to experiment, on, a trial basis, with enabling the Post Offices to provide credit in the agricultural sector because we have roughly 1,26,000 Post Office openings all over the country and they have earlier handled money. We are trying to find an answer to this problem of agricultural credit. Has the ultimate answer with regard to agricultural credit been found? I do not claim that it has been found. We are attempting to find an answer. It is a situation that I have inherited. The best I could do, under the circumstances, is to reduce the interest rate and I assure you that when the new PLR is announced, the current interest rate that is being offered, from that the agricultural credit will, at least, be two to three per cent cheaper.

I do not want to go into the total flow of credit to agriculture sector in the Ninth Plan or the Tenth Plan, but currently the agricultural credit which is outstanding is about Rs. 75,000 crore, 50 per cent of which has been given by commercial banks, 42 per cent by cooperative banks and the remaining eight per cent by regional rural banks. Similarly, the commercial, cooperative and rural banks have issued over three crores of Kisan Credit Cards. Is it a full answer? No. But we are trying to find an answer through various mechanisms to ease the lot of farmers.

On irrigation, I do not think we should make light of what we are trying to do by way of drip irrigation. Why are we promoting drip irrigation? It is because drip irrigation conserves scarce water and introduces water at the required spot, at the root in the most effective manner. We wish to spread it and we wish to reduce the cost of irrigation by introducing drip irrigation. That is why, we thought of a mechanism of establishing a Task Force to do that.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (BERHAMPORE, WEST BENGAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister must appreciate that water is the elixir of our life. In the entire Indo-

Gangetic belt, crores of people have been drinking arsenic-contaminated water everyday. It is a very menacing problem. In the State of West Bengal, already eight districts have been affected and the people have been drinking water which is polluted beyond the permissible limit of 0.05 mg per litre, as has been prescribed by the World Health Organisation.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I am mindful of this difficulty. The difficulty that the State of West Bengal faces is in part the difficulty born of plenty on water pollution. I come from a State with which the difficulty is of acute scarcity combined with salinity.

What has the Government done? We have announced a package for water purification that has no match anywhere in the world. I am going to say it: "For hundred per cent depreciation, hundred per cent tax-free, no import duty, no excise duty." If you wish to purify water, desalinate water, decontaminate and deliver water in bulk to municipalities, we will be able to provide all these facilities, including hundred per cent depreciation on the housing of such plants.

I can only encourage a process of recognising how important water is. I can only encourage the process of facilitating water purification through the means that I have, and our means are the fiscal means. I am mindful of this. Is there a overnight cure? There is no overnight cure. A part of that is also drip irrigation. If we introduce drip irrigation, we can start saving on water that we have. Currently, I do wish to share this because you have asked me the question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is replying to the questions.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: It is for the information of the hon. Minister of Finance. As far as the water availability per capita is concerned, India has been ranked 133 out of 180 countries. The United Nations has reported it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: This does not require a ranking or an assessment by the United Nations to bring home to us what the reality is. We live with reality. Shri Shivraj Patil will recognise what I say. We can, no longer, continue to have the luxury of flood irrigation that we engage in. Flood irrigation is the most expensive and profligate manner of irrigating our fields. All of us continue to do so where it is irrigated. The flood irrigates where it is well-drawn. We have to reflect all this. Is there a solution overnight that we can find? Of course, there is

not so. But that is why, we say that allowing sprinklers is wasteful. The sprinkler in our climate is not the same as the sprinkler in a temperate climate. The answer is in drip irrigation. We have to, therefore, address this. That is why we have done it.

What are some of the other initiatives that we have taken in this regard? Now, take for example: Micro-Finance Development Fund with the contribution of Rs. 40 crore each from RBI and NABARD; Export Zones in 17 States to promote only agri-export zones in 17 States. We believe that the farmer of the country has the ability to meet the challenge of the world in competition and still be better if we are only able to provide the wherewithal.

For development of agriculture in the North-Eastern States on a mission mode, a Technology Mission for integrated Development of Horticulture has been launched to serve the needs of the farmers. A new collaboration for agricultural insurance has been incorporated in 2002. Is agricultural insurance satisfactory? It is not yet so. But we can only keep moving down that path and try to improve that with every successive step.

There are other additional packages. Now, the Central sector scheme and high-tech horticulture and precision farming do not deride precision farming. There are small holdings. Families are dividing and sharing that land. The landholdings become smaller and smaller. The answer is in cash crops, in high-value crops and in precision crops. We have to enable the farmers to be able to do that. We have established a Price Stabilisation Fund because the plantation industry is in particular difficulty in the South, employing almost 20 million citizens. Some of the coffee planters, particularly in Karnataka, are not big planters. They are small planters and having small holding. Their difficulties are real. So, there has to be modernisation and price stabilisation. Regarding the fund for Rs. 500 crore, you might say that this amount is not enough. It perhaps is not enough. But we have made a beginning. The States will also have to give. It is a State subject.

In a similar census, why have we done this excise duty swap of Re. 1 which was a cess on tea? It was earlier an excise duty of Re. 1. We have turned it into tea modernisation cess.

On excise duty, you will understand that a third of it almost got distributed. When I convert it into cess only for development of tea, then I have the entire rupee available with me for development of tea. It is for that purpose.

Now, the basic customs duty has been reduced on

variety of items, and we are already considering the whole question also of franchising agricultural credit. I have also said, Sir, on inter-linking of rivers. I do not wish to take time into what has been done in the co-operative sector. Let me address this question which has drawn everyone's attention.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (FIROZABAD): Mr. Speaker Sir, underlying question is of prices of fertilizers and diesel. Whether the Government would roll back the prices of fertilizers and diesel or not? ...(Interruptions) First of all, the Govt. must roll back the increased prices of fertilizers and diesel. ...(Interruptions) All types of things are being said in this regard. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Mulayam Singh Please take your seat, I am talking about you only. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (PARBHANI): Farmers should get direct subsidy on fertilizers. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Members are standing and asking questions to you without my permission. You need not reply to the questions which have been asked by them.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister's reply must be heard if you want to make your point, you can do it afterwards. Please sit down. Let him complete his reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Let me share the thinking clearly on fertiliser. Now, we have a situation of subsidy which is a major issue of expenditure, which we all recognise. I have no doubt in my mind that the collectivity of the political community of India will recognise that we cannot continue to have a subsidy bill annually of Rs. 50,000 crore. Of that subsidy bill of Rs. 50,000 crore, as the hon. Members know, about Rs. 28,000 crore is on food. How is that Rs. 28,000 crore constitute? A part of it is a subsidy which benefits the agriculturists, a part of it as the minimum support price mechanism, and a part of it is the food subsidy that goes through *Gramin Rozgar Yojana, Anlyodya Anna Yojana, Food for Programme*, etc. So, that comes to Rs. 28,000 crore.

We have roughly Rs. 12,000 crore to Rs. 13,000 crore subsidy on fertiliser and we have roughly Rs. 9,000 crore to

Rs. 10,000 crore subsidy on petroleum products. Now, you will recognise and I am sure the hon. Members will recognise that of these three major components of subsidy, the two, that is, fertiliser and petroleum are not essentially in our control. They are governed by various factors of international pricing. If the price of crude oil goes up, and the price of crude oil has gone up now beyond 35 dollars, inevitably our import bill goes up. There is no Administered Price Mechanism when it comes to petroleum products or diesel. There is price control on kerosene and gas. As far as fertiliser is concerned, Sir, it is a complex situation. I would request the hon. Members to permit me to just share very briefly the complexity of the situation. To provide fertiliser at affordable prices to the farmers is, has been, and shall be the cornerstone of the fertiliser pricing policy of the Government. That is why, fertiliser is made available through subsidised pricing at less than the prevailing international market price. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI: We are paying it at very high cost. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Please listen to me.

Let me explain by sharing with the hon. Members the reasons for this high fertiliser subsidy.

16.00 hrs.

Principally, it is on account of the high production cost of some of our units that manufacture urea. While the average price of half of our required urea, which is produced from 13 gas-based units, is under Rs.6,700 per metric tonne, which is considerably less than even the international price of Rs.8,200, the price today for the Naphtha-based urea is over Rs. 11,000. But that does not end there. To some of such Naphtha-based units, we are currently having to pay almost Rs. 16,000 per metric tonne as subsidy. That is why, the Government went through the whole exercise, established a Group of Ministers and re-examined the whole scheme. Similarly, the price fate of the five units that manufacture urea by using fuel oil and allied matters is also considered. This is the principal factor that resulted in a significant part of fertiliser subsidy actually ending up supporting the production of urea by the Naphtha-based units, and not really supporting the farmers. We are trying to correct the situation. The Government is committed to correcting the situation. The subsidy must reach the real objects. The subsidy must reach the farmers. It is no good continuing to subsidise as much as Rs. 16,000 per metric tonne to inefficient units. This is what is saddening us. The Government has a scheme.

SHRI A.C. JOS (TRICHUR): It is not because of

inefficient units. It is because of the Naphtha price. Unless we change the Naphtha into some other thing, we cannot move it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I will answer this. First, let me complete.

Now, in addition, in the last six months, the price of Naphtha has gone up by almost 60 per cent.

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA (SIRSA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Indoraji, I am giving reply to your query only.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let hon. Minister listen to what I have to say. Today during the question hour, hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers stated that the subsidy on fertilizers was going to the farmers directly and now hon. Minister of Finance and Company Affairs is contradicting it by saying that the subsidy is not going to the farmers. Which of the two is correct. I cannot understand. Both the things are controversial. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: In the morning, the Minister said it is going to the *kisans*.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: What is happening currently is this. If you compare between Rs. 16,000 per metric tonne subsidy to a fertiliser unit and the subsidy that is actually going to the farmers, then I would say it is a very small fraction that goes to the farmers. The Government has adopted a three-pronged approach in this regard. Firstly, we have to encourage higher production by the more efficient units which are gas-based. For this purpose, there is a Group of Ministers that has already announced a project, and that is certainly to be considered by the Cabinet. They will announce a scheme in regard to what is to be done about the subsidy to the factory.

Now as against the present 50 per cent reduction of subsidy to the factory, some percentage will go to the farmers. There was a suggestion to pay directly to the farmers. This was tried once. The SDOs and the BDOs were required to pay subsidy directly to the farmers. It caused a lot of confusion.

DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Then, who will buy from the Naphtha-based factory?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: This is exactly what I am coming to. Therefore I must share this with the hon. Minister. Then, I saw the debate that took place.

[Translation]

And thereafter all sorts of news were published that I am a recalcitrant person, that I do not listen to any one. When I heard of all this I approached hon. Prime Minister today morning and sought his help. He asked me to look into it myself and ask my 'Brahman'. I came to this conclusion that there was no need to worry about it so much. If everyone feels that prices of fertilizers should not be increased then they should not be increased. I, fail to understand this that why hon. Members are harping upon this issue in all these three days.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (JHANJHARPUR): The entire House is unanimous on the issue of prices of fertilizers. You can have the voting done on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, these people will not yield, particularly our very old friends. The arguments on the subject is baseless. ...*(Interruptions)* If you do not wish the prices to be increased, then there may not be any increase. But the actual problem of subsidy should be solved. If not now by this Government then at some other time. As far as only this question is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)* please listen to me first. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL (PHULPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my proposal is that subsidy be given in fertilizer and the concession that has been given in car production should be withdrawn. That will make up for the loss likely to be suffered by the Government on account of the farmer. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Whatever has been given, has been given. ...*(Interruptions)* I may not have touched this issue but there was occasion and I will not speak on this issue again. Several hon. Members have certain misunderstandings about me. ...*(Interruptions)* Certain Members have started speaking just like that. Margaret Alwa ji is a very old friend of mine. Even she has said a lot. I was born in a very decent very humble family. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: We have high regards for you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have taken birth in a very humble family. I have myself ploughed the fields. You must not talk like that. In my childhood I have drawn water from the

well sitting on its ridge. Please do not tell me all this. My brother Shri Kishan Singh ji has understood me. Where is he? I too am a villager. I was born in a village. What do I tell you now. What all names are given to a person in politics. I do not have to say a word. Now, I would request the hon. Members not to put fuel into the fire in regard to fertilizers in vain. Misuse of fertilizer would ruin the soil. Where the land is arid who would put urea there? That is how fertilizers should be viewed. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (KOLAR): An individual who is purchasing a car will get the benefit of Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/-. But, at the same time, what benefit will an individual farmer or an agricultural labourer get out of this Budget? The farmers are the backbone of this country. This is the only point I want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Let the debate on fertilizers be discontinued here and now. I do not have to say anything further.

Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (FIROZABAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no meaning of the submission made by the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon. Minister should make a categorical announcement. He must roll back the prices. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon. Minister should roll back the prices of Urea, fertilizers. He must not beat about the bush. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will go for voting.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, we are confused. And when we are overshadowed by doubt we are unable to take any decision. I have rolled back the prices of fertilizers increased by me.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am proceeding with the voting now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what about the prices of diesel? ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, what about diesel? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (THANE): What about MPLAD. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. Jaipal Reddy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (MIRYALGUDA): Sir, the Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jaipal Reddy, it seems that the House is very happy and the House is not in a mood to listen to anything else.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, we are not at all happy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It seems that the House is very happy with the decision given by the Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (CANARA): What about interest rate on small savings?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I would appeal to the Finance Minister to give a clarification on a micro point. I am not making a macro point. There was a scheme called Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, RIDF. It has been withdrawn. Will he kindly reconsider that? It is meant for infrastructure development in rural sector. The fund is not huge. Why is he niggardly and stingy in this matter?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I would like to clarify that it is not as if it has been withdrawn. The Fund is not withdrawn. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I will answer. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me answer. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (PARBHANI): I request that hon. Minister make announcement regarding MPLAD.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: MPLAD should be dispensed with withdrawn. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, so far as Rural Infrastructure Development Fund is concerned, please let me assure you that it is not withdrawn. The alert Official Gallery has quickly slipped me a slip to say that it continues and now Rs. 600 crore.

[Translation]

As far as MPLAD is concerned, I would like to tell the hon. Member that it is not my department it is the department of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. It is Speaker's and Parliamentary Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: It has been taking place for the last six years. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

They are just putting the ball from one Ministry to the other Ministry. What is this happening? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri H.D. Deve Gowda.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri H.D. Deve Gowda.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: He is befooling us, taking us for a ride. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (MUMBAI, SOUTH CENTRAL): Mr. Speaker, he has 28 lakh voters. ...*(Interruptions)* What kind of justice is this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: Sir, there is such a disparity in the MPLADS. I am raising this point for the last six years and they are putting the ball from one court to the other. Is this the way to treat the MPs? I am trying for the last six years. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I want a reply. Otherwise, I will take strong action. It is nothing but insulting an MP from the Ruling Party.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit own.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: Every year, they are saying the same thing. When Shri Pramod Mahajan was there, he asked me to talk to the Finance Minister.

Then, the Finance Minister asked me to talk to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Then, they will ask me to talk to the Prime Minister. What is this going on? It has been going on for a long time. ...*(Interruptions)* Still, they are not considering it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: It is being felt by everybody but no one speaks. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA (KANAKPURA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not intervene when the hon. Finance Minister was replying to the debate. I was listening to him sitting on the back-bench. He referred to some of the points which I raised. I express my thanks to him for that.

I have only one request to make to the hon. Finance Minister. The House has set the 13th of this month exclusively for the discussion on problems of farmers. I am not confining to the issue of urea only. There are several problems. Several Members have given notices for the discussion. I request the hon. Minister to be present on that day in the House.

The Minister has shown a lot of interest, while replying to the debate, in the issues we had raised. He also said that he himself was a cultivator. I am happy to hear that. I never knew that he was a cultivator. The Agriculture Minister cannot give any assurance. Even the Food Minister cannot reply to the problems of sugarcane growers. Therefore, the hon. Finance Minister should be present in the House on that day.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to go for voting. Please ask your question. You can just ask him a question.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA: If the hon. Finance Minister is present in the House during that discussion, it will be more helpful.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Absolutely! I would be very

happy to be present. I have only one difficulty which is that on the 13th of March, I will have to reply to the Budget debate in the other House. If I am required to reply to that, I cannot be present here. Otherwise, I will be here.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2003-2004 to vote.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, to protest the attitude of the Government towards the small investors, we walk out of the House.

16.17 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Rupchand Pal and some other hon. Members left the House.)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"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, 2004 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 33, 35 and 36, 38 to 62, 64 to 70, 72 and 73, 75 to 103."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2003-2004 voted by Lok Sabha

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant 'On Account' Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
Ministry of Agriculture			
1	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	614,64,00,000	22,15,00,000
2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	251,82,00,000	--
3	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	86,27,00,000	4,06,00,000
Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries			
4	Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries	111,17,00,000	10,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy			
5	Atomic Energy	270,76,00,000	190,15,00,000
6	Nuclear Power Schemes	244,43,00,000	333,33,00,000

373	General Budget - General Demands for Grants on Demands for Supplementary Demands for Excess	Phaiguna 20, 1924 (Saka)	Discussion, (2003-2004) Account - General (2003-2004) Grants - (General) 2002-2003 Grants - General (2000-01)	374
1	2	3		
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers				
7	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	9,73,00,000	210,98,00,000	
8	Department of Fertilizers	3851,66,00,000	64,70,00,000	
Ministry of Civil Aviation				
9	Ministry of Civil Aviation	207,05,00,000	7,85,00,000	
Ministry of Coal				
10	Ministry of Coal	72,98,00,000	4,17,00,000	
Ministry of Mines				
11	Ministry of Mines	185,21,00,000	3,42,00,000	
Ministry of Commerce and Industry				
12	Department of Commerce	278,23,00,000	25,50,00,000	
13	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	63,89,00,000		
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology				
14	Department of Posts	932,56,00,000	21,53,00,000	
15	Department of Telecommunications	227,94,00,000	17,00,000	
16	Department of Information Technology	75,88,00,000	6,48,00,000	
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution				
17	Department of Consumer Affairs	6,18,00,000	39,00,000	
18	Department of Food and Public Distribution	4704,51,00,000	58,39,00,000	
Ministry of Defence				
19	Ministry of Defence	779,00,00,000	64,30,00,000	
20	Defence Pensions	1833,29,00,000		
21	Defence Services-Army	4940,11,00,000		
22	Defence Services - Navy	842,34,00,000		
23	Defence Services - Air Force	1419,85,00,000		
24	Defence Ordnance Factories	693,50,00,000		
25	Defence Services - Research and Development	457,32,00,000		
26	Capital Outlay on Defence Services		3490,41,00,000	

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Department of Development of North Eastern Region			
27	Department of Development of North Eastern Region	153,33,00,000	11,70,00,000
Ministry of Disinvestment			
28	Ministry of Disinvestment	4,73,00,000	
Ministry of Environment and Forests			
29	Ministry of Environment and Forests	183,19,00,000	4,24,00,000
Ministry of External Affairs			
30	Ministry of External Affairs	585,70,00,000	82,51,00,000
Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs			
31	Department of Economic Affairs	730,19,00,000	42,84,00,000
32	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	145,39,00,000	90,70,00,000
33	Payments to Financial Institutions	1259,96,00,000	531,98,00,000
35	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	4364,11,00,000	
36	Loans to Government Servants, etc.		112,50,00,000
38	Department of Expenditure	4,00,00,000	
39	Pensions	747,88,00,000	
40	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	160,71,00,000	2,58,00,000
41	Department of Revenue	161,43,00,000	2,27,00,000
42	Direct Taxes	201,80,00,000	19,25,00,000
43	Indirect Taxes	189,25,00,000	44,18,00,000
44	Department of Company Affairs	8,62,00,000	50,00,000
Ministry of Food Processing Industries			
45	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	13,47,00,000	
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			
46	Department of Health	426,16,00,000	52,84,00,000
47	Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy	32,41,00,000	33,00,000
48	Department of Family Welfare	997,69,00,000	
Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises			
49	Department of Heavy Industry	22,15,00,000	286,29,00,000
50	Department of Public Enterprises	2,10,00,000	...

377	General Budget - General Demands for Grants on Demands for Supplementary Demands for Excess	Phalgun 20, 1924 (Saka)	Discussion, (2003-2004) Account - General (2003-2004) Grants - (General) 2002-2003 Grants - General (2000-01)	378
1	2	3		
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
Ministry of Home Affairs				
51	Ministry of Home Affairs	116,22,00,000	3,42,00,000	
52	Cabinet	42,70,00,000	35,00,000	
53	Police	1560,03,00,000	182,33,00,000	
54	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	125,69,00,000		
55	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	102,23,00,000	71,60,00,000	
Ministry of Human Resource Development				
56	Department of Elementary Education and Literacy	917,44,00,000		
57	Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education	826,09,00,000	1,00,000	
58	Department of Women and Child Development	707,48,00,000		
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting				
59	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	214,93,00,000	38,60,00,000	
Ministry of Labour				
60	Ministry of Labour	161,81,00,000	3,00,000	
Ministry of Law and Justice				
61	Election Commission	1,83,00,000	--	
62	Law and Justice	98,36,00,000	9,00,000	
Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources				
64	Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	84,19,00,000	20,84,00,000	
Department of Ocean Development				
65	Department of Ocean Development	33,22,00,000		
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs				
66	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	67,00,000		
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions				
67	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	19,34,00,000		
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas				
68	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	1354,71,00,000		
Ministry of Planning				
69	Ministry of Planning	13,13,00,000	...	

379	General Budget - General Demands for Grants on Demands for Supplementary Demands for Excess	11 March, 2003	Discussion, (2003-2004) Account - General (2003-2004) Grants - (General) 2002-2003 Grants - General (2000-01)	380
1	2	3		
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
Ministry of Power				
70	Ministry of Power	311,46,00,000	470,51,00,000	
The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission and the Secretariat of the Vice-President				
72	Lok Sabha	30,18,00,000		
73	Rajya Sabha	14,06,00,000		
75	Secretariat of the Vice-President	18,00,000		
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways				
76	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	935,20,00,000	1079,74,00,000	
Ministry of Rural Development				
77	Department of Rural Development	4316,54,00,000	5,00,00,000	
78	Department of Land Resources	175,61,00,000		
79	Department of Drinking Water Supply	1100,23,00,000		
Ministry of Science and Technology				
80	Department of Science and Technology	161,81,00,000	8,35,00,000	
81	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	188,05,00,000	1,35,00,000	
82	Department of Biotechnology	45,56,00,000		
Ministry of Shipping				
83	Ministry of Shipping	89,35,00,000	58,33,00,000	
Ministry of Small Scale Industries				
84	Ministry of Small Scale Industries	62,93,00,000	3,33,00,000	
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment				
85	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	221,18,00,000	21,25,00,000	
Department of Space				
86	Department of Space	314,71,00,000	80,01,00,000	
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation				
87	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	631,54,00,000	4,19,00,000	

381	General Budget - General Demands for Grants on Demands for Supplementary Demands for Excess	Phalgun 20, 1924 (Saka)	Discussion, (2003-2004) Account - General (2003-2004) Grants - (General) 2002-2003 Grants - General (2000-01)	382
1	2	3		
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
Ministry of Steel				
88	Ministry of Steel	11,39,00,000	2,17,00,000	
Ministry of Textiles				
89	Ministry of Textiles	203,52,00,000	81,46,00,000	
Ministry of Tourism and Culture				
90	Department of Culture	90,62,00,000		
91	Ministry of Tourism	26,80,00,000	34,25,00,000	
Ministry of Tribal Affairs				
92	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	21,34,00,000	6,88,00,000	
Union Territories (Without Legislature)				
93	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	145,14,00,000	35,23,00,000	
94	Chandigarh	143,07,00,000	25,74,00,000	
95	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56,76,00,000	6,05,00,000	
96	Daman and Diu	44,69,00,000	5,06,00,000	
97	Lakshadweep	37,87,00,000	5,99,00,000	
Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation				
98	Department of Urban Development	117,00,00,000	215,41,00,000	
99	Public Works	111,99,00,000	48,54,00,000	
100	Stationery and Printing	27,14,00,000	3,00,000	
101	Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	59,18,00,000	47,82,00,000	
Ministry of Water Resources				
102	Ministry of Water Resources	122,11,00,000	9,50,00,000	
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports				
103	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	71,84,00,000	1,54,00,000	
Total Revenue/Capital		49823,71,00,000	8365,79,00,000	

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2002-2003 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India

to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 2003 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof - Demand Nos. 1, 3 to 15, 28, 30, 35 and 36, 38 to 40, 42, 45, 47 to 51, 54 to 58, 60, 63, 66 and 67, 73 to 80, 82 and 83, 85 to 88, 90, 94 and 98 to 102."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Supplementary Grants-Third Batch (General) for 2002-2003 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

Nos. &	Title of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2		3
Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries			
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	2,00,000	
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	1,00,000	
4.	Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries	1,00,000	
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers			
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals		61,00,00,000
6.	Department of Fertilizers		293,74,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation			
7.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	1,00,000	
Ministry of Coal and Mines			
8.	Department of Coal	1,00,000	
9.	Department of Mines		9,99,00,000
Ministry of Commerce and Industry			
10.	Department of Commerce	3,00,000	1,00,000
11.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	8,35,00,000	
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology			
12.	Department of Posts	190,94,00,000	
13.	Department of Telecommunications	277,20,00,000	33,16,00,000
14.	Department of Information Technology	2,01,00,000	

385	General Budget - General Demands for Grants on Demands for Supplementary Demands for Excess	Phalguna 20, 1924 (Saka)	Discussion, (2003-2004) Account - General (2003-2004) Grants - (General) 2002-2003 Grants - , General (2000-01)	386
1	2	3		
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
Ministry of Defence				
15.	Ministry of Defence		1,00,000	
Ministry of Finance				
28.	Payments to Financial Institutions		635,74,00,000	
30.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	802,53,00,000		
35.	Indian Audit & Accounts Department	3,47,00,000	1,00,00,000	
36.	Department of Revenue		17,00,000	
38.	Indirect Taxes	79,58,00,000		
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution				
39.	Department of Consumer Affairs		15,00,00,000	
40.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	2983,67,00,000		
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare				
42.	Department of Health	1,18,00,000		
Ministry of Home Affairs				
45.	Ministry of Home Affairs		1,00,000	
47.	Police	1,00,000	5,00,00,000	
48.	Other expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	241,00,00,000		
49.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	85,88,00,000	133,53,00,000	
Ministry of Human Resource Development				
50.	Department of Elementary Education and Literacy	1,00,000		
51.	Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education	4,00,000		
Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises				
54.	Department of Heavy Industry	6,68,00,000	75,01,00,000	

387	General Budget - General Demands for Grants on Demands for Supplementary Demands for Excess	11 March, 2003	Discussion, (2003-2004) Account - General (2003-2004) Grants - (General) 2002-2003 Grants - General (2000-01)	388
1	2	3		
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting				
55.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1,00,000		
Ministry of Labour				
56.	Ministry of Labour	2,00,000		
Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs				
57.	Law and Justice	95,75,00,000		
58.	Election Commission	62,00,000		
60.	Department of Company Affairs	1,00,000	--	
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions				
63.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	26,00,000	1,05,00,000	
Ministry of Power				
66.	Ministry of Power	40,77,00,000	5,35,00,000	
Ministry of Rural Development				
67.	Department of Rural Development	1099,72,00,000		
Ministry of Small Scale Industries				
73.	Ministry of Small Scale Industries	1,00,000		
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation				
74.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	1,00,000		
Ministry of Steel				
75.	Ministry of Steel	67,55,00,000	61,12,00,000	
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways				
76.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	3,00,000	2,00,000	
Ministry of Shipping				
77.	Ministry of Shipping	158,31,00,000	...	

389	General Budget - General Demands for Grants on Demands for Supplementary Demands for Excess	Phalgun 20, 1924 (Saka)	Discussion, (2003-2004) Account - General (2003-2004) Grants - (General) 2002-2003 Grants - General (2000-01)	390
1	2	3		
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
Ministry of Textiles				
78.	Ministry of Textiles	3,00,000	1,00,000	
Ministry of Tourism and Culture				
79.	Department of Tourism		25,00,00,000	
80.	Department of Culture	1,01,00,000		
Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation				
82.	Department of Urban Development		1,00,000	
83.	Public Works		1,00,000	
85.	Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation		31,26,00,000.	
Ministry of Water Resources				
86.	Ministry of Water Resources		11,67,00,000	
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment				
87.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	2,00,000		
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports				
88.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	10,02,00,000	1,00,000	
Department of Atomic Energy				
90.	Nuclear Power Schemes		335,00,00,000	
The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission and the Secretariat of the Vice-President				
94.	Rajya Sabha	7,28,00,000		
Union Territories (Without legislature)				
98.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		17,67,00,000	
99.	Chandigarh	26,68,00,000	5,16,00,000	
100.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,00,000	2,20,00,000	
101.	Daman and Diu	2,57,00,000	35,00,000	
102.	Lakshadweep	4,00,000	45,00,000	
Grand Total		6193,42,00,000	1759,71,00,000	

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (TIRUNELVELI): Sir, regarding the MPLAD Scheme all the Members of Parliament have asked me to represent this to the House, as a member on the Panel of Chairman. You had a meeting with the Prime Minister. You had expressed your wish to raise this from Rs.2 crore to Rs.3 crore. We are all with you. We want that the amount of Rs.2 crore be enhanced to Rs.3 crore for all Members. MPLAD Scheme is catering to the needs of the people in the constituency. The electorate expects, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that you take up the matter again with the Prime Minister.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, we extend full support to you in this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already started the voting process.

I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2000-2001 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third 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, 2001 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof - Demand Nos. 1 and 21."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2000-2001 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. & Name of Demand		Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenues (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)
Ministry of Agriculture			
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation		43,72,665
Ministry of Defence			
21	Defence Ordnance Factories	229,69,86,853	...
	Total	229,69,86,853	43,72,665

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (AJMER): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had submitted about MPLAD. You had even spoken with hon. Prime Minister. We all want that the amount of the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Fund be increased. ... (Interruptions)

from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2003-2004.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That 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 2003-2004."

16.20 hrs.

The motion was adopted.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I introduce** the Bill.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I beg to move:

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 2003*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, section 2, dated 11.3.2003

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

the services of a part of the financial year 2003-2004, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"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 2003-2004, be taken into consideration."

Shri Tarit Baran Topdar wanted to object the consideration of the Bill.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (BARRACKPORE): Sir, I would like to raise the point of hollowness of the claims in the column for fiscal consolidation of the speech, as he spoke during his Budget speech.

In the Economic Survey it has been clearly stated that the current account surplus achieved with a stagnant export and marginally negative growth of import for the year, may be a temporary feature for the economy as a sustainable current account surplus must be based on a stable and reasonable export-import growth consistent with the rising development of the needs of export competitiveness of Indian commodities and products abroad. This has been stated in the last Economic Survey.

In his speech, in the column of fiscal consolidation, the Minister has claimed as if it is a permanent feature. I understand, this is a deliberate attempt to hoodwink the people and mis-represent the real fiscal situation of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to be very brief.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: I point out that continuance of the indiscriminate disinvestment of the PSUs will shatter the foundation of the industrial potential of the country, and also that the transparency of the whole process is under serious clout.

Thirdly, in the field of health care, the common people will have little access because IDPL and such public sector companies which used to produce low-cost medicines for the people have been disinvested.

Only minor concessions in import and export will not enable people to have access to the health care system.

The absence of direction in the Budget is leading to unemployment. I would also like to say that there is no direction for investment whether it is public investment or private investment or Foreign Direct Investment. There is a deliberate

neglect of the jute sector which is yet a sizeable part of the textile industry. In spite of long discussion on textile industry and in spite of so many concessions given in different sectors of the textile industry, the jute industry has been neglected. Not even a single word has been uttered about the jute industry.

Lastly, no tangible policy direction for improvement in financial condition of the States is there. Some cosmetic touch has been given in order to confuse and hoodwink the people of our country.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I thank the hon. Member for his suggestions. I have noted down his suggestions for 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 2003-2004, 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.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.26. hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL, 2003*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item No.28.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): 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 2002-2003.

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 2002-2003."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: 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 2002-2003, 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 2002-2003, 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 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.**Clauses 2 to 3 were added to the Bill.**The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.30 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO.2) BILL, 2002*

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: 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, 2001, 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, 2001, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: 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, 2001, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2, dt. 11.3.2003

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2, dt. 11.3.2003

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President

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, 2001, 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 would take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House would take up item no. 32.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): Sir, you may take up this item tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This depends on the decision of the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, you may take up this issue tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If the House so desires, then I have no objection.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there is a request from the hon. Member that the Resolution to be moved by Shri Jaswant Singh to be taken up tomorrow. If the House agrees, then I will take it up tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, please take it up tomorrow. We will have to speak on this Resolution. Today already almost one and a half hour of the Private Members' Business have been taken away. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA): Sir, the House desires that the Resolution be taken into consideration.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to take up all the items pertaining to Budget today only.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, this subject does not pertain to the Budget. ...(Interruptions) This regarding rejection of the Award given on 12 February, 1999 by the Board of Arbitration. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have absolutely no objection to taking up this item tomorrow if the entire House agrees to it. But if the House agrees to take it up today, then I will take it up today.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, you please take it up tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)

16.35 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO REJECT BOARD OF ARBITRATION AWARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL): On behalf of Shri Jaswant Singh, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the proposal of the Government to reject the Award given on 12 February, 1999 by the Board of Arbitration in C.A. Reference No. 13 of 1992 in respect of grant of Touring Special Pay to Audit Staff in Indian Audit and Accounts Department in terms of Para 21 of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration, as the implementation of the Award which involves an expenditure of over Rs. 5,47,18,800/- in payment of arrears and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,36,79,700/- per annum will lead to diversion of scarce resources from development expenditure to non-productive expenditure and will thus adversely affect the national economy."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House approves the proposal of the Government to reject the Award given on 12 February, 1999 by the Board of Arbitration in C.A. Reference No. 13 of 1992 in respect of grant of Touring Special Pay to Audit Staff in Indian Audit and Accounts Department in terms of Para 21 of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration, as the implementation of the Award which involves an expenditure of over Rs. 5,47,18,800/- in payment of arrears and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,36,79,700/- per annum will lead to diversion of scarce resources from development expenditure to non-productive expenditure and will thus adversely affect the national economy."

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ): Sir, time has been allotted for discussion on this particular matter. The House shall have to discuss this item.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): You can take it up tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken the sense of the House. There is full unanimity in the House.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But I am objecting to this.

MR. SPEAKER: You may speak and you can vote against it also.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The sense of the House was taken to complete the Budget matters. But this is not pertaining to the Budget. This is not fair, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The item has been introduced by the hon. Minister. Once again, I would like to know from the House whether this is to be disposed of now itself. The normal practice is, as Shri Basu Deb Acharia has pointed out, whenever there

is Private Member's Business, we give preference to that. If we take up it now, it will take a long time. Therefore, it is really desirable that we go to the Private Member's Business and this can be completed any time tomorrow. There are a number of speakers and a number of amendments also.

This Resolution has been moved. We leave it at this stage and go to the Private Members' Business. There is no difficulty in going to the Private Members' Business now.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I have a submission to make on the MPLADS issue. My submission is as follows. You constituted a Committee of the House on the MPLADS which was earlier headed by Shri B.B. Ramaiah. There we had discussed in depth and found that the Thirteenth Lok Sabha is the only Lok Sabha which has successfully utilised the maximum percentage of the MPLADS fund in the respective constituencies of the hon. Members.

Sir, on examination it has been found that there are State Governments which cannot render even lip service to the schools and colleges. Those schools and colleges have been highly benefited by the MPLADS programme. The same is the case with rural electrification programme also.

Our former Speaker, the late Shri Balayogi conducted a Seminar in Hyderabad. There, it was pointed out that the efficient implementation of the MPLADS benefited the upliftment of the rural education service also. But, at the same time, we found two serious discriminations. Firstly, in some States, MLAs are getting for each Assembly segment between Rs. 50 lakh and Rs. 75 lakh and in Delhi it is Rs. 1 crore. But, MPs who are having seven to nine Assembly segments in their constituencies are getting only Rs.2 crore. Therefore, the earlier Speaker and I think you also opined that this is the only Fund which goes directly to the people's welfare.

As you know, now-a-days MPs - after so many laws have been passed - are helpless in their respective constituencies because grassroots things are done by *Panchayati Raj* institutions and other things are done by the MLAs and the State Governments. MPs have no means to reach to their people. This is the only vehicle through which MPs could reach to their constituents.

Therefore, I sincerely submit through you that taking into account all these things, the recommendation of the MPLADS Committee may kindly be accepted by the Government. They may bring a supplementary item after the recess or even before that and we will all support this cause.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to the Private Members' Business now. Further discussion on this issue will be tomorrow.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Please adopt the Resolution.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, your observation on the issue that I raised is very vital.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given my opinion to the hon. Prime Minister. It is for the Finance Minister and others to decide on that. I have already spoken on this. I am not starting a discussion on this now. I do not want to take the time available to the Private Members' Business.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why are you allowing Members to speak on this issue?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (TIRUNELVELI): You have taken up the MPLADS issue with the hon. Prime Minister for enhancement of the fund from Rs.2 crore to Rs.3 crore. In some States MLAs are getting Rs.50 lakh and more for an Assembly Constituency. Six or more Assembly Constituencies constitute one Parliamentary Constituency.

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD (DARBHANGA): Sir, I have a submission to make. When it is the prerogative of the hon. Speaker and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, why do not you move it from the Chair itself? We will all support it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not really so easy.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, this is the only Committee which comes under you directly. Sir, you are the *de facto* Chairman of that Committee and I am only the figure head. The Speaker can ask the Government and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to make a commitment. They have committed earlier. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Minister had noted your sentiments and he has already said that he will look into all the problems raised by different Members of the House. This issue is also being raised.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: The climate is spoiled by one section of one State. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not spoil our own case.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring it to your knowledge that the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is going on successfully and will be a success.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, would you like to react on the issue as Members have raised it?

[Translation]

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you kindly get it done. Amount should be increased under MPLADS. People are not able to stand in support of it in order to make such request.

MR. SPEAKER: I think almost the entire House is of the opinion that this amount should be increased. Let the Ministry say something on this point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: We had unanimously passed the Appropriation Bill without any opposition. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): Mr. Speaker, you have ordered me. I will ask my 'Brahman' for this purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: It is alright, so far.

16.42 hrs.

(DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*)

MOTION RE: THIRTY-FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY (CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th March, 2003."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th March, 2003."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (SHAJAPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. Hon. Member is not withdrawing his Resolution and there is no second alternative available with us except voting. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD (DARBHANGA): He is not withdrawing it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not to stand. Rules regulations will be followed.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (LATUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am also just going to raise my point of order. But my point of order will be a bit lengthy, hence I seek your permission. My point of order is that this is resolution not a Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (BHOPAL): You first quote the rule.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am not quoting from the rules but from the Constitution.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Without quoting rule, how can you raise point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Constitution comes first and then the conventions. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not entitled to put a question. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (VIDISHA): All are entitled to raise a question. How can they be denied. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing would go on record if 40-50 members would speak at one point of time. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD: If you allow one person at a time, I would like to speak.

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th March, 2003."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th March, 2003."

The motion was adopted.

16.44 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION
RESOLUTION RE: BAN ON COW
SLAUGHTER—CONTD.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (BALAGHAT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a resolution moved by me on 26th July 2002, was as under:

"This House is of the opinion that the Government should bring forward a suitable legislation to ban slaughter of cow and its progeny throughout the country." ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Patel, are you withdrawing it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, last time also I pleaded and the Government had put forward its opinion. Last time also it was supposed to be put to vote. ...*(Interruptions)* My request is that first of all we must seek the opinion of the House. If there is unanimity over the issue in the House, then the matter comes to an end and the proceedings of the House can be carried on. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know what is in your mind.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Sir, I am raising point of order under rule 181. I raised the point of order first how can you allow him to speak first. ...(Interruptions) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am raising point of order in regard to the resolution under rule 181. According to the rules, when the discussion on anyone of the subject under consideration has already been completed. The speaker has the authority to hold division on the resolution and that too separately in the manner deems fit to him. Now, according to the rules, the resolution has arrived at such a stage, where the rules do not allow any sort of discussion thereon. So, I request you to please initiate the process of division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the hon. Member who has moved this resolution would be asked as to whether he would be willing to withdraw the resolution and the reply would be in negative then the proceedings would continue. Therefore, you need not raise the point of order now at this point of time. Now, you are requested to listen to the point of order to be raised by the Congressman, Shri Shivraj V. Patil. All of you are requested to please take your respective seats.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is an auspicious occasion and the ruling to be given by you would be part of the history.

I want to submit before the House that the point of order is raised in case the proceedings of the House is not going either according to the constitution, the conventions or the rules. Regarding what I am going to divulge, if any member wants to put forward his view point, I am ready to hear him. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think you should provide an opportunity to such members to put forward their view point. We would not restrict them from speaking.

Sir, what I want to say is that this is the resolution not a Bill. And it's being a resolution, we are facing a problem. If it had been a bill, we would have said at the time of introduction that this House had no legislative competence to pass that Bill. Since it is a resolution, hence, I would like to say that this House has no competence, no right to pass it. You can throw light on it by using your erudition and support it as to why the House does not has this right. But I will read out the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)

I will answer to your point too.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to state that there are three

lists as per our Constitution. First is the Union List, second is the State List and third one is the Concurrent List. The House has the sole right to enact law on the subjects covered under Union List. Likewise, the House has the administrative power to enact law in regard to the subject covered under concurrent list while this House has been divested of its power to enact law or pass administrative order on the subject covered under State List.

Now, when this matter is raised and you are advocating for enactment of a law in this House to ban cow-slaughter, I would like to say that as per the provision made in the Constitution, this House has no authority to enact such law. At least this House should have the authority to enact such act, only then we can ask the House to do so. If it does not possess that power. ...(Interruptions) Please do not intervene. You must reply it. We will hear it silently. Can anybody get up and tell me what power or administrative authority this House has to enact law on the subjects covered under Concurrent List or Union List? Anybody can tell me, I am ready to hear him or her. The Member, who has moved the resolution may yield. I would listen to him. What I would like to say is that law has been enacted here. In our country. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which article is this?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am talking about Concurrent List. ...(Interruptions) I am talking about Schedule. Three lists are there in our Constitution i.e. Union List, Concurrent List and State List. Our Constitution empowered us to enact any law on the subjects covered under Union List. If the subject is not covered under the orbit of Union List, leave it. If it is not covered in the Concurrent List, you cannot enact an act thereon. If it is included in the State List then only State Legislatures are assigned this power. This House does not have that power. Thus, the State Government has enacted law banning cow-slaughter. According to the entry number 15 of the State List, this act has been enacted. ...(Interruptions) Entry number 15 of the State List says that. ...(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYA NATH (GORAKHPUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the bill relating to impose ban on cow-slaughter has already been debated in this House. ...(Interruptions) Voting in that regard has also taken place. ...(Interruptions) Through the promulgation of this resolution, demand is being made to enact law. Nothing except putting it to voting should accede to therein. ...(Interruptions) Attempts are being made to waste only the time of the House. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We are ready to hear them.
...(Interruptions) If we would be restricted in this manner and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs cannot check them, then please tell us as to how the issue would settle. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please take your seat. Let him finish his speech first.

...(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill to ban the cow slaughter was brought forward by Shri Guman Mal Lodha in the House. The division was also held thereon. ... (Interruptions) He has been a Speaker too.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Entry 15 of State List envisages. ... (Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the resolution has been accepted in this House, then the House should be assigned the power to hold division on it.

This move is aimed at only wasting time of the House. This should not be allowed. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Entry 15 of the State List envisages. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

In the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, under the State List, Entry No.15 says:

"Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice."

[Translation]

Under this entry all the State Governments and the States where the Congress was in power enacted a legislation. Law has been enacted in Madhya Pradesh as well as in Maharashtra. Many State Governments have enacted law in this regard. You please tell me under what entry this legislation can be enacted. Minister of Law, Minister of Home Affairs or the Member who has moved this resolution come forward and yield. What they want to yield. ... (Interruptions) Despite that if they are of the opinion that while sitting here. ... (Interruptions) We pass it from this House, we are not averse to banning cow-slaughter. The law which has been enacted in this regard, has been enacted by us. We have enacted the law in Maharashtra as well as in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. ... (Interruptions)

17.00 hrs.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (BALASORE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise point of order under Rule 186. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him first.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: If you conduct like this we will not let the House function. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

17.01 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Sunder Lal Tiwari and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is speaking on a point of order.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

17.03 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Sunder Lal Tiwari and some other hon. Members went back to their seats)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If he speaks after us, we will listen to him quietly. But if he does not allow us to speak at all, this is not good. When we start speaking, listen to us and if you don't like that, don't listen. ... (Interruptions) I was going to say this thing only whether this House has a right or not to enact such a law as per the existing Constitution, this should be ensured first. And if it does not have such a right, then first we will have to amend the constitution for giving such a right to this House and afterwards such a law could be enacted. We are in favour of banning Cow-slaughter. That is why our Government no today. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: If they continue to behave like this, then we may not be able to co-operate with the Government. What is going on, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen, what is going on?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The law banning cow-slaughter was enacted by the Congress led Government not today but twenty years back. ...*(Interruptions)* Maharashtra has enacted such a law and other states have also enacted this. But this law has been enacted by the state-legislatures. If this House has to enact such a law, then we will have to put all the things in a right manner. Thereafter, such a law could be enacted and if at all this law is enacted, then the responsibility of enforcing this law lies with the State Governments and the machinery of the Union Government is not in place there. And in such circumstances, enactment of such a law, on the one hand and not implementing. The same on the other hand will also not be good. You are playing with the emotions of the people by politicising this issue. This is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)* Article 48, regarding the Directive Principles of the state policy says:-

[English]

"This State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle."

[Translation]

If you want to enact a law in view of the said Article, then it is the state Government which have to implement this law as per the item No. 15, I am talking about a legal technicality also talking about the powers of this House. I want to tell that whatever is necessary to stop cow-slaughter has already been done. I am also talking that we are not against that. Despite that if you people talk like this here and even go to this extent not letting other Members speak and want to get the resolution passed, this would not be possible. This is neither possible in this House nor outside of this House and if you think that you are going to be benefited by that, that is not so. One Member has rightly said people are being slaughtered here. ...*(Interruptions)* This is not a good thing. I also want to say that this is not possible for the lack of legislative competence on this issue. If the Hon. Minister tries to drive have the point, we are ready to listen to him.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon. Patilji has raised a legal point. He has said that it is not lawful and this House does not have power to enact a law in this regard. We have got three lists i.e. Union List, State List and Concurrent List. He says that this is neither a subject of the Union list nor the Concurrent List, therefore this House does not have power to enact a law on this subject. I would like to give a reply to his legal point from the legal point of view and would like to say that what Shri Prahlad Singh Patel has submitted here is not a bill, that is rather a proposal and the question of legislative competence can definitely be raised in the context of the Bill and only feelings can be expressed through a proposal. We are not talking about enacting the law. The entire House could express its feelings and urge upon the Union Government to write a letter to the State Governments on the subject. ...*(Interruptions)* This House can express its feelings on any subject and urge upon the Union Government to write a letter to the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (CHIRAYINKIL): This resolution is giving a direction to the Central Government to pass a legislation to ban slaughter of cow. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let her complete her speech.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I may be permitted to say a word on this.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: First listen to her. Now, please take your seat.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This House has full power to pass a resolution and ask the Central Government to write a letter to the State Governments conveying its feelings to them to enact such and such law. If need be and the House feels so then the issue of legislative competence, can be raised only in respect of bills. Passage of a resolution does not come in the way of legislative competence of any subject. Therefore, this House wants to convey its feelings to the Central Government by passing this resolution and urge upon the Central Government to ban cow slaughter keeping in view the desire of the entire House or majority of the House. And this House can pass a resolution. A resolution cannot be withheld for passing citing the reason of legislative competence. And this is my reply to the point raised by Shivraj Patil Ji. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would like to take one minute on what the hon. Minister has said. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (GOPALGANJ): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has also agreed to the point raised by the hon. Patil ji. But I want to know from Patil ji, I was not a member of the House that time, but Shri Gumanmal Lodha ji was the hon. Member of this House and he had moved such a resolution in the House and Patil ji was the Speaker Lok Sabha that time. And such a resolution was passed that time.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): It was not passed, rather it was withdrawn. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Alright a division took place and it was defeated in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (JAUNPUR): Yes, it was defeated, but it was caused by you people. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: The father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi, Lokmanya Tilak and Sant Vinoba Bhave used to plead right from the beginning for banning the cow-slaughter. The Chief Minister of the State Shri Digvijay Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have listened very carefully to what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said. I appreciate her as she has suggested to find a right way out. But I think that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has not gone through this resolution. Therefore she has a misunderstanding. I read the resolution for her. Thereafter you tell us what she said was applicable to this or not. The resolution reads as under:-

[English]

"This House is of the opinion that the Government should bring forward a suitable legislation to ban slaughter of cow and its progeny throughout the country."

It is not asking for a direction to the Government. It is asking for a suitable legislation to ban slaughter of cow and its progeny throughout the country.

[Translation]

I agree to every word what the Hon. Minister has said. As regards giving a direction to the Government, that's okay. But this is a resolution which is for bringing forward a legislation. Therefore, it has to be adopted. As regards the point you have raised I don't remember what the point was, you might remember. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Hon. Shivraj Patil ji, you were the Speaker at that time. You can call for the proceedings of the Tenth Lok Sabha and kindly pursue that. This resolution was passed under your Speakership. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I don't remember. I would like to speak on that. I would like to speak very clearly. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Do not shout at me. Please mind your language. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

The mistake which was been committed by you, the same mistake should not be repeated by me. ...*(Interruptions)* The question is of today. If I had committed a mistake earlier, should you also commit the same mistake now. ...*(Interruptions)* You are not letting me speak. ...*(Interruptions)* I will also not let you speak. ...*(Interruptions)* You are intimidating people outside and you are intimidating us here, but we are not going to be intimidated. ...*(Interruptions)* Don't try to intimidate us. Don't try to shut our mouth up. ...*(Interruptions)* If you want to argue, we are ready to listen to you. I will request the Hon. Chairman to let you speak. ...*(Interruptions)* if we come across any mistake, then we will give you a reply, we will not keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)* But we don't fear you. ...*(Interruptions)* Who fears you? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I want to speak. Please give me also a chance to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: We are not afraid. ...*(Interruptions)* Don't intimidate us. ...*(Interruptions)* We are not going to be afraid.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a point of order. Mr. Chairman, Sir, under the Article 171. ...*(Interruptions)* This resolution has been given consent, a discussion was held on that. ...*(Interruptions)* I want to say that the Concurrent List. ...*(Interruptions)* You just listen one minute. ...*(Interruptions)* The following is written at serial no. 17:

"The power to enact a law regarding prevention of cruelty against the animals is vested with the Parliament. This is given at serial no.17 of the Concurrent list. Further in 17(B) it is written that, "The power to enact a law regarding protection of fauna and birds is vested in the Parliament."

This is written at serial no.17(b). Hon. Shivraj ji, you may read serial no.17 of the Concurrent list. You have been Speaker as well. *...(Interruptions)*

The proposal for this resolution has come from the Government side. That is why hon. Speaker has given permission on this.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I introduced the resolution. *...(Interruptions)* I would like to request you that when I was a Member of this House. *...(Interruptions)* My request is that hon. Shivraj ji has made his submission, now you may listen to me as well. I wish to say that when I became a Member of Parliament for the first time Guman Mal Lodha ji was also a Member of this House. I had also given my views. I made a submission regarding Animal Energy. Hon. Uma ji is present here. She had also spoken then. We have high regards for Shri Patil, he was Deputy Speaker then. It is right that he has spoken from that side and I am speaking from another. In reality it is pure party sentiment due to which we have become used to changing our definition. If you feel that I have tried to draw political mileage, then you can go through my speech. I have not said anything to this effect in my speech. If you feel so and as it has been pointed out by hon. Sushmaji that I am trying to pressurise the Government then I introduce amendment and you may change the language, but it is not right to say that the resolution can not be passed and the House is not competent to do so while the Cow Cattle Promotion Commission has been set up by this Government. I know what is Concurrent list and respect the sentiments of the Constitution. When you were Deputy Speaker then voting was cast in your presence. I made my submission in regard to Animal Energy and I spoke categorically. His worship hon. Baba Shri had stated that this resolution was not merely a resolution. If he would succumb to an option then the great work would be impeded. Now, an opportune moment has come so my request is not to politicise it. Being a senior leader you must ask the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh as to why he wrote a letter to hon. Prime Minister. We have degraded ourselves by giving way to party politics. We talk rhetoric in Parliament but when it comes to personal life we never try to

follow those ideals. Whether Atal ji was not called a beef eater. *...(Interruptions)* I have not said a word with a view to offend anybody. I feel it would not be right to discuss this issue further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You state the rule instead of delivering a speech.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: I wish to submit that if there is any part in my resolution which may be objectionable to a friend then I would accept the proposal of hon. Sushma ji and make changes therein. But to say that this resolution cannot be passed, cannot be supported by any rule. *...(Interruptions)* Sir, I would urge upon you that if there is any proposal for amendment to this resolution then I am ready to accept it. Otherwise kindly put this resolution to vote instead of stretching the debate.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, this Resolution is equivalent to a Bill because the House is asking for an encroachment on the power of the State. *...(Interruptions)* We are asking the Central Government to encroach upon the powers of the State. *...(Interruptions)* This is purely within the exclusive power of the State. The State alone can pass a Bill like that. This House has no competence to pass such a Bill. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI (DEORIA): Sir, now you please give your ruling. *...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): Sir, after hearing hon. Patilji and Sushma ji the House would be able to conclude that it is just a resolution after leaving aside all issue of whether amendment is required or not or whether it pertains to Concurrent list all and the question of legal jurisdiction or Constitution would arise only when the Bill in this regard would be introduced. Now at the time of passing of a Resolution no jurisdiction, or provision of the Constitution comes in the way.

[English]

The question of jurisdiction is raised at the stage of introduction of the Bill. The question of Constitutional jurisdiction is specially taken care of at that time, but not at the time of passing a Resolution. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (HOOGLY): This is an encroachment on the rights of the State. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (BARRACKPORE): This House does not endorse it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD: Sir, you have heard the two sides. You give your ruling now. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Sir, as per Rule No. 181 there could be division of vote on any Resolution. It has been specified under Rule 183 that "After the resolution is passed by the House, the Minister of the concerned Department should forward a copy of that to the Hon. Member." A motion is moved and passed in accordance with Rules 181 and 183. Hon. Shivraj Patil is an esteemed Member of this House. I have high regards for him. I am very glad that he categorically opined that Centre has no right to frame laws in this regard. I would urge upon him to apprise the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh of his opinion in this regard since he is constantly writing to Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee. He should be asked to study Constitution. Leader of Youth Congress of Madhya Pradesh has sent a circular canvassing "Atal Behari gets cows slaughtered and is a beef eater", such politics should be stopped. My request is to have division on the proposal of Shri Prahlad Singh Patel. ...*(Interruptions)* We can see the record. I have proof of this. This should be inquired into. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I strongly contradict this. The leader of the House, the Prime Minister, is adorned by everybody irrespective of the political differences. No such accusation has ever been made against the hon. Prime Minister from any quarter. The Member is quoting from a document manufactured by BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, division as per Rule 181 and 183 takes place on the motion of the House. That is why division of votes should take place on this. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel will not withdraw this motion at any cost. Division shall be there on this motion. It is my request. ...*(Interruptions)* You express your opinion here in this regard. You write to Digvijay Singh ji and tell him to study Constitution and not to play politics on the question of which is like mother to us. It is very good that you clarified that it is not a Centre but a State subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (LATUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would make my submission for the last time and sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (VIDISHA): Mr., Chairman, Sir, this very issue was put to vote in this very House in 1990. That is why division of vote should be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Do not kill the federal structure of our Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (BIRBHUM): Sir, it encroaches on the authority of the State Governments. This is a violation of our Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (THANE): Sir, I am also on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (SOUTH DELHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, had this motion been illegal, ineligible then it would not have been adopted. Mr. Speaker accepted it and discussion was held on this. How far is it logical to say that opinions are being expressed what is to be done when the discussion on this subject is over? ...*(Interruptions)* When the Bill will be formulated, amendments to the Constitution can be made at that time, state subject can become concurrent as well. Several other things are possible. If opposition is to be expressed it should be expressed directly and the question of legality should not be raised. That is why we demand division on this motion.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this very issue was put to vote in this very House on an earlier occasion. That is why we demand that it should be put to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell you that had our intentions been of opposing then I would not have been like this. ...*(Interruptions)* When I was a Law Minister in Maharashtra, this kind of a Bill was passed then. ...*(Interruptions)* It happened during my time. As far as Shri Vajpayee is concerned, we respect him. If someone has passed any remark against him he should not have done so. ...*(Interruptions)* Similarly, I would tell the people sitting on the other side that if they had not uttered such things from

their mouth then nobody would have spoken like this from this side. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if B.J.P. had protected the cow then. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA. Sir, I am on point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY (BUXAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point for you to stand. When hon. Member is raising question under Rule then there is no harm in seeing it? Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been stated under Article 48 of the Constitution and has been quoted even by Shri Shivraj Patil ji. Hon. Minister has spoken enough by way of reply on this.

[English]

This very Minister had replied to a question on this issue last week. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Patel ji, please take your seat. It is your Resolution.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now Patil ji spoke about point of order that when it is raised. I would like to be informed about when the point of order is placed. ...*(Interruptions)* We are not prepared to listen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: Sir, this way the House cannot proceed. It is not fair to listen to point of order of some people and not listen to others'. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, according to Article 48 of the Constitution in the whole of India, excepting North eastern states. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on point of order and he is continuing his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: According to Article

48 of the Constitution in the whole of India, excepting Northeastern States and partial ban in West Bengal, there is a ban on cow slaughter by the State Legislature. ...*(Interruptions)* From day one to this date, the Central Government did not interfere in the affairs of the State. Today, to humiliate the Christians of the Northeastern States, you know better why the Government has brought it. I want to ask the Home Minister who is accountable for the unity of the country. Many State Legislatures have passed similar acts except the North-Eastern States. ...*(Interruptions)* Why are they doing it? It is against the powers of the State as per the State List. ...*(Interruptions)* I want an answer from the Minister. It is absolutely wrong. It is against the sovereign power of the State Legislatures. It is also against the desire of the people of the country. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, all those States, which have a particular religious community called Christians, have not implemented it. ...*(Interruptions)* Let him consult the Chief Minister of Nagaland, Shri Rio whether he would give his consent to the Home Minister for this action. ...*(Interruptions)* Let him come out clearly. They are beating about the bush.

[Translation]

Till date Central Ministry of Law has not issued any instruction to the State Legislatures.

[English]

All the States have passed such an Act except the North-Eastern States and West Bengal. Why are they doing it today?

[Translation]

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please take your seat. Dasmunsiji, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please listen to my point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not tell anything. I have understood your point of order.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I want to know from the Minister whether he has consulted the Chief Minister of

Nagaland, Shri Rio. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to know whether the rights given to the State Legislatures as per the State List will be taken away by Parliament. That is our point. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, they are trying to usurp the powers of the State Legislatures of North-Eastern States by this back door method. You should understand their designs. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I want to know why the Members from DMK and TDP are not present. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (KANPUR): Sir, I want to make a submission. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, not at all, your submission would not be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please listen to me for one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: This is a clear encroachment upon the rights of States. The timing of this Resolution is to communalise the Indian society further and exploit the situation for electoral purpose. I want to know whether they have taken the views of the NDA partners or not. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the BJP agenda. ...*(Interruptions)* We cannot allow the Central Government to encroach upon the rights of the State Legislatures. This is the RSS agenda to divide the Indian society on communal lines. They want to use the issue of cow slaughter for electoral purposes. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, the States like Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc. are already having such acts. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, some technical issues relating to this motion are being raised. At the moment you are occupying the Chair and I want to submit to you. ...*(Interruptions)* Rupchand ji, please take your seat for one minute. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to urge in a very humble manner that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be calm. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, some technical issues are being raised in regard to this motion. You are, now, occupying the Chair, Shri Shivraj V. Patil has served as Speaker. Whenever any subject is put on the agenda, it is examined from all aspects and included in the agenda after being found in order. Prior to its inclusion in the agenda, it was examined by the hon. Speaker from all angles and was taken up for discussion of the day after being found in order. The discussion on the matter has come to an end. The matter which has been included in the agenda and discussion has already been held, no question can be raised in that regard now at this stage when only division is left. I, therefore, request you to please order division on the motion as per the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, the Government cannot interfere in the Private Members' Business. The Government cannot give a direction in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a Private Members' Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government cannot give a direction on an issue that relates to the Private Members' Business. ...*(Interruptions)* It is the discretion of the Private Members. ...*(Interruptions)* How can the Parliamentary Affairs Minister give the direction to the Chair for a Division. ...*(Interruptions)* She cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)* She has no authority to give direction in a matter that relates to the Private Members. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make noise. Please listen to the ruling. Please maintain order.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (PALGHAT): How can the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister give direction when she is not even a Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)* She cannot ask for a Division on this Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)* It is not a Government business. ...*(Interruptions)* When it is not a Government business, how can the Parliamentary Affairs Minister ask for a Division? ...*(Interruptions)* She is not a Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Discussion has already been held on

it.
f

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I have only asked for a decision from the Chair and have not asked for a Division. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the time for ruling. You please listen to the ruling.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, how can a Member of the Rajya Sabha give her views on a Private Members' Business of the Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)* It is not a Government business. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a Private Members' Business. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj belongs to the other House. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I want your ruling on this. Can a Member of the Rajya Sabha take part in the proceedings of the Private Members' Business of the Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)* It is not a Government business. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, this is the time for ruling. Please listen to the ruling.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: How can a Member of the Rajya Sabha intervene in a Private Members' Business of the Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I only asked for a decision from the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, discussion has been held. But I want to bring another thing to your notice. One point made by Shri Shivraj V. Patil is correct. Second point which I want to put forward is that the Minister can not reply to the debate. ...*(Interruptions)* But the Ministers cannot participate in the Private-Members' Business. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion has already been held thereon and now the division can not be held back.

17.45 hrs.

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

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members are requested to take their respective seats. I have listened to them as well as you. I have listened to the Members of ruling party as well as Opposition and have examined it from the legal angle also. Now the discussion has taken place. You please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard all here. Please go back to your seats and be seated. I have heard both parties and then give the ruling.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. Don't disturb the proceedings of the House. Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please go back to your respective seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your respective seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not proper. You please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the hon. Members are requested to go to their seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have studied the legal aspect and heard you people also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ruling was given. You please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House is entirely in disorderly

manner. Members are not going back to their seats. The proceedings of the House stand adjourned till tomorrow in view of the prevailing complete chaos.

[English]

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, 12th March 2003/Phalguna 21, 1924 (Saka)

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in
Lok Sabha (Tenth Edition) and Printed at Sunlight Printers, Delhi - 110006
